THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 49

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Trusts Roosevelt's Lead

Austria May Appeal to League

Greece Bids Samuel Insull Go

Montevideo Won by Women

Cuba Hums to Recognition

Mary Pickford Draws 'Em All

THE present attitude of the American people is vividly set forth by three newspaper men in Washington while the Senate battles over the gold bill. "We have orders to cut out all technical testimony," says one correspondent; "the public doesn't understand it." "What's more," says another correspondent, "the public isn't interested." "Americans are interested in just one phase," says the third man, "and that is whether the President is for a given measure. If so, says the public, give it to him!" Washington correspondents, as a whole, agree on the present extraordinary reliance upon the Chief Executive—"Give it to him!" expresses the feeling of a host of people following in faith.

¶ Austria threatens to submit its case against Germany to the League. Sir John Simon is now informed that the Dollfuss Government on Jan. 18 requested definite assurances from Germany that all interference in the internal affairs of Austria would be discontinued. In the absence of any reply, Austria considers appealing the matter to the League. British and other League leaders are troubled and puzzled as to what the League could do. Austria is suffering from propaganda, but there has been no overt act against its borders—The League can get at physical acts, but what of mental ones?

¶ Greece's Supreme State Council turns down Samuel Insull's appeal to be allowed to remain longer where extradition cannot reach him. He is told to pay court costs and leave Greece with January. And now Turkey, which has not yet ratified the extradition treaty with the United States, closes the door in the face of the refugee Chicago traction magnate. Istanbul officials announce that permission for him to enter Turkey will be denied. American justice waits—Will rich Mr. Insull's lawyers be able to baffle it again?

¶ New York hears Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, praise the Pan-American Conference. Montevideo saw the world's first example of states agreeing by international action to outlaw unequal treatment of women, as was done at the Inter-American Commission's request by Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador and Cuba. Twenty of the 21 nations adopted the equal nationality convention, permitting mothers as well as fathers to transmit nationality to their children. It was a remarkable conference, says Miss Stevens—It said women are as important as tariffs and debts.

¶ Cuba's new Government finds itself greatly strengthened through recognition by the United States and Great Britain. With the Leftists and students still against him, President Carlos Mendieta plunges into his task of rehabilitation. Problems of labor, finance and agriculture claim first attention. Jefferson Caffrey formally becomes American Ambassador and will take up the subjects of sugar, Platt Amendment, land policy and external debt. The world says to President Mandieta, "Go ahead!"—And the world will help colorful but cut up Cuba go.

¶ Japan's archæological spade follows the sword into Manchuria. Prof. Yoshiro Harada of Tokyo Imperial University, working with soldier guards to keep off the bandits, uncovers a little of the lost capital of the fabled kingdom of Pohai, which extended over most of Manchuria in the tenth century. Ruins of a large palace and a temple are unearthed, with many bronze images, stone lanterns, pottery and tiles—Japan will take pride in disclosing to modern eyes another striking early culture of Asia.

¶ England hears Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald declare he wants the nations to get together and stabilize their currencies. "I am impatient of the slowness of the nations to stabilize," he tells a Leeds audience—And impatience on Mr. MacDonald's part has several times helped history to hurry up.

¶ Boston capitulates to Mary Pickford. A local theater where she appears in a skit puts on six shows a day and fractures attendance records. Long absent from Broadway and in no current picture, the continuance of her phenomenal popularity is a tribute to what she gives. "America's Sweetheart" brings back for people the sweetness, charm and simplicity they love and don't get enough of in life. Always they flock about her. The thing she knows best is the center of a crowd. This unspoiled heroine, traveling the world, finds it is not what the guidebooks say—To her it seems just an endless mass of waving, good-natured people.

Death Penalty Being Opposed By President

Massachusetts Legislative Committee Has Letter Quoting Stand

Movement Is Gaining

One Opponent to Abolition Says Now Scarcely the Time to Change Punishment

President Roosevelt favors abolition of capital punishment, proponents of such a measure in Massachusetts told the Legislative Committee on Judiciary today.

A letter from Miss M. A. LeHand, a secretary to the President, requested by Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann of Brookline, and read to the committee, noted that in a recent press conference in the White House the President said he personally opposes capital punishment but holds it a legislative rather than executive responsibility.

Miss LeHand's letter further pointed out, Mrs. Ehrmann said, that the President's remarks on this issue were never directly quoted, though the substance of his views was used in some press stories.

Three matters pertaining to the capital punishment issue are being heard by the committee. They are: Gov. Joseph B. Ely's request that capital punishment be limited to convictions for first degree murder which are based upon evidence of a scheme or plan in distinction from deliberate premeditation as now defined by the courts, or in the commission of armed robbery; a bill of Representative John J. Concannon, of Boston, that first degree murder be punished by death or life imprisonment and that juries be permitted to decide the punishment; and the petition of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, for legislation to abolish capital punishment and substitute life imprisonment.

Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, representing the Council for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, declared that if capital punishment were abolished and it developed that there was an increase in killings, he would favor restoration of the death penalty.

"The acid test," he said, "is whether the death chair is a deter-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Yugoslav Cabinet Falls on Question Of Tax Reduction

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jan. 24—Resignation of the Yugoslav Cabinet this afternoon was caused by disagreement among the ministers over financial questions.

The Minister of Finances, Dr. M. Georgevitch, has constantly insisted on rigid economies, a strictly balanced budget and preservation at all costs of the present value of the dinar, while certain other ministers have advocated a more elastic policy in order to relieve dissatisfied taxpayers.

This difference of opinion has long existed, constantly threatening ministerial changes, but it was hoped that a crisis would be postponed until after the budget had passed Parliament. However, the resignation last night of the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Stankovitch, precipated the fall of the whole Cabinet.

It is believed in political circles here that although a certain number of personal ministerial changes may be effected, King Alexander plans no fundamental alterators of the course of the present absolutst régime. He alone dictates the policies of the Government and permits no party or clique except his own.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

"By Any Other Name"

Yesterday Boston "gilded the lily." Already inundated by liquor, Boston voted 3 to 1 to add about 200 taverns to the sum total of the liquor dispensaries in the city. The tavern is almost the joke of the year. The tavern is a saloon. The joke is on those innumerable voters who voted for repeal with the solemn assurance that the saloon would be outlawed. But little sympathy need be wasted on the victims of this joke, for only 11 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls. If there had been a really big turnout of Drys, the tavern would have been swamped.

But probably the Drys reasoned since it was a wet day it just wasn't their day anyway.

And the joke was also on Boston, which may now hold an almost exclusive position as the City of Saloons. Boston has legalized places which the lawmakers decided were unfit for women—with the questionable exception of barmaids—places that must be watched constantly by a corps of policemen and inspectors and places that cannot be trusted with screens or any kind of concealment. Already hard-pressed by lawlessness, Boston in its wisdom has legalized 200 new incubators of disorder.

Unreconciled

Let it not be thought that Massachusetts Republicans are reconciled to Major Judson Hannigan's urging Republicans to go down the line for Senator Walsh. Although Major Hannigan was retained as President of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, there is much grumbling against him in important Republican quarters.

One Republican mogul went so far as to question whether Major Hannigan was actually elected President this week with the approval of the majority of the club present at the meeting. The vote that put him in office was 77 to 67, but the members were voting on the following resolution:

"Resolved that the recommendations of the nominating committee be not accepted."

Since Major Hannigan had been nominated by the committee, a vote to displace Major Hannigan would be "yes" and a vote to keep him in office would be "no."

Some persons insist members voted in just the opposite fashion. It would have been helpful if some school marm had told the club that two negatives make an affirmative, or better still it would have been helpful if the resolution had been written sensibly.

Better Late Than Not

Boston Democrats, having made a rather slow start in arranging to take their part in the nation-wide celebration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's birthday anniversary, are now going at top speed to make up

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Before Manchuria Was Born

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Restoring Ancient Pohai

Buried Under 800 Years of History, Pohai Is Being Unearthed by Explorers. Lungchuan, Ancient Capital of the Kingdom, Where a Palace and a Temple Have Been Found, Is Seen on the Right of the Map. Extent of Kingdom Indicated by Encircling Ranges.

Key to Lost Manchu Kingdom Found on Site of Old Capital

Japanese Expert Discovers Culture of Ancient Pohai Was Similar to That of Nippon—Bandits Make Knotty Problem of Exploring Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Discovery that the lost kingdom of Pohai, which extended over most of Manchuria and the Maritime province of Siberia in the tenth century, had a culture very similar to that of Japan at the same period has been made by Japanese archæologists studying the ruins of the capital of the lost kingdom near Ninguta in Kirin province of Manchuria.

That the cultures should be so nearly parallel is perhaps natural, since Pohai combined Korean and Chinese cultures of the Tang dynasty as Japan of the period did. But the discovery that the same influences combined so nearly in the same way in two unrelated kingdoms is of interest to art students.

Excavations on the site of the Pohai capital extended over only two weeks this summer, because the region is bandit-infested, and military protection was limited to this period. In such a brief time a remarkably comprehensive selection of objects was made, and plans have been perfected to work for a longer period next summer. The finds have been exhibited at the Imperial Household Museum in Tokyo this autumn, but will be given back to the State Museum of Manchoukuo.

The site of Pohai's capital was discovered by Prof. Kurakichi Shiratori, student of Oriental art, several years ago. From Korean and Chinese books Professor Shiratori learned of the existence of Pohai, and figured out the approximate location of the capital. He journeyed to the region and discovered a broken tile which proved to him that he had found the lost capital.

Royal Palace Found

But when Professor Shiratori applied to the Chinese authorities in Manchuria for permission to excavate, he was refused. Although he persisted, the Chinese were firm in refusal, and also declined to investigate the site themselves. After the formation of Manchoukuo, however, Prof. Yoshiro Harada of the Tokyo Imperial University obtained permission and the necessary military protection to excavate for two weeks.

The walls of the ancient capital are clearly defined, inclosing about five square miles. In the brief time at their disposal, the Japanese archæologists uncovered the ruins of a large palace and a temple. They found gilded bronze images, stone lanterns only slightly damaged, vessels of three-color glazed pottery, and innumerable fragments of tiles, frescoes, cornices and wall ornaments in color.

The Korean kingdom of Kaokuli was defeated in the eighth century by Tang armies from China. The court fled with its followers to Manchuria, finding refuge with the Modo Tungus tribe of aborigines. Gradually the Koreans gained control of the Tungus tribe, and Pohai was built upon the combination.

The excavations this summer disclosed the curious fact that the Tungus resisted Korean influences, and retained their primitive culture. They lived in caves or pits outside the capital's walls, and continued to use stone implements, although the Koreans used iron and bronze. The Tungus formed a slave, or serf class in the lost kingdom.

The Kaokuli preserved their culture faithfully, and built in the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Senate Heads Balk at Gold Bill Changes

President Evidently Firm for Unit Control of Equalization Fund

Committee Is Ignored

Amendment Limiting Duration May Go Through—Quick Action Demanded

The gold fight is on in the Senate. Yet it can scarcely be called a fight. Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader, after conferring with the President, said the proposed five-man board for the equalization fund would never do.

That was as much as to say Mr. Roosevelt insisted on unit control in the person of the Secretary of the Treasury.

As to other amendments to the devaluation bill made by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, that setting a two-year limitation on the bill with executive option of another year's extension, may go through. And it may not.

The people are said to be befuddled over the devaluation and dollar situation and are ready to tread any path the President points out to them.

Events tend to point that way.

French gold was unloaded in New York today to test the price and it was immediately said in Washington that it would receive only $20.67 at United States mints, not $34.45 the price paid for domestic newly mined gold.

At the same time United States mints were reopened today for the first time since 1920 to Russian Soviet gold.

The United States Treasury started its huge financing plan yesterday with an offering of Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness totaling $1,000,000,000. Reception of the offering is expected to be a true indication of the feeling of the country in the currency situation.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Fully in control of the legislative situation, Administration leaders in the Senate began debate of the Roosevelt dollar devaluation bill today with the announcement that they would not accept the committee amendment setting up a five-man equalization board.

"The proposal is obnoxious and impracticable," said Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, after leaving the White

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Chile Looks Like Long Pepper Between Andes and the Ocean From Plane of Monitor Writer

Wings Over South America
Seventh of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—I have had my first experience with night flying, landing by flares over the city of Santiago all because some new immigration orders went into effect, on short notice, which delayed our plane, first overnight and then for seven hours the second day.

But it had its good side for me, since it gave me a view beneath the plane of mountain peaks turning first to rose, then gray, then black, and best of all Santiago itself like a box of jewels flung open generously to the hand which chooses to dip into it. The velvety mountains made the sides of the box and the lights run in ribbon necklaces with a few commercial signs of red, green and orange in the heart of the city like clasps upon the strings of beads. It was a welcome sight to see the airport a blaze of electric light and all down the field the line of red flares between which we drew up.

The little steps were brought alongside and we clambered out of the Pan American Grace Airways tri-motor San Felipe and said "thank you" to a pilot who had been flying steadily since 6 o'clock in the morning in order that his passengers should land in Santiago at 9 o'clock p. m. and his U. S. mail should arrive on the scheduled day.

Delayed by New Regulations

When we arrived the previous day in Arica, the first port across the Peruvian border in Chile, the captain of the port, because of new immigration regulations received that morning, refused to allow Don Dean, the American orchestra leader in Buenos Aires, to proceed, even in transit, since his passport had no Chilean visé. Mr. Dean fresh from his Hollywood screen tests with Joan Crawford and Carole Lombard registered surprise, and some annoyance, but on the whole a cheerful willingness to drive back over the desert to Tacna and get his passport visaed on Peruvian soil.

But the Governor of the province announced that would not be necessary. Mr. Dean had become a kind of "a man without a country," and to return to Peruvian soil would require a permit. The Governor said that he might proceed to Santiago on "special permission."

We drove from the hotel on the coast back over the desert, past the Chilean army on maneuvers and were all ready to make an early start in the plane when the captain of the port again declined to authorize its departure, because of other new regulations.

We should have met our next plane at Antofagasta, but that pilot had been told to come north to pick us up at the nitrate mine at La Palma. Because of our unexpected delay, instructions were radioed to him to come on to Arica. Just before the circling wings came into sight a paper arrived from the Governor's office with the necessary authority for departure.

Over Andean Foothills

The Chilean port captain then compelled the Pan American Grace Airways representative to sign a paper agreeing to transport Mr. Dean back to Cristobal if Santiago did not permit his entry. It was all very official. Doubtless the captain of the port had excellent reasons for his decisions, but it made us start from Arica at the time when we should have been leaving Antofagasta and the result was an arrival at Santiago after 9 o'clock at night when we were due after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Most of the day we flew over the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

Shoes and Stockings for 100,000 Feet Gift of Banker to Maryland Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCEAN CITY, Md., Jan. 24—A second donation of 50,000 pairs of shoes and stockings to needy school children of Maryland by Mr. Raymond A. Sinskey, financier and yachtsman of Baltimore, was announced here today.

Mr. Sinskey's first donation of footwear to needy children of the 23 counties of the State was made last year. The chief beneficiaries of this year's distribution will be the boys and girls of the areas struck by the hurricane last summer, for the storms that leveled fields and destroyed crops also destroyed the income of scores of farmers whose children are now in need of clothing and footwear.

The shoes and stockings will be sent here as soon as the work of distribution is organized, the announcement said. Last year welfare workers, Red Cross officials, school superintendents, state health officers and other social workers distributed the shoes to actually needy cases throughout the State, while Mr. Charles D. Gaither, police commissioner, supervised the distribution in Baltimore city.

Mr. W. Raymond Moody, of Chestertown, who organized the distribution last year, has been named state chairman of the donation and will superintend the distribution of approximately 25,000 pairs of shoes and stockings in Baltimore and an equal number in the counties.

Last year it was revealed by an investigation, hundreds of children were going to school barefoot in the winter prior to the distribution of the Sinskey donation. During 1933 he distributed 500,000 loaves of bread to the poor of Baltimore, where he is a banker.

You Know

Specially posed for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mary Pickford
Who Is Now Playing in Boston.

Just a Little 'Church Mouse' Brought Mary Back to Stage

Miss Pickford Came East With No Idea of 'Personal Appearances' Until Demands Were Met Through the Aid of Her Little Sketch

Mary Pickford came East just before Christmas, with absolutely no thought of undertaking the series of personal appearances which she is now making. Her real intention was to look for a play in which she could appear on the New York stage. In order to get back into the habit of using her voice according to stage technique after 15 years of screen appearances only, she had been working up a playlet called "The Church Mouse."

But it so happened that at this time "Alice in Wonderland" was scheduled to step through her looking-glass to the screen of the Paramount Theater for the holiday week—and the management did not feel completely happy about her probable reception. Then up spoke one of the powers that be—"Mary Pickford is in New York. Mary Pickford is the sweetheart of America—especially of the children. Let's give them a real holiday bill—'Alice in Wonderland' on the screen, and Mary Pickford in person!"

No time was lost in approaching Miss Pickford—but she was not interested. She had no intention whatever of making one of those disappointing bows and stilted speeches usually associated with "personal appearances."

Appealed to Mary

Then somebody mentioned "The Church Mouse." How would it be to give that on the Paramount stage? This idea appealed to Mary rather more and finally the arrangement was made.

Nobody was more surprised than Miss Pickford herself to find that thousands upon thousands of people poured into the theater to see her—and what was more important—left feeling glad that they had come. The wave of popularity had never risen higher. She seemed to be riding its crest after 20 years of growing favor and in spite of two or three years of comparative retirement.

Requests for booking in other cities began to pour in upon her manager—but still the idea of the legitimate play was kept in mind. Finally it was decided that engagements in Chicago and Boston should be accepted. After giving all her share in the profits of the brilliantly successful week to Mrs. Hearst's Milk Fund, Mary left New York.

Now she is breaking records at the Metropolitan Theater here in Boston and the theater is welcoming many patrons who attend movies at only the very rarest intervals—some of them have never entered its doors before. In every audience there are not only regular attendants and many delighted childen, but there is

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Byrd's Ship Driven From Port, 20 Men Of Crew Marooned

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP, Bay of Whales, Antarctica, Jan. 24 (via Mackay Radio) (AP)—An ill wind blew part of the Byrd expedition into idleness today.

Springing up suddenly it drove Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's flagship from her berth along the low shelf of crumbling ice—so that none of those on board could go ashore.

Of the 20 on shore, three were in the old winter camp at Little America, the others distributed among empty caches 4½ miles south of the edge of the bay ice and the unloading station at its edge.

One encouraging discovery has been made. At first it was thought that the 450 tons of supplies would have to be hauled upward of 20 miles. A fairly short passage has been found which cuts the distance to 6.3 miles.

The crew excavating Little America was ordered by radio to establish a camp where an emergency cache will be placed on the west side of the passage. A dozen dog drivers, five tractor drivers and four members of the aviation unit are now living there in tents. A radio operator is maintaining constantly hourly communication with the ship and with Little America.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight	4
Radio Time-Table	4
The Home Forum	9
Thinking Rightly About Business [With Polish Translation]	
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	12
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

Things Present

The Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section is issued with the regular paper each Wednesday. The student of international affairs will find some important articles today. First, there is a timely answer to the question: "Why is the economic world falling to pieces?" Next, there is a candid reminder by Professor Toynbee that nationalism is a threat to happiness. Another article deals with the de-Balkanising of the Balkans. The book reviews, which formerly appeared on Saturdays, now are included in the magazine.

Mr. Abbot preaches a little sermon today on the text of "Thrift, Interest, and Human Misery." Don't miss his "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

Before dinner this evening, gather the family about and read aloud the dissertation on "Table Deportment," today's installment in the Etiquette in Daily Living series on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Young lady: Do you remember the time the man of all men to you first called? Read how Miss Barrett acted when Browning called, on the Home Forum page.

Another article in the Betty Bee series appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and more Facts About the Bible.

Delays Open Loopholes In Traffic Cases

Justice Is Often Defeated by Long Extensions Granted by Judges

Witnesses 'Forget'

Crooked Lawyers Make Use of Court Leniency to Beat Law

Leniency of judges in granting continuation of motor vehicle violation cases was named today by an official of the Registry of Motor Vehicles as the reason why out of 46,381 cases coming up in the 95 courts of the Commonwealth during 1933, 14,590 were either dismissed or the persons involved found not guilty.

When most of the serious automobile cases come up for trial, many of which involve the "driving under the influence of liquor" charge, lawyers almost invariably request a continuance of the case from the presiding judge. And almost invariably the continuance is granted for 10 days or more.

During this period, a clever lawyer is able to use his persuasive power on witnesses against the defendant, including the police officers making the arrest or bringing the charges. The longer a case is continued, the official points out, the more chance the defendant has of being found not guilty.

Testimony "Forgotten"

Consequently, it is the aim of many lawyers to request a second postponement of 10 days. This, too, is often granted by some judges, with the result that when the case actually does come up, an important witness fails to show up to testify against the defendant or a police officer bungles his testimony by not being able to remember certain details of the evidence necessary for a conviction.

"If judges would refuse continuation of cases," the official declared, "and try them on the spot, convictions would be easier. Memories of witnesses would be fresh and lawyers would not have an opportunity to get to police officers in an effort to have them 'go easy' on their client."

Judges usually are a law unto themselves as to how many times and how long court cases may be continued. Some legislation which would put a time limit on the length of continuance of cases might be a solution to the problem of getting more convictions of motor vehicle violations, especially those where liquor is involved, it is felt by those familiar with the situation.

3334 Drunken Drivers

During 1933, there were 3334 convictions of operators driving under the influence of liquor. No record is kept in the Registrar's office of how many drunken driving cases came up in the courts of the State to compare with the number of convictions obtained.

In the same year 4274 revocations of licenses for driving under the influence of liquor were recorded.

The following figures show the number of convictions of motor vehicle laws compared with the number of cases brought into court in the past three years:

	Tot. Court Cases	Convictions
1933	46,381	31,791
1932	51,329	36,149
1931	57,937	38,969

Knighted Speedsters To Seek Desert Gold

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's automobile speed record, and Sir Alan Cobham, noted British airman, will leave London shortly on aerial quest for gold in the waterless Kalahari Desert the Daily Mail announced yesterday.

They propose to alight in the desert and use the airplane as a base from which to explore on foot with the assistance of a geologist whom they will carry along with them in the plane.

Aside from the gold hunt, Sir Malcolm will seek in Africa a suitable place for a fresh attempt on his speed record of 272 miles an hour, made at Daytona Beach in February, 1933. Sir Alan intends to survey the Kalahari region aerially, with a view to charting air routes and landing grounds.

Insull Loses Appeal; Must Get Out of Greece

ATHENS, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Supreme State Council today rejected the appeal of Samuel Insull, former American utilities operator, from a Government ruling that he must leave Greece at the expiration of his police residence permit, Jan. 31.

Quincy Trio Lose Tax Appeal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Board of Tax Appeals yesterday upheld assessment of 1928 income taxes of $4486, $2982 and $3384, respectively against Jacob, Joseph B. and Reuben A. Grossman of Quincy Mass. The trio had appealed on the ground the withdrawal of the father from partnership April 2 1928 had constituted a dissolution of the partnership and they could not therefore be assessed taxes on partnership income.

Public, Befuddled on Gold And Devaluation of Dollar, Rely on President's Bidding

People Do Not Understand the Question at All, but If Roosevelt Is for a Bill They Are For It and Will Follow His Lead

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — Three newspaper men were riding up the private press elevator to the Senate press gallery yesterday, discussing the President's gold bill.

"We have orders to cut all that technical testimony down," said one, "the public can't understand it."

"What's more, the public isn't interested in it," said the second. "It's all over their head."

"The American public today is interested in just one thing," said the first, sententiously, "is the President for the bill? If they find he is for it, they say, 'give it to him!' As to details, they don't matter any more."

The third reporter was silent, but he agreed in his thoughts with the verdict of the other two. The gold devaluation proposal is too complex, it has been rushed into print so rapidly, the house rubber-stamp of approval has been so quickly applied, that the public has not got over its original gasp of astonishment over the whole matter. It is an issue which the man-in-the-street does not pretend to understand. He has fallen back on his general reliance on Mr. Roosevelt to carry the matter through.

Danger Signs Ahead

Yet there are aspects in the crowded testimony telescoped into three days of hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee which probably would attract widespread interest at any other time. In three days, the committee heard witnesses which would normally keep a Senate committee busy three weeks. An extraordinary unanimity ran through this testimony. No layman could be subjected to this mass of authoritative evidence without some slight shudder of apprehension over the fiscal prospect before the country.

The expert witnesses agreed with the objectives of the gold bill. They favored devaluation; they favored stabilization. But they repeated again and again, that the bill, as drawn, is far more far-reaching than it appears superficially.

In particular they opposed the alleged emasculation of the Federal Reserve System; they opposed constituting a one-man authority to have "political control" as it was charged, of the country's price structure; they opposed the permanency of the provisions; and they opposed the possible inflationary consequences.

Bill Bound to Pass

The gold bill is going through. Of that there is no doubt. In the upshot the public will probably find that many of the dark forebodings will not be justified.

But here again as in so many of the President's spectacular and unpredictable fiscal moves in the past seven months, the country will find itself plunged into a vast new financial development before the case of the opponents of the change have actually made any impress on popular consciousness.

This was the course of events when Mr. Roosevelt originally took the country off gold. It was the same procedure followed when he sharply rejected stabilization proposals from the London fiscal conference and rapped the knuckles of the American delegation at the same time.

Doesn't Represent Chamber

Today, the Administration authority in Congress is stronger than ever. Any changes—indeed, any debate of the old bill—is on sufferance of the Democratic leaders. Were it not for the purely fortuitous fact that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee happens to be "packed" with Democratic financial conservatives like the two ex-Secretaries of Treasury, Senator Carter Glass and Senator William G. McAdoo, the amendments to the measure, incorporated yesterday, would never even have reached the floor.

The critical sentiment in the committee is not representative of the sentiment in the chamber itself. Only because of the Senate's so-called "archaic" rules of procedure, which permit any member to talk as long as he wants on any subject, practically without cloture, is it possible for critics of the gold bill to get their side of the controversy to the nation at all.

As it is, the Administration is so sure of its legislative position that its defense of the bill has been sketchy and fragmentary. The two gold advisers of the Administration, Professors James H. Rogers and George F. Warren, who appeared before the Senate committee, did not really meet the objections of such men as Mr. Owen D. Young. They urged the benefits of devaluation and stabilization, about which there was little or no dispute.

But as to charges that the bill would set up a political control of America's price system, or that inflation might get out of hand, there was no authoritative administration comment.

There is nothing for the philosophic observer at Washington these days but to remain philosophic. American government seems to run to extremes. If the two parties are closely divided in Congress the result is legislative futility, as in the Hoover Administration. When there is a tremendous majority, there is little criticism or analysis, as in the Roosevelt Administration. As between the two extremes, most Americans seem to prefer the second. At least the Ship of State is moving; it is no longer be-calmed. It is going somewhere—even if the passengers don't know the destination.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

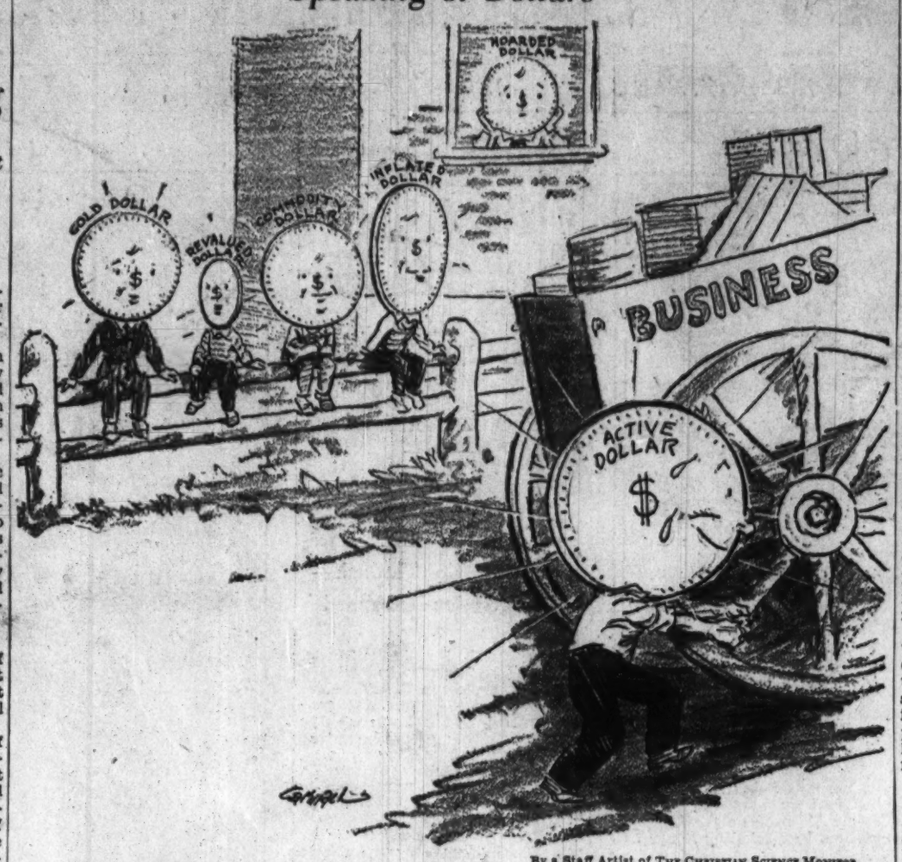
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Speaking of Dollars—



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Faster Court Action Lauded at Birmingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Success of the Cleveland plan of expediting jury trials in the law division of the circuits courts here was reported upon by Mr. William A. Rogers in retiring as president of the Birmingham Bar Association. A modification of the plan was adopted three years ago resulting, he said, in a "great saving to the general public, county and the bar."

"Under this system pending cases have been reduced from approximately 7216 as of Oct. 1, 1932 to about 5820 as of Oct. 1, 1933. At present, pending cases approximate 4750. With the present system of handling the docket, it is estimated that by July 1, 1934, which will be the end of the next ensuing term of court, pending cases will be further reduced to about 3500. With this situation, the case will be called for trial within five or six months after it is filed."

Mandates Lack Good Terminals

* * *

Syrian Parliament Delays on French Treaty; Freedom With Alliance Forms Difficult Task

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It would seem that it is premature to suppose that France and Syria have come to an accord which will permit the emancipation of Syria from the French mandate. A treaty was indeed concluded and naturally attracted considerable attention. But it is improbable that it will be voted by the Damascus Parliament.

This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to release France from the engagements which it undertook in Syria. Both parties have endeavored to find a suitable arrangement, for it was never intended that France should govern for an indefinite period the portion of the Ottoman Empire over which it assumed charge.

In the summer of 1928 the Syrian assembly drew up a constitution which France found inacceptable. It disregarded the rights of minorities. The French High Commissioner thereupon in May, 1930, promulgated a constitution. Now a project which purports to lay down the relations of France and Syria has been elaborated but in its turn it is put in question.

* * *

The problem which faced France was whether something like a protectorate should be established, or whether, on the contrary, Syria should be enabled to govern itself as quickly as possible. At first the former method was tried. In the circumstances which followed the World War it was doubtless necessary. General Gouraud and General Weygand were successively responsible for the administration.

In 1924 an insurrection broke out under the administration of General Sarrail. It was of a serious character and lasted for a considerable time. Then the French decided to adopt the British method, which finally succeeded in Iraq when that country was admitted as an independent nation to the League of Nations, though with special obligations under treaty to Great Britain. Senator Henry de Jouvenel went out to Syria to inaugurate the new policy. He was succeeded at the end of 1926 by M. Henri Ponsot. It was understood that, sooner or later, France would relinquish its hold on the Levant.

The negotiation of the treaty has been arduous. Though Syria is to be nominally sovereign and independent, French policy demanded the safeguarding of French interests. France had spent money, had labored strenuously, had obtained advantages which it could not lightly renounce.

* * *

The counterpart of Syrian freedom is therefore an alliance with France. On all matters of foreign policy France should be consulted. The Geneva procedure will be followed but France is nevertheless directly interested in the defense of the country. Though the Syrian government should undertake to maintain order, it will be backed up by French military forces. These forces are to be maintained in Syria. In addition France will participate in the organization and equipment of the Syrian army. Minorities will be protected.

The economic relations of Syria and Lebanon and the autonomous regions of the Alaouites and of the Djebel-Druse should not be disturbed. A probationary period of four years before the French mandate expires and Syria is received in the League of Nations is considered necessary. Further, there are various conventions regarding the employment of French officials. The duration of the treaty is fixed at 25 years.

Whether these terms are too onerous or not and give real freedom, need not now be discussed. The great difficulty is that the Alaoutes and the inhabitants of Djebel-Druse, which are different in race or religion, decline to be incorporated in the new state. No solution is reached and the projected treaty is accompanied by letters which merely reserve the problem until such time as Syria is received in the League of Nations.

* * *

But questions like this cannot be left in the air. The minorities represented in the Damascus Parliament, and the members who depend to some extent on the minorities, agitated against the Treaty. The Chamber thereupon repudiated any treaty which did not assure Syrian unity. The result therefore is that the application of the treaty has become extremely doubtful. The representatives of the minorities and the nationalists are alike disinclined to accept the arrangements provisionally made. It is suggested that some of the minorities would secretly prefer the continuation of the French mandate.

In the meantime the French nationalists are opposed to the surrender of the mandate. Their leader, M. Louis Marin, is asking awkward questions regarding the conditions in which was signed, without a preliminary consultation of Parliament, "a so-called treaty of alliance which prepares the abandonment by France of its mandate on Syria and which was only known in France by reports from abroad." Naturally those who are in accord with M. Marin concern themselves with the consequences of the treaty to the Alaouites and the Djebel-Druse.

It would therefore appear that the Syrian problem is by no means solved. The surrender of a mandate in appropriate conditions is not an easy task. It is as difficult as its fulfillment.

Nast Cartoon Collection Given to Florida College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Four hundred and fifty cartoons by Thomas Nast, collected from Harper's Weekly, have recently been presented to the Rollins College art department by Mrs. Fred Powers of this city. The prints range in date from 1872 to 1886. A perusal of these old cartoons calls to mind the days when political satire was reaching its height.

Mr. Nast, a native Bavarian, came to the United States in 1846. At the age of 14, he took art lessons for six months. In 1860, he traveled to England and thence to Italy, where he followed Garibaldi and drew for Paris, London and New York magazines. After two years, he returned to New York, when he began drawing for Harper's Weekly.

More Motor Licenses Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—More than 115,900 automobile license tags were issued for 1934 up to Dec. 30, it was announced by the State Department of Revenue here, which was an increase of 11,000 over the number that had been secured by car owners on the like date last year.

Roar and Rumble Get Attention Of Motor Engineers

Plain and Fancy Noises of Cars Discussed and Solutions Revealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 24—Roars and rumbles, rattles, squeaks and flutters, occupied the serious attention of the Society of Automotive Engineers today.

In its first annual session following the great achievement of designing cars that take road shocks with a curtsy and skim over the landscape like meadow larks, the engineers found that there is still more work to do.

The need for silencing motorcar operation became more apparent with the approach to streamlining. Reduction of wind resistance and its deafening effects accentuated muffler, in-take and tire noises.

Ingenuity was challenged, but at this point the engineers made a discovery. In their search for silence they learned that the physical senses to which they had been making obeisance and striving to please were not capable of really knowing what constituted a comfortable ride.

Weakness of Senses

In explaining various applications to noise treatment, Mr. Theodore M. Prudden of Detroit, representing Pacific Mills, revealed that "a weakness of our senses is the impossibility of retaining in one's memory the difference one has experienced in noise changes. Just as you cannot tell whether the room you enter is 10 degrees cooler or warmer than a room you were in an hour before, so it is with noise levels."

Having disposed of the physical senses as unreliable it was explained that audiometers and acoustic-meters were invented to accurately record sounds, their variations and pitches. Only by these has it been possible for engineers to detect noises, to analyze complex sound mixtures, and to plot curves showing intensity at different frequencies.

Mr. Prudden explained that experiments are now being made over a wide field. Quiet is being obtained by application of scientific acoustics to the car body. This consists in shutting out extraneous noises and absorbing those unavoidably present in a car. It is distinct from the quiet achieved by precision workmanship.

Sounds Absorbed

A noise-treated car is one in which are used materials that absorb sounds. Absorption methods therefore are applied to the shroud and dash, the noisiest in most cars, also to the floor and to the roof. Insulative material is also being used on the dash to reduce the entrance of engine noises.

Much attention is also given to the muffler, according to Mr. E. G. Gunn, of the Walker Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wis. He said that within the past three years there has been more muffler research than for many preceding years. He designated muffler design as an acoustical problem, but admitted that consultation with leading acousticians has shed little light. The two principal methods used in silencing the exhaust are sound-wave absorption and sound-wave cancellation.

Tire noise was dealt with in a paper by Mr. Arthur W. Bull of the United States Tire Company, Inc. He said that tire noise is objectionable, not only because it is disagreeable in itself, but also because the owner quite often mistakes tire noise for axle, timing chain or other mechanical noise, and demands adjustment of these parts when there is nothing wrong with the car.

Mr. J. O. Almen and Mr. E. E. Wilson presented a paper dealing with "drumming" within closed bodies as caused by engine intake noises. They said that at the General Motors research laboratories noise suppression or silencing has taken a foremost place in car development.

Statements to Jury Take Entire Day In Chicago Racket Trial

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Eighteen defendants in Chicago's huge racketeering conspiracy trial heard themselves alternately described yesterday as blackguards and thieves and as progressive, sagacious business leaders who really thought up the NRA.

The contracts with which they attempted to regulate the dry cleaning, laundry, carbonated beverages, and other industries, said Mr. Floyd Thompson, defense counsel, were much like the codes of fair competition under the National Recovery Act.

But to Mr. Edwin J. Raber, special prosecutor, the same contracts, as well as the unions and associations which the defendants controlled, were just devices through which to gain control of profitable businesses and "bleed them white" with dues and fees.

Attorneys for both sides spent the entire day with opening statements to the jury, one of the defendants, Aaron Sapiro of New York, making his own.

And Now Carrot Juice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

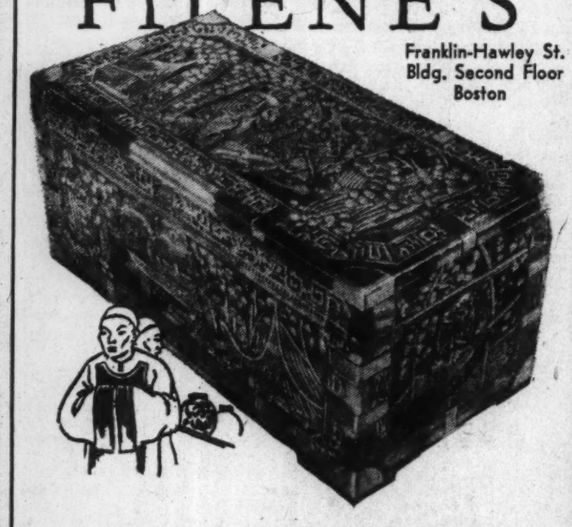
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Production of a beverage made from carrot juice at Greenville was authorized in papers of incorporation.

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn the Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Boston AUTO SHOW
Presenting THE NEW MODES and MODELS in MOTORING
NOW OPEN
10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
MECHANICS BLDG.

ANNUAL MARKDOWN Sale!
ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE FURS GREATLY REDUCED
NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER AT ANNUAL MARKDOWN PRICES
KAKAS BROS. CO.
CUSTOM FURRIERS
72 CHAUNCY STREET
PHONE HUBbard 1740 BOSTON

Jllys Boston Temple place Eleven
We hold first place for Knitted Clothes
—hand picked, and richly endowed with all the fundamentals that entitle us to be known as headquarters for knitted things.
Our collection is most complete. Into the styling of every single dress some exquisite new fashion tendency has found its way. Good travelers—these knitted dresses. Many for the Woman or Miss to choose at 17.90 and 22.90, ranging upwards to 164.90.
Knitted Clothes—Street Floor

FILENE'S
Franklin-Hawley St. Bldg. Second Floor Boston

HAND-CARVED camphor-wood chests
Three sizes . . . $18.50; $22.50; $28.50 in a SALE from far-off Hong Kong!
A sale as rare as "black pearls"... lovely chests purchased by our buyer almost from under the hands of craftsmen in Hong Kong. Spicy, fragrant camphor wood finished to a rich deep brown as if mellowed by generations of previous owners. Carved in high relief in elaborate scenes of Chinese life. Have immense decorative value—yet are as efficient as familiar cedar chests—and about as inexpensive. 29"; 35" or 40" long.
Filene's Round the World Gift Shop

Just as Important
to pick the right laundry as to buy the right linens. Call us first—Beacon 1790
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins FEB. 10

Boston-New York
$2
NRA MEMBER
Leave Daily 369 Tremont Street Boston Hancock 7397
141 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

LUNCH or DINE at "THE GATE-WAY"
Counter and Table Service
252 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
Between Falmouth and Norway Streets
Other "Downyflake" stores operated by DOMESTIC FOODS, INC., located at: 168 Harvard Ave., Allston; 135 Main Street, Brockton; Central Square, Cambridge

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital - - - - $1,500,000
Surplus - - - $3,000,000
BOSTON OFFICE
50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Provide for Yourself with a John Hancock ANNUITY
A guaranteed life income. Forms to cover different individual needs and circumstances.
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts
U.S.A.
70 Years in Business

BAILEY'S CLEANERS & DYERS
January Special
$3.00 COMBINATION
{2 Women's Dresses / 1 Man's Suit} OR {2 Men's Suits / Woman's Dress}
NOTE: This special offer is made to keep our employees on during this period.
Bailey's Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown MIDdlesex 4561-2-3-4
BOSTON, 36 West St., Han. 8126 — CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 429
BOSTON, 666 Beacon St., Ken. 3423 — NEEDHAM, 968 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1720
WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 0528 — AYER, 49-B Main St., Ayer 62
LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441 — NEWTON CENTRE, 59 Union, C. New. 1027

BEHIND THE LINES OF THE

Waldorf
Only New England Apples FOR APPLE PIES
• Seventy-five thousand bushels represent Waldorf purchases from nearby apple orchards . . . great rosy-red fellows with that delicious tang found nowhere else but in the New England variety.
• Waldorf's huge purchase of this big crop of the New England farmer enables the buyers to pick and choose. Apples in the Good Eating Places are a tradition . . . they go with Waldorfs, and at the crop our men select the finest.
• Gravensteins for summer and fall . . . Baldwins for winter and spring. That is a hard and fast Waldorf schedule.
• The next time you are ordering a meal at your favorite Waldorf, order apple pie, or a baked apple. Both are delicious and made by the Waldorf process. The perfect, juicy apples play a huge part in the popularity of this favorite dessert . . . and the baking tops it off in all its glory.
• Apple pie, and cheese . . . or baked apple and cream for ten cents is indeed a finishing touch to a wonderfully delicious Waldorf special!
Wednesday Specials
BROILED SHORE SCROD — Lemon Butter, Parsley Potato, Rolls and Butter — 20c — Served from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
SIRLOIN MINUTE STEAK — Fresh Mushroom Sauce, Hubbard Squash, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter — 35c — Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.
NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART
J. J. Curry, President
THERE ARE REASONS FOR WALDORF QUALITY

Door Is Slammed In Filipinos' Face On Independence

Committee Extends Bill but Says Islands Must Accept U. S. Terms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Congressional circles were disposed today to give the Philippine Islands another chance to accept independence under the terms of the Hawes-Cutting bill. The Senate Committee on Territories yesterday voted in favor of extending the life of the measure until Oct. 17. With the White House reported willing to accept the extension, there was indication today it would be passed by House and Senate with little opposition.

Decision of the Senate Committee, however, was accompanied with a flat statement that it would consider no other form of Philippine independence legislation. In other words, the islanders are told firmly and finally that if they want independence they must take it on the terms of this bill.

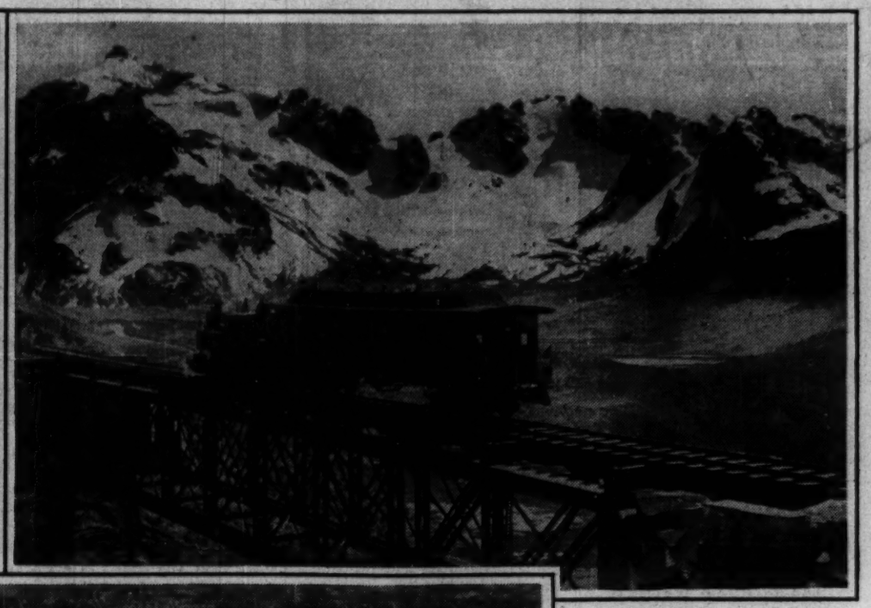
This position in effect slammed the door in the face of the Philippine independence mission which is now here seeking a new bill providing more liberal terms than the Hawes-Cutting measure. The delegation is headed by Senator Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, who led the opposition to acceptance in the Island Legislature on the ground that it was unfair to the islands.

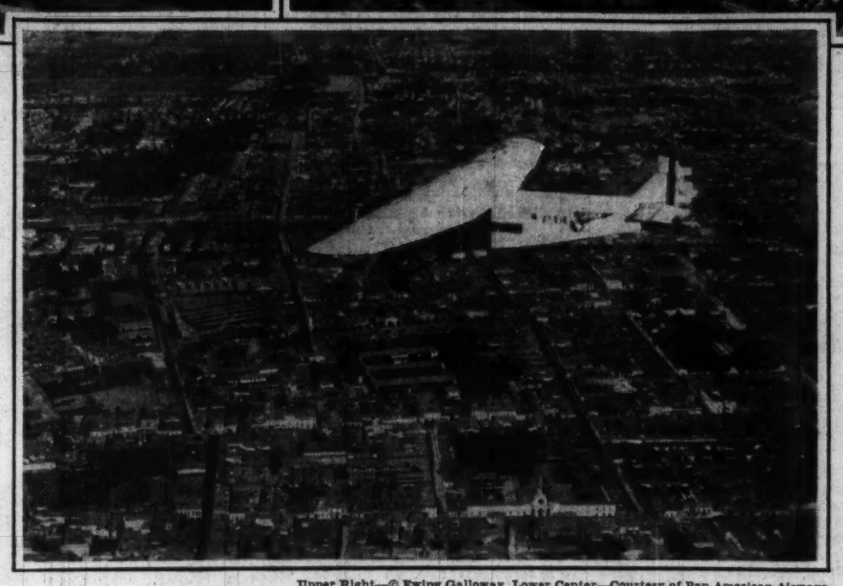
The bill would confer independence at the end of a 10-year transition period during which Philippine exports to the United States would be reduced progressively and a tariff raised against them. Senator Quezon and the oppositionists hold these trade provisions amount to economic murder. They further object to provisions allowing the President of the United States to set aside any areas in the island which he deems essential to United States military or naval needs. Such areas would remain permanently under the sovereignty of the United States.

Extension of the time limit is strongly favored by Mr. Camilo Osias, resident delegate from the Philippines, who favors the bill and contends that it would be adopted if the issue were clearly one of independence under its terms or no independence at all. At least, it is pointed out, extension of the time would provide an opportunity for a real test of island sentiment through a plebiscite which has not yet been held.

In the meantime, however, the best information available here is to the effect that most Philippine leaders secretly welcome the unfavorable terms of the bill because it provides them with an excuse for opposing independence which they don't want except in the form of political independence without any change in the economic relationship of the islands to the United States.

Scaling Heights of the Top of the World in Flights Over the Andes





Upper Right—© Ewing Galloway. Lower Center—Courtesy of Pan American Airways. Upper Left—The Christian Science Monitor

Views in Lands of Miss Shuler's Aerial Odyssey

Upper Left—Sewell in the Moonlight. Mine and Mill Town of Braden Copper Company in Chile. Upper Right—The Continental Divide. The Railroad Bridge Is at an Elevation of 15,100 Feet. Lower Center—Journeying Over Santiago, Chile.

Jungle and Desert Fast Losing Fears For Air Travelers

Recent Experiences of Fliers Dispel Old Fallacy of Danger

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Deserts are losing much of their solitude and the jungle its mysteries with the advance of long distance air travel.

An Imperial Airways liner on its way to Baghdad recently had to alight in the desert some 60 miles from the air station at Rutbah Wells. The scene appeared at first sight to be one of such complete loneliness that the pilot said to his passengers—"Well, here you have the real desert."

Hardly had he spoken than motorcars and airplanes began to appear as though from nowhere. Several Air Force machines came soaring over and went off again as soon as they found that all was well with the stranded plane. Some motorcars came by with some interested spectators, and the machine patroling the Iraq pipeline arrived to see if any help was wanted.

Finally a couple of motorcars driven by natives were seen approaching. These did not even stop, as if an airplane being adjusted on the ground was too ordinary a signt to merit attention.

Meanwhile from the African jungle comes a story of a plane manned by a small party of engineers flying from one station to another to supplement a service. Wireless instructions came to alight at an emergency landing ground for an hour or so to avoid a storm. There was not a sign of life when the machine came down, but within a minute or two there appeared a friendly native who clambered up a tree to fix an aerial wire so that they could get in touch with the wireless stations.

Cape Breton Storms Cut Down Supplies

SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 24 (AP)—Isolated by snowstorms and ice-clogged harbors, 1500 residents of scattered fishing communities in Victoria County of Cape Breton Island, today awaited arrival of supplies from North Sydney.

Short of food, fodder and lighting fuel, many people were said to be in dire need, but disrupted communication lines make it impossible to learn the extent of the distress.

Appeals have been made to the Dominion Government to send one or two of the ice breakers, lying in North Sydney Harbor, in an effort to force a passage through to the stricken areas.

Cloudburst Hits Woodring Article On 'Storm Troops'

Educators in 30 Colleges Send Demand for Resignation to President

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Educators of 30 colleges and universities demanded of President Roosevelt today the resignation of Mr. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, because of a magazine article in which he proposed organization of "economic storm troops" through federal relief administration.

The declaration was made in a letter, signed by more than 200 educators, which was made public here.

Among those protesting Mr. Woodring's statesments were E. A. Ross, professor of sociology, University of Wisconsin; Robert Morss Lovett, professor of English, University of Chicago; Edward Hulme, professor of history, Stanford University; Gordon Allport, professor of history, Harvard University; Broadus Mitchell, professor of economics, Johns Hopkins; M. E. Curti, professor of history, Smith College; Colston E. Warne, professor of economics, Amherst College.

The demand for Mr. Woodring's resignation was based on an article written by the War Department official in Liberty entitled "The American Army Stands Ready."

The educators called Mr. Woodring's statement, thatthe army "is our ace in the hole for peace as well as war," a "totally unwarranted threat to the civil liberties of the American people" and a veiled advocacy of Nazi dictatorship.

"Were we deceived," the letter asked of the President, "when in response to vigorous protests against apparent militarization of the CCC at its formation, the people were assured that militarization was not even considered. If not, then Mr. Woodring has made presumptuous and dangerous assumptions as to his official function with reference to this branch of the federal relief and conservation program.

"We contend that Mr. Woodring's suggestion 'to organize the Veterans of the World War, the CCC men, and through them the administration of relief into a system of economic storm troops,' is not even a thinly veiled advocacy of dictatorship methods.

"We contend, Mr. President, that this is a totally unwarranted threat to the civil liberties of the American people, and if this attitude prevails in the War Department of your Administration, we are made to feel that our conutry is being prepared for such an abuse of power as is intolerable to contemplate. . . . We submit that a man who proposes such a plan . . . be forced to resign his public office."

Electrical Engineers Ask More Federal Research

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—An urgent plea to the Federal Government that research on the standardization of electrical units be not curtailed for economy purposes, was forwarded to Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget, by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers today. The federal budget for the coming year had omitted allowance for this research work.

Work of the Bureau of Standards in constructing new electrical units of measurement, said Prof. John B. Whitehead, dean of engineering at Johns Hopkins University, is so necessary in straightening out existing confusion and archaic standards that to halt it would be to delay electrical progress.

Philadelphia Women Aid Young Musicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24—Organized a few weeks ago to try to find engagements for young musical graduates of this city, the Committee for Young Musicians here reports that approximately 30 young men and women have been launched on their careers through its efforts, while 75 or 80 are now on its lists.

The committee was formed through the efforts of Mrs. William W. Arnett and Mrs. Nicholas Roosevelt, who, through their interest in music, came into touch with many young musicians here who, after years of study and preparation for professional work were now unable to get even an opportunity to demonstrate their ability.

Believing that this state of affairs was not only discouraging to these young people now but actually damaging to the future of music, Mrs. Arnett and Mrs. Roosevelt gathered together a group of women of this city who were interested and formed the committee. Auditions have been heard of all the musicians on the lists, and engagements for them are sought in private homes.

Chile Looks Like Long Red Pepper

(Continued from Page 1)

foothills of the Andes, quite good-sized mountains in themselves, first rounded and reddish brown, with nitrate mines showing up here and there, then saw-toothed sharp. Nothing was so calculated as this trip to make the traveler realize the strange shape of Chile, 2700 miles long and never more than 90 miles wide.

The country lies between the Andes and the sea like a very long red pepper. In the north is the desert, hundreds of miles of desert. In the center, around Santiago, is the green section. To the south are magnificent glaciers tumbling off into the Polar Sea, toward frigid Cape Horn and the treacherous Magellan Straits.

Source of Nitrogen Mines

The country over which we flew in the north is supposed to have been the result of a volcanic upheaval, forming the Chilean coastal range and imprisoning between it and the Andes a vast salt sea which later became the source of the nitrogen mines. From a little section of this desert 45 by 250 miles Chile has exported millions of tons of nitrate, a source of wealth which was depreciated when the Germans began to make synthetic nitrates.

The shimmering heat waves, which we did not feel in the cool, upper air, caused mirages. The sea at our right was completely banked with clouds, but there on the left, which was land, appeared vast stretches of water with wooded shores.

At Antofagasta we came down for half an hour and ate our luncheon in the radio house, an improvised meal which was good and which gave us a chance to see the lace-curtained inner doorways which are the delight of the Chilean housewife's heart. Crayon enlargements were on the wall and two pictures, each showing a girl sitting along by the waterside, very pensive, very feminine.

Snow on Mountain Sides

The never-rain country gradually gave way to encircling mountains with snow on their sides. There begin to be tiny patches where irrigation is possible, green fields in a vast arid waste crowding up on either side. Five minutes before we are to come down at Ovalle the radio says, "Come on without stopping," which saves us probably half an hour. We fly over the small towns north of the big city, Cabildo, San Felipe, Los Andes, Colina, and then Santiago itself, a strikingly clean, prosperous-looking city.

As if by way of apology for Arica the customs men clear us through with all dispatch. And we are out on the street at the southernmost terminus of air flying on the west coast of South America at Santiago—just six days by air from Miami!

Extra Smilage from Coward Shoes

A woman went to the Chicago Fair last summer but her enjoyment was hampered by foot discomfort. A month later she made another visit to the Fair, but this time, on the advice of friends, she bought Coward Shoes before starting west. She covered the Fair from end to end in comfort, and returned refreshed and smiling. Her Coward Shoes had given her sturdy support, protection and extra smilage throughout every strenuous day.

Each type of foot requires its own shoe. That is why Coward Shoes are presented in 79 different lasts. May we try on the Coward Shoe built just for your foot needs?

The Coward Shoe

Shoes for Men, Women and Children

30 West Street, Near Tremont
BOSTON
37 West 47th Street
NEW YORK
Empire State Bldg., 20 W. 34th Street
NEW YORK
270 Greenwich Street
NEW YORK
Fulton and Hoyt Streets
BROOKLYN

Dual Tax Elimination Urged in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Plans for the elimination of the dual income tax system in Canada have been shaped by the British Columbia Government and are being urged upon the Federal Government. This Province proposes that, in place of the present federal and provincial income tax here, one levy be collected by the two governments through a joint board, which would distribute the proceeds between them on an agreed basis.

The British Columbia authorities are urging the Federal Government to withdraw from the income tax field altogether, on the ground that the federal levy was instituted purely as a war-time emergency measure, and that income taxation, being a direct impost, should be reserved for the provinces under Canada's Constitution. Failing that, joint collection is urged.

Navigation Aids Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 24—Ample navigation aids will be installed in the East Rockaway Inlet immediately after work of deepening the channel, now in progress, has been completed, it was announced here yesterday.

—Calling Your Attention to Our Exhibit at the New York Boat Show, Jan. 19-28

A. R. TRUE
BOAT BUILDERS
AMESBURY :: MASS.

"NEVASPRED"

Unique elastic side straps are individually adjustable.

Note flatness of abdomen and reduction of hips and hollow back.

Takes care of the two most difficult points of the figure—hips and diaphragm—also corrects hollow back.

SAME HIGH QUALITY
NO PRICE INCREASE YET
Madame Alston
33 West 34th Street NEW YORK
Telephone Wisconsin 7-3878
Booklet on Request

New York IS A FRIENDLY TOWN when you stop at the HOTEL MONTCLAIR

For this is a hotel of personalized service . . . You feel "at home" the moment you cross the threshold. 800 rooms, all with outside exposure, bath, shower, radio . . . Convenient to everywhere . . . Single from $2.50, double $3.50.

Lexington Avenue
49th to 50th Sts., N. Y. C.
HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Fashion Decrees:
THE "SCRUBBED-LIKE-A-BABY" COMPLEXION . .
. . . and of course your soap must be the best

35¢ a cake

Seven delightful scents

Violette · Carnation · Sandalwood
Feu Follet · Fleurs d'Amour
Le Jade · Pavots d'Argent

THEY are fomenting a revolution . . . these ravishing youngsters. One that is destined to restore the dynasty of SOAP. By day they revel in sun, wind, rain or sleet. And after dark out on the dance floor they float without benefit of rouge or make-up . . . scrubbed like babies . . . faces shining like the dawn.

Ask for their complexion formula and these young rebels will tell you: nothing but water and plenty of scrubbing, the wash cloth generously lathered with Roger & Gallet Soap.

With Roger & Gallet Soap you have the satisfaction of knowing that your skin is getting superlative care. For Roger & Gallet's contains only the very highest quality ingredients . . . the purest, edible fats which are kneaded and re-kneaded into soap of the smoothest and finest texture.

Try Roger & Gallet Soap today. It won't be long before you too will discover that nothing else is needed to keep your skin smooth, clear and vibrant with life. At all the better shops drug and department stores.

ROGER & GALLET
500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. and 62 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, France

ROGER & GALLET
TOILET SOAP

Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.
Single from $2 Double from $3
THE COLLINGWOOD
45 West 35th St.
NEW YORK

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges.
Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

The finest automatic heat is
Oil-O-Matic Heat

OF COURSE you want automatic heating in your home—it's the clean, healthful, modern way to keep warm without work or worry. The simplest, most economical kind of automatic heating is genuine Williams Oil-O-Matic, which heats more homes than any other make of oil burner. Oil-O-Matic, with its exclusive Hushed Heat feature, today costs less to operate in most localities than old-fashioned hand-firing.

This economy is possible because Oil-O-Matic burns heavy, low-cost oils. These oils not only cost less, but contain more B. T. U.'s per gallon (by U. S. Government statements) than the higher priced light oils which most burners demand.

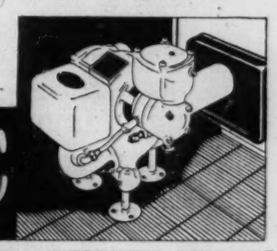
LOW COST—EASY TERMS!

Oil-O-Matic is quickly installed in any type of heating plant—hot water, steam, vapor or warm air. It is also sold as a complete heating unit—boiler and burner combined. There is a new Oil-O-Matic water heater as well, which automatically furnishes hot water for home or commercial use at half the cost of usual methods.

Call your Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for Free Heating Survey of your home.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORPORATION
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Manufacturers also of Williams Ice-O-Matic Refrigeration for domestic and commercial use.



WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

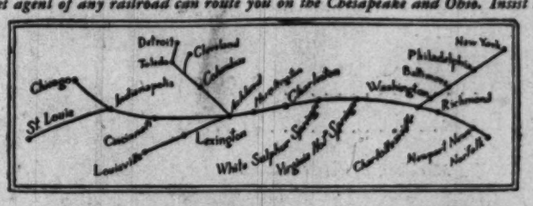
Copyright 1934, The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company

fit as a fiddle and ready for work

SO GRAVE doings in Washington. You want to feel clear-headed and fit when you get there. All right. The best way to insure that is to ride on one of Chesapeake and Ohio's air-conditioned trains. The air is fresh and clean. Temperature is even, mild, just right for comfort. No dry, parched stuffiness. No drafts. You relax into sound sleep. You enjoy delicious food. Your clothes stay clean. You look and *feel* fresh when you get off the train—ready for work. Genuine air-conditioning sees to that—on the finest fleet of air-conditioned trains in the world.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
THE SPORTSMAN • THE F. F. V.
The Finest Fleet of Air-Conditioned Trains in the World

The ticket agent of any railroad can route you on the Chesapeake and Ohio. Insist upon it!



Send for booklet "How to Spend a Day or a Week in Washington." 829 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

CHESAPEAKE and OHIO

Democratic Gladiators Groomed For Gubernatorial Tournament While G. O. P. Sharpens Arrows

Jeffersonians Menaced by Possible Party Break-Up on Roosevelt-Smith Lines and Charges of Making Political Plum Basket of CWA

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Governor Ely today reiterated his former statements that he would not seek reëlection to a third term as Governor of Massachusetts. He was forced to this official announcement by the assertion of Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to the effect that the Governor would be a candidate.

"I am not a candidate," the Governor said. "How many times have I got to say that? I know the chairman made his statement with the best intentions but I am not a candidate. I think the preprimary delegates should all be unpledged.

"I don't know what his authority was for making these statements and I will talk with him about the matter of course.

"It isn't that I wouldn't like to be Governor for a third term. I am not disgusted with the office. But it is better for the State to change its Chief Executive every four years. And then personal reasons leave me without any choice in the matter."

Two Main Threats Faced

Gubernatorial hopes of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts are menaced by two dangers—a possible cleavage into the familiar Smith and Roosevelt factions and charges of political exploitation of the CWA.

Indication of this rift in the ranks of Massachusetts Democracy has been given by a meeting this week attended by Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the President, and a group of young Democrats of Boston from the Legislature. This meeting resulted in the election of Mr. Michael J. Ward, stalwart Roosevelt worker, as its president.

It is widely believed that this new organization has a twofold purpose—to promote the gubernatorial candidacy of Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, or some other favorite of the Administration, and to oppose the probable candidacy of Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board.

When it is considered that State Treasurer Hurley is known to be a close friend of his fellow-townsman, James Roosevelt, and that he has been mentioned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, it is logical to infer that this new organization would support the candidacy, practically announced, of Mr. Hurley. This would inevitably bring the group into direct opposition to Mr. Bartlett, generally believed to be Governor Ely's choice as his successor.

Republicans Prepare Ammunition

With Governor Ely still the titular Smith man in the State, it would seem obvious that the stage is set for another destructive combat within the party, scars from which might outlast the primary.

Another threat looms to this party's fortunes in the persistent accusations that it has exploited the CWA for political ends. There is not the slightest doubt that the Republicans will insist that the CWA has been used in Massachusetts as a bonanza of patronage by the Democrats. And the recurrent charges of graft and mismanagement made in the press of the State will give substance to these accusations.

Were these threats to become increasingly menacing to the unity and strength of the Democratic Party, some political commentators despite his denial today believe Governor Ely would step into the breach and run a third time. Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, declared in Washington yesterday that Governor Ely would submit to pressure to run and with Senator David I. Walsh, again a candidate Massachusetts Democracy would present a ticket that would again sweep the State.

Curley's Candidacy Discussed

It is, moreover, conceivable that former Mayor James M. Curley, the fidus Achates of President Roosevelt, might throw his hat into the ring and go after the gubernatorial nomination. And those who read the signs in this way, point to the fact that the former Mayor did a great deal more for the Administration than did Mr. Hurley, and that consequently he should inherit the support of the Roosevelt faction in the State.

Perhaps the strongest pressure upon Governor Ely to run again is being brought by Senator Walsh, who senses the impending split in the party and realizes that the Governor alone could probably avert or override it. Senator Walsh is an uncompromising Democrat and would never return the favor paid him by Major Judson Hannigan by voting for a Republican.

In the Republican ranks, commentators with their ears to the ground hear the footsteps of Mr. Leverett Saltonstall growing louder. While Mr. Saltonstall has indicated only interest in the lieutenant governorship, he is increasingly discussed as a strong gubernatorial candidate on a ticket with Mr. John W. Haigis, former State Treasurer. Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, titular head of the Republican Party, and candidate for Governor, is not being widely acclaimed as an overly strong leader.

Saltonstall Defers Decision

It is highly possible that Mr. Saltonstall in refusing to seek the gubernatorial nomination is playing a very astute game. He may logically reason that prospect of a Republican winning the Governorship, in these days of Democratic supremacy, are at least dubious. But the lieutenant governorship invariably goes to a Republican. Hence Mr. Saltonstall may prefer to make haste slowly, to reach after a lesser office he can get, than to endanger his political fortunes by reaching for a star that moves in the orbit of the donkey.

It becomes increasingly apparent that the backgrounds of wealth possessed by both Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Bacon may prove liabilities in these days of Labor's enhanced power and of Capital's, at least partial, eclipse. Labor is in a mood to pay off its enemies and those it deems to have opposed it with identical coin.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, today declared Mr. Saltonstall's record was not regarded with favor by Labor, but that the federation had the highest regard for the personal character of the Speaker of the House.

On the other hand Labor is bitterly hostile to Mr. Bacon, who it remembers as the man who stepped down four times as presiding officer and with his single vote defeated earnestly sought labor legislation. So Labor remembers him, and his present espousal of unemployment insurance will not destroy the memory, Mr. Watt said.

State Called Farm 'Rainbow'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina has the climate and resources to make it "one of the most versatile agricultural sections in the country," declared Dr. Harold Stonier, banker, in addressing the local chapter of the American Institute of Banking, adding that the State is also in close proximity to large consuming centers.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight, becoming cloudy late tonight; Thursday rain and warmer; Friday much colder; lowest temperature in the lower 20's early tonight; fresh northwesterly winds, shifting to southeasterly Thursday.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature; snow or rain Thursday night and possibly in the west portion in the afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer, followed by rain or snow in the afternoon; much colder by Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; rain Thursday afternoon or night.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds, becoming southerly and increasing Thursday, and fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Thursday; rain Thursday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	49	New Orleans	62	68
Chicago	40	40	New York	28	50
Denver	38	62	Norfolk, Va.	36	60
Helena, Mont.	2	50	Philadelphia	32	52
Jacksonville	50	72	St. Louis	44	52
Kansas City	52	64	St. Paul	42	44
Los Angeles	50	68	San Francisco	50	58
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Washington	32	58

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 24.
B—Maximum Jan. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 6:52 p. m., Thursday 7:11 a. m.
Height of tides 7.5 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:17 p. m.

As Richard II,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dennis King in the title rôle of "Richard of Bordeaux," opening at the Colonial Monday.

Norfolk Colony Labeled Worthy In Forbes Report

Governor Advised to Abandon Charlestown Prison

Labeling the Norfolk Prison Colony as the one creditable page in the history of prison administration of Massachusetts, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes yesterday issued a report that strongly condemned all misstatements and inflammatory stories that might hamper the experiment at Norfolk.

Mr. Forbes, in his report to Governor Ely, made three major recommendations. He urged the installation of the "good time" system in place of the parole system, which he declared has not worked well in the State. He recommended that the Charlestown Prison be completely abandoned, the buildings razed and the property sold and the proceeds used to build a proper punitive establishment at Norfolk. He finally recommended segregation of the more untrustworthy and incorrigible prisoners.

"It is the one creditable page in the history of prison administration in Massachusetts," Mr. Forbes said of the colony, "and it should not be allowed to fall by reason either of critical comment on the part of interested or uninformed people, or, in order to meet the conveniences of a situation, by making unwise use of its facilities."

The report of Mr. Forbes, which in the main was entirely favorable to the administration of the Norfolk Colony and overwhelmingly in support of the theory involved, was made at the instigation of Governor Ely, who wanted the findings of a man above reproach and free from political bias.

Mr. Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor, who is conducting an investigation of the State's six penal institutions stated last night that his findings will be submitted on Feb. 8.

Mr. Forbes expressed approval of the structure of the prison, its administration and its facilities for effective protection against escape, with a few exceptions, which he made the subject of his recommendations. It was interesting to note that most of his criticisms involved no condemnation of the theory or functioning of the administrators.

He would give to the Commissioner of Correction the power to authorize freely the transfer of prisoners from one institution to another. He would have a new unit erected at Norfolk where the worst prisoners from Charlestown would be transferred and housed. He would also erect an intermediary unit between the proposed new one and the existing colonies, where prisoners would be housed on a probationary basis.

The "good time" law, urged by Mr. Forbes in place of the parole system, would give men the chance to work off a portion of their sentence by industry and good behavior within the prison.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER (Plymouth). "The Empress Eugenie." Another solo-drama. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). Musical comedy. 8:30.

"STATE OF GRACE" (Wilbur). Lillian Gish in a new comedy by Phillip Barry. The scene is laid on Beacon Hill. Reviewed yesterday. 8:20.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Mary Pickford in person in a playlet, "The Church Mouse." Screen feature, "All of Me," with Fredric March. 11:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:10, 8:25, 10:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Lillian Gish and Roland Young in "His Double Life," a screen version of Arnold Bennett's "Great Adventure." Paramount at 9, 11:27 a. m., 2:04, 4:41, 7:18, 9:55. Fenway at 2:19, 4:55, 7:31, 10:07.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—"The Thundering Herd." A Zane Grey western for those who like outdoor stories. Modern at 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Scollay at 10 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25.

KEITH'S—Lillian Harvey and Gene Raymond in romance with music, "I Am Suzanne." 10:20 a. m., 12:35, 2:50, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40.

BOSTON—Doris Kenyon in person. On the screen, "An Husbands Go." 10 a. m., 1:07, 4:15, 7:29, 10:36.

STATE—Ann Harding in "Gallant Lady." Clive Brook also in cast. 12:50, 3:06, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

UPTOWN—Ann Harding in "The Right to Romance." Also "S. O. S. Iceberg." 2:20, 4:57, 7:35, 10:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Stoopnagle and Budd" in "Stoopnocracy"; Eddie Duchin and his band; "Rural England," scenic film; newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

SOVIET DANCERS—Vecheslova and Chabukani, in Symphony Hall. 8:30.

OLYMPIC SKATING CLUB—Frolic at the Arena—with exhibitions of speed and fancy skating and various races. 8.

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—"England's Foreign Policy," lecture by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, special correspondent for the London Observer and Spectator. In Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Illustrated lecture on the Canadian Rockies, by Dr. Charles H. Toxier. In Huntington Hall. 8.

TOMORROW

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE HOUSE—Program devoted to Norway. Moving pictures, talk, music. 190 Beacon Street. 3:45.

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—"Diplomatic Policies of the Roosevelt Administration," by Albert E. Hindmarsh. 10:30 a. m.; "Will the League Live?" by Manley O. Hudson, 11:30 a. m.; "Russia Today," by Helen O. Wilson, 2:30; motion pictures of Russia, 3:30. In Radcliffe College, Cambridge.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "American Art IV." Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER (Plymouth). "The Loves of Charles II," solo-drama. 2:30.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agriculture talk.....	NBC dance music.	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Babe Ruth Club...	popular program..	CBS soloist; orch..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch..	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	The Wizard of Oz.	The Cosmopolitans	Tito Guizar, songs.
6:00	N. E. Conservatory ..	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Mr. and Mrs." skit.	records; talks.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	"Black and Blue".	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	NBC dance music.	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	John Herrick; orch...	"Billy Bachelor"..	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Talk, "Taxation".
7:45	Irene Rich, talk.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Crime Clues: "Dead	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	String ensemble...
8:15	Reckoning," sketch.	Steeden Orch....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Vocal program....
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	Lillian and Chet..	Albert Spalding;	"As I See It".....
8:45	Red Davis sketch.....	Tabloid operetta...	soloists; orch.....	Local dance music
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Organ recital.....	Philadelphia Orch..	Local dance music.
9:15	Sing, sketch.....	Newspaper sketch.	Stoopnagle-Budd ..	Organ recital.....
9:30	John McCormack,	Fred Allen's Revue;	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	tenor; orchestra.....	soloists; orch.....	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news.....
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; so-	Barnyard Music	Fred Waring's	Hughie Connors
10:15	loists; trio.....	and male quartet	Pennsylvanians ..	and his orchestra
10:30	American - Russian	Sen. Hugo Black	Soloist; orch.....	News Service.....
10:45	banquet addresses...	of Alabama.....	Reports; news.....	Kostelanetz Or-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Larry Funk and	chestra; soloists..
11:15	News flashes.....	NBC dance music .	his orchestra.....	CBS vocal quintet.
11:30	"The Witch of Endor."	William Scotti and	Jack Little and	Sign off.....
11:45	dramatic sketch.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band. Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: forest service playlet; readings; music.

After Luncheon

2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Spanish Composers' Music.
2:30 WBZ, University Extension: "Helpful Hints to Pianists," lecture.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music lesson.
2:55 WBZ (WNAC, 3:00), First act of Donizetti's "La Favorita," from La Scala, Milan, Italy.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra; Fritz Reiner, conductor; six piano soloists.
4:30 WBZ, "Music Magic"; soloists; narrator; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Cape Diamond Light"; dramatized sea stories.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists.
8:15 WAAB, "The Civil Works Program in New England," Joseph W. Bartlett.
8:30 WNAC, Prof. William Lyon Phelps; Cal Tinney; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Emergency Campaign presents Boston Police American Legion Band.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days: dramatized western story.
9:15 WNAC, Robert Benchley; soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Concert by Alexander Thiede's Boston Philharmonic Orchestra in aid of Boston Emergency Campaign.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.

River Never Missed Till Ice Halts Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24—When the Connecticut River froze solidly from shore to shore between Hartford and Long Island Sound this winter, Connecticut people realized that the river still has importance as an artery of commerce.

With oil barges stuck in the ice at several points there were prompt calls to the Coast Guard for aid. The channel has just been "broken out" and now the Coast Guard has assigned a patrol boat to keep the river "open."

Oil and coal are the chief products that reach Hartford by river. There are no more passenger boats on the Connecticut. A plan for dredging the channel with PWA labor has been laid before federal officials by the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Two Abductions Mark California Farm Strike

BRAWLEY, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP)—Two wholesale abductions strained relations today between vegetable field strikers and farmers of the rich Imperial Valley of Southern California. Police, sheriff's deputies and state highway patrolmen guarded vantage points in an effort to preserve order.

Three lawyers and a woman were kidnaped from a crowded hotel lobby here last night and subsequently released in scattered near-by towns after one of them apparently had been beaten. A little later four asserted Communists from San Diego were forcibly escorted from town with warnings not to return.

Hot Lunch Planned In Vermont Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 24—Vermont schools plan to serve hot lunches to pupils. So announces the Vermont Civil Works Service, which recently indorsed the project. It is expected that this will aid unemployed women and improve nutrition of school children.

The project will be supervised by the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, working through county organizations. The emergency nutrition worker who is to be employed in each county will work directly with the school.

This school luch service is available to any rural or small town school which can furnish equipment and supplies. Schools desiring the service should apply to the home demonstration agent in their county.

Slum Plan Offered Brooklyn

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Brooklyn borough authorities have before them today a 30-year coördinated slum clearance program submitted by the Regional Plan Association yesterday. Elimination of unsanitary housing conditions and intelligent preparation for the increase of population which will have filled all available new land in 30 years, is called for in the report.

Abbotts de luxe "A" Heavy Cream is not only easy to whip, but has a fresh, rich, delicious flavor that you will only find in cream of "A" quality.

Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey, Atlantic City and other Seashore Points.

You Will Gain Another Day Keeping House the Modern Way

There is a modern, scientific, practical and economical way to eliminate the laundry from the housekeeping routine and free the home from all the unpleasantness attached to this weekly irksome task.

Partial and complete services have been devised to meet the individual family requirement and to come within the housekeeping budget. Call our Service Department regarding our special pound rate service.

Good Housekeeping suggests: Let us cleanse your rugs and blankets and laundry your curtains to your measurements.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY COMPANY
Main and Rector Streets
ROXborough 2091
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Today Is—
FURSDAY
4 VERY FINE
Somali Leopard Coats
trimmed and plain
$250 $275 $300
really bargains
Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Kidnaping Penalty Increased to Life In Massachusetts

Successful prosecution and discouraging of many crimes which involve extortion but which might not be intended as kidnaping attempts, will result from application of the life penalty put into effect in Massachusetts late yesterday with the signing of a bill by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, in the opinion of many observers.

The bill, providing an increase in the penalty for kidnaping to extort, to life imprisonment, was enacted in both branches of the Legislature yesterday and put on the Governor's desk. His signature, according to an emergency preamble, made the statute immediately effective.

Criminals setting out to obtain funds through extortion often do not plan to kidnap and hold the victim, but sometimes find it either necessary to do so, or perhaps the easiest method. By making the crime of kidnaping to extort punishable by a life sentence, it is pointed out, greater consideration will be given by the criminal before he adds kidnaping to his extortion attempts. This reaction, it is held, is possible aside from the expected result of discouraging the kidnaping itself, which act becomes without object if carried on without attempt to extort.

The action in Massachusetts follows similar moves in a number of other states and falls in line with a general movement, already applied nationally through the federal statutes affecting the crime of kidnaping, to eliminate this menace by increasing penalties.

Columbia Finds Jobs for 5400

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—More than 5400 Columbia University students have been placed in full or part time jobs during the last year, it was announced at the university yesterday. The aim is to help students through their college term.

William B. Margerum, INCORPORATED
The House of Excellence in
Meat, Poultry and General Food Products
Reading Terminal Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.

45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Preston 1920
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

Burn That BETTER
Pennsylvania
Hard Coal
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
Germantown and Stenton Aves.
PHILADELPHIA
5036 Warrington Ave.

Springer's Restaurant
Under Reading Terminal
12TH AND FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA
Open Daily and Sunday
Special 45c Luncheon
Sea Food Specialties

Solution of Junior Cross-Word

A	U	T	O	M	A	T	I	C						
P	R	O		O		I	S	E						
A	N		A	T	E		M	I						
T		O	X		O	T		L						
H	E	W					O	D	D					
E		L	A		M	O		R						
T	A		S	P	Y		W	E						
I	D	A		E		S	E	W						
C	O	L	L	A	P	S	E	S						

SCHMIDT'S
SINCE 1880
A Real Shoe Store Fully Stocked With
Quality Shoes
X-Ray Fitted
FOR THE FAMILY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
627 SMITHFIELD STREET
Also Sunny Dormont

WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT WITH US

and see how we work. Go into our sorting room, peek into shining tubs and machines. See the mechanical ironers, almost human in their ability. Note for yourself the careful, never-ending inspection and supervision that make Perfect service possible.

PERFECT Laundries of Pittsburgh
PHONE CHURCHILL 3900
128 N. Lexington Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

North Side Laundry

offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE—the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.

Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.

FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

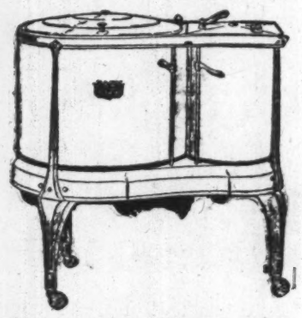
First Sign of Spring
Ribbon and Bengaline Hats

$3.00

Perfectly precious little in-between-season bonnets . . . with new wind-blown brims; also pancake turbans and tricorne effects. Black, brown, white. All head sizes.

Little Hat Shop—4th Floor.

CLOTHES LAST
3 times as long in this New EASY
Spiralator Washer



Easy engineers worked 5 years to design this great washing principle. Then for 10 months they ran Spiralators side by side with other washers to prove that the Spiralator is three times easier on clothes than other machines.

And there are 30 other patented features! Here are some of them: Holds 50 per cent more clothes than ordinary washers. Clothes are washed two to three times faster. Tangling is eliminated. No vibration or noise. Come see this amazing principle demonstrated in a special glass washer!

Wringer Type ..... $ 99.50
2-Tub Damp Dryer $149.50

Washing Machines, Basement

BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

FROCKS
With a Touch of Spring
Wm. B. Schlosser Store
30 North Third Street
HARRISBURG, PA.

January SALES
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Market and Filbert Streets at Eighth, PHILADELPHIA
IN THIS
MID-WINTER FURNITURE SALE

the Budgeteer and the Interior Decorator Both Find Happy Answers

That dream you have had of a beautiful and gracious home—bring it forth now and see how little it takes to make that dream come true—in this Mid-Winter Furniture Sale. For the two great floors offer a great and varied selection of fine Furniture in beautiful designs. You will find period designs and modern. And you will find prices to attract the thriftiest—prices that mean that possessions are more precious than money. Especially when you consider the beauty you buy for your home, and the enjoyment new furnishings will bring to you. Now is the time and here the opportunity.

- 43 Model Rooms, newly furnished and redecorated—including some entirely new and interesting exhibits.
- Great Stocks Included. No piece or Suite has escaped the sale-pricing pencil in this event—thrilling reductions.
- Our Suburban Stores are showing some of the specially featured Furniture from this great Mid-Winter Sale.
- Express Elevators will take you directly to the Furniture Floors, quickly and safely, during this Sale.

Shore of Black Sea Blooms With the Sweet Flowers Of Grapefruit Trees From U. S.

Oranges, Lemons and Other Fruits as Well as Cotton Will Turn Semi-Tropical Region of Soviet Into 'the Florida of Russia'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—On the southeastern shores of the Black Sea, in territory from which the Goths and Franks sallied against ancient Rome, more than 2000 small, but vigorous, grapefruit trees, transported there by the enterprise of an American woman, are today turning acres of old swamps into a bit of landscape of the Western Hemisphere.

Mrs. Ethel Ely Pattison, official agricultural adviser to the Soviets, told a Monitor correspondent that building up of the "Soviet Florida" on the shores of the Black Sea was one of the biggest and most spectacular undertakings on which she is engaged for that government. The other major work on which she is occupied is development of the huge cotton fields in central Asia, one of the oldest cotton-producing areas in the world.

Mrs. Pattison, whose enthusiasm for agriculture started many years ago when, as a child, she passed her summers on a farm in Virginia, will soon transfer her headquarters from New York to Moscow. She will pass about four months each year in central Asia and divide the remainder of the time between other parts of Russia and the United States.

Succeeded From Start

The first successful experiment in grapefruit raising in the Soviet Union surpassed expectations, Mrs. Pattison said.

The International Seed Company, of New York, of which Mrs. Pattison is president, shipped 3000 grapefruit trees to Poti, near Batum, on the Black Sea, last spring, she continued. When the trees were unpacked, it was found that many of them had bloomed during the trip from the United States. The first trees were set out on May 17, 1933; in June, many blossomed and the first two grapefruit matured on Nov. 26 and were sent to Joseph Stalin.

The grapefruit sovkhoz, or state farm, represents the development of an idea that came to Mrs. Pattison while she traveled along the semi-tropical Black Sea coast in 1930. With the keen and competent judgment of 25 years' experience—she started work on the scientific staff of the Department of Agriculture at Washington in 1908—Mrs. Pattison saw that the Black Sea area was a potential grapefruit land. In her report to the Narkomsnab, Commissariat of Supplies, she mentioned that fact.

The first shipment of grapefruit trees was authorized after the careful consideration which the Soviets always give to any novel project, and now Mrs. Pattison is planning to introduce oranges, tangerines and lemons there. The present acreage of four hectares will be increased to 240 hectares in the near future, she said.

Warns of Soviet Racket

The reclamation project now being carried on in that area includes 200,000 hectares of swamp territory which is being transformed into new fertile land, she said.

The development of the cotton-producing area in Central Asia includes the introduction of modern machinery and irrigation methods, Mrs. Pattison continued. When the program there is expanded, the Soviets will be able to grow enough cotton for their own use and will also be able to export, she added.

Mrs. Pattison, who has been an enthusiastic advocate of Soviet recognition by the United States for the last 10 years, said she had repeatedly warned American business men against looking upon Russia as a "Klondike."

"Trade with Russia is a serious matter, and it will take serious educational work to develop it," she continued. "Before American manufacturers launch any big drive for Soviet business, they must do a great amount of investigatory work, because the entire set-up in the Soviet Union is so different from that of any other country.

"I already see evidences of efforts to turn this Soviet business into a racket, and as American manufacturers are the most gullible people in the world, a great many would-be promoters are likely to take advantage of their ignorance of Soviet methods unless men are properly warned."

Mrs. Pattison will leave here in March for the "Soviet Florida" to supervise the spring planting. That done, she will follow the planting season north through the corn belt to the wheat areas in higher latitudes where the seed is dropped into the ground as late as the month of May.

Chilean Deputies Reject Salary Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Much amusement and not a little indignation has been caused by the fact that the Chamber of Deputies has refused to accept a cut in its parliamentary salaries, despite the fact that it almost unanimously approved reduced pay for public officials in accordance with the emergency retrenchment program of the Alessandri Administration.

For the past ten years members of the Legislature have been paid the parliamentary "diet," or salary, of 2000 pesos a month. At par this is approximately $250. During the "emergency period" a tax was placed on this salary of 20 per cent, but there were repeated efforts on the part of members to cancel it, several challenging the constitutional validity of the measure.

Put to the vote, 55 votes were given in favor of restoring the salary to the 2000 pesos, 24 votes were given against the motion, and there were eight abstentions. The "economy," therefore, was eliminated.

North Carolinians Win Six 'Confederacy' Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy took a number of prices at the fortieth annual convention of that organization held recently in Baltimore, returning delegates reported.

The most important of these was the Frederick Trophy, awarded to Mrs. James E. Woodard, president of the North Carolina Division, for the most comprehensive report of a division's work read on President's evening. The Jeanne Fox Weinneman Cup for the best work of a division in schools was won by Mrs. S. L. Smith, historian for the North Carolina Division, and a prize offered by Gen. William A. Smith for the best essay on "The South's Contributions to the United States," was won by Mrs. Cabell Smith, of Charlotte. Three junior prizes also were won by North Carolinians.

Aviation in Oregon Aided by CCC Airports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Convenience and safety in flying over mountainous and timbered areas of Oregon have been greatly enhanced by airports constructed by the CCC in this State under direction of the forest service, according to Major Howard C. French, state aeronautics inspector.

"There are some parts of Oregon over which fliers travel that are mighty rough. Such stretches lie between Eugene and Bend, between Medford and Klamath Falls and between Portland and Tillamook. Airports in these areas, or emergency fields, add much to the safety of flying over them, said Major French.

Temperance Day Observed in Ohio By School Topics

Akron Program Offered Free Discussion of Liquor Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 24—Temperance Day in the schools, the first since repeal, was observed here with student conferences, according to a plan made by Dr. Thomas W. Gosling, superintendent of schools.

"Our plan, which worked out very successfully, was to divide the high schools into small groups of pupils, perhaps 50 at the outside, who conferred on the many aspects of the liquor question. I use the word 'conferred' because all controversial aspects of the question were avoided by prearrangement, so that the conferences did not in any sense of the word develop into heated arguments or debates, but the question presented was discussed in an honest straightforward way," said Dr. Gosling.

"For each school or group I suggested that an adult person, preferably a parent, be secured to present a general discussion of the Liquor Control Act as it relates to youth. This discussion took place for 15 minutes at the end of the program."

In one high school, for instance, the principal, Mr. O. C. Hatton, seated in his office, sent over a public address system to each room in the building, a speech on the laws governing liquor control and the different amendments to these laws. Following his talk, the civics teachers in the various classes which had been "listening in" took up the program in detail.

Topics for discussion were selected by a committee of six pupils from each high school, who assigned them to various students for use in one-minute speeches. The list of topics included the following:

Why control liquor? The meaning of intoxicating liquor. State monopoly of liquor sales. Drinking "by the glass" at hotels and restaurants. State liquor stores. Package sales. Local option. The bootlegger's status. No sales of beer and wine to persons under 16, or of other liquors to persons under 21. No sales on Sunday.

Junior high pupils and seventh and eighth grade pupils considered among other topics the following:

The danger in wine and beer. The man at the wheel. Alcohol in experience and experiment. Alcohol in school athletics. The money that buys alcohol. Alcohol, habit-forming drug. Alcohol is a poison. Alcohol hinders growth.

The children of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades were taught the value of temperance in all things, in the use of soft drinks, in eating and in exercise.

County Makes Profit on Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The dairy farm operated by Guilford County, N. C., showed a net profit of $5261 during 1933, the first year of its existence, an official report shows. Operating costs were $9112, and returns $14,374.

Alabama Court Prohibits All Alcoholic Beverages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama's law prohibiting the sale, manufacture or possession of beverages above one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content is still in force and was not superseded by the 3.2 beer bill enacted by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt.

A decision to that effect has been handed down by the Alabama Supreme Court in affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in Birmingham. A restaurant operator had sought a writ declaring that the congressional beer act superseded Alabama's law prohibiting beer with an alcoholic content above one-half of 1 per cent.

Washington to Enforce Tax Law to Aid Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—In the interest of schools the new occupational tax levied by the last Legislature against business and industry will be assesed and collected, beginning in January, according to announcement by Mr. Frank Lamborn, in charge of the state tax commission here.

"The state has given generous time for business and industry to adapt themselves to provisions of this law," says Mr. Lamborn, "which was designed to lend assistance to public schools, and make up losses sutained when another new law, limiting tax levies to 40 mills, stripped the schools of much of their support."

Bail Bond Rulings Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Bail bond establishments in Los Angeles have been placed under the supervision of the Police Commission, according to terms of an ordinance passed by the City Council recently, which also adopted a law providing that bail bond brokers shall be licensed.

Jallade Heads Housing Study

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Col. Louis E. Jallade president of the New York Society of Architects, has been named chairman of the Municipal Housing Committee of the City Fusion Party, to study housing conditions here and make recommendations to the executive committee.

Trackless Trolleys 'Go South'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—While Raleigh, Durham and other North Carolina towns have abandoned electric trolley cars, in favor of the motorbus, Greensboro with a population between 55,000 and 60,000 will have trackless trolleys involving an expenditure of approximately $250,000.

HEINZ

NEW $50,000.00 HEINZ SALAD BOOK

SEE OFFER BELOW

Free (with purchase of any three Heinz Varieties)

HEINZ

Lady, stake your Man-Appeal on

SPECIAL OFFER SEE FOOT OF PAGE

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

Put into a man's meals the sound nourishment he needs *and* the thrilling flavors he loves, and you have opened the way to his heart. And, lady, half the battle is won handily if you set before him Heinz Tomato Ketchup.

Heinz makes Ketchup of tomatoes picked from plants reared in Heinz greenhouses from seeds bred and cross-bred by Heinz to develop the most luscious, most wholesome tomatoes in the world!

These tomatoes, fresh-picked, are set to slow simmering. For exciting flavor, pure spices are blended in. These spices are rare, and delightful, and we know that they are pure because we go clear round the world to select them, first hand, in person.

57

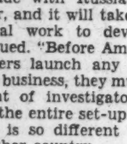
So let there be Heinz Ketchup. Plenty and regularly. Keep it on the shelf. Put it on the table.

HEINZ is the largest selling ketchup in the world

HEINZ

Cooked Spaghetti to Go With Thrifty Meats

By Josephine Gibson



Hear Miss Gibson's radio talks on foods. N B C. Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.

A pound of veal or a little left-over pork—such thrifty meats as these can be combined in no time at all with Heinz Cooked Spaghetti. And the resulting dishes are brand new treats for the family. There are a hundred recipes for merging all manner of meats with Cooked Spaghetti. Here are just two. Watch for others!

LEFT-OVER ROAST PORK WITH SPAGHETTI:—Cook one medium onion, minced, and one-half cup finely chopped celery in four tablespoons butter until tender. Add one and one-half cups of diced cooked pork, sprinkle with one tablespoon flour and brown. Add one-half cup of water, stirring until thickened, then add one teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon of pepper, one teaspoon Heinz Worcestershire Sauce. Add one large tin Heinz Cooked Spaghetti and heat thoroughly. Serve hot and sprinkle with grated American cheese.

ESCALLOPINE OF VEAL WITH SPAGHETTI:—Slice thin one pound veal cutlet, cut into very small servings, and season with salt, pepper and onion juice. Dip in flour and brown in frying pan with butter. Sprinkle with one teaspoon Heinz Worcestershire Sauce add one-quarter cup water and simmer till tender (about 20 minutes). Add one large tin of Heinz Cooked Spaghetti and allow it to heat thoroughly. Heap in hot serving dish, place meat over top, garnish with sprigs of parsley.

57

HEINZ

It's true! Babies *do* thrive and grow on Heinz Baby foods.

This is why.

The vessels Heinz cooks these fresh-picked fruits and vegetables in are *absolutely air-tight*, preserving the good juices, and retaining valuable minerals and vitamins.

They thriftily go further, too—because they're of heavy, thick consistency.

8 STRAINED FOODS

57

Peas
Tomatoes
Green Beans
Vegetable Soup
Spinach
Carrots
Beets
Prunes

FREE—TO HELP YOU PLAN YOUR BABY'S FOOD. A new, useful Chart of Vitamins and Minerals — showing their individual values and what foods they are found in. Write to H. J. Heinz Co., Dept. 114, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEINZ

OVEN-BAKING makes beans good eating —all through!

SPECIAL OFFER SEE FOOT OF PAGE

OVEN-BAKING, in slow, dry heat, cooks the beans through and through, cooks the original bean-moisture out and the good sauce in. So you get good flavor *and nothing else but*. Oven-baking makes beans munchy to eat and they taste so good that you'll want a big helping—maybe more than one! Get oven-baked beans from your Grocer. Heat them quickly, serve them, and enjoy them . . But *remember*

57

HEINZ are the beans that are really OVEN-BAKED

HEINZ

A Tale of Two Soups

America tasted them and clamored for more!

Cream of mushroom. Noodle soup. Last year Heinz introduced them. People tasted them. Families raved about them. They told their friends. From kitchen to kitchen the news spread. News of two unbelievably tasty soups! Ready-to-serve soups. Ready-to-serve, in flavor, in consistency. As freshly delicious as any ever ladled from a chef's soup kettle.

Good cream of mushroom and noodle soup are not easy to make. Until recently, only well-taught family cooks could prepare them successfully.

Heinz adopted their prized recipes, their methods. Heinz follows them to the letter. Procures ingredients more choice than are available to the family shopper. Concocts soups in small batches. Cooks them slowly in open kettles, under the care of skilful chefs. Submits each batch to the Heinz Flavor Jury before sealing fresh into tins.

Heinz home-recipe soups are *finished* soups. Please add nothing to them. Heinz soup chefs have done the *whole* job for you.

And American palates have approved their achievement, as your own grocer will tell you. Tell him you'll try these remarkable home-recipe soups of Heinz.

Cream of Mushroom

Tender cultivated mushrooms, cut into tiny cubes, are blended with wholesome sweet cream, then delightfully seasoned to bring out the true mushroom flavor, and slowly cooked under the supervision of skilful chefs.

Noodle Soup

Heinz makes the noodles in air-washed rooms. Long, thin and tender, they are cooked in well seasoned broth which has been simmered for hours. *This* soup cannot be told from well-brewed home-made soup made in your own kitchen.

ON APPROVAL Mrs. Everybody

We invite you to try HEINZ home-recipe SOUP just as it is with nothing added—if it does not please you, return the label and we will refund the full purchase price.

Your Money Refunded if you don't like them better

You will like Heinz Soups, or they will cost you nothing. Your grocer is authorized to refund every penny you paid if you do not think they are the best you ever tasted.

16 VARIETIES of Heinz Home-Recipe Soups

Cream of Mushroom	Vegetable
Noodle	Scotch Broth
Bean Soup	Mock Turtle
Clam Chowder	Cream of Tomato
Pepper Pot	Cream of Asparagus
Gumbo Creole	Cream of Oyster
Consomme	Cream of Celery
Beef Broth	Cream of Green Pea

HEINZ Home-Recipe SOUPS Some of the 57

HEINZ

104 PAGES OF DELIGHTFUL NEW SALAD RECIPES

The amazing new Heinz Book of Salads, containing over 200 recipes for salads, sandwiches and appetizers is available free *for a limited time only!* Simply send three labels from the Heinz products advertised on this page, or, if you prefer, send 10c in stamps to Dept. 114, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Write for your book at once!*

57 FREE

Uniform Labor Laws Forecast By State Board

Report for Massachusetts Supports Formulation of National Plan

Ultimate establishment of uniform labor legislation, not only in the northeastern states, but throughout the nation, is foreseen by the special commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industry, which filed its first report with the Massachusetts General Court today.

Spokesmen for six states in the Northeast already have agreed to coöperate in the movement initiated by Massachusetts, the commission advised in its report, while a number of other states in the South are considering similar compacts.

Those states in this section which are amenable to uniform regulation agreements are New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine and Massachusetts, while Pennsylvania also has indicated that it may join the venture in the near future.

Representatives of these six states, the report says, have adopted the following program:

Legislation giving state support to the labor provisions of the NRA codes; adoption in those states which have not already done so of the federal Child Labor Amendment; a mandatory minimum wage law; legislation regulating the hours of labor of women and minors and of night work by men, and the gradual elimination of industrial home work.

An interstate compact including these proposals, with the exception of the child labor legislation, is being drafted by the joint state commissions and will go before the various state legislatures for their approval when completed.

Meanwhile legislators, labor leaders, attorneys and representatives of various organizations throughout the State appeared before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry to support passage of legislation to "put teeth" into the State's labor laws so that what is termed "a real minimum wage law" may be put into effect. The general purpose of the many bills before the committee is to make mandatory the minimum wage law.

Miss Margaret Weisman, representing the Consumers' League, warned against scrapping all state legislation affecting minimum wages in order to put through a new law. She noted that legislation has been drawn up by Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, which would add to existing laws.

Mr. Robert Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, urged that the committee delay its report until a thorough study of the findings of the special compact commission had been made. Valuable suggestions on the question might be found in this report, he advised.

Fisherman Finds Pearl But Can't Cry About It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORRS ISLAND, Maine, Jan. 24—A pearl may be the symbol of tears to some but to a certain Mr. Sydney Clark it meant a great big smile.

Sydney was out gathering shell fish the other day when he noticed a sort of queer protuberance on the shell of one mussel. He investigated. And, sure enough, there was a black pearl.

Sydney took the pearl to a Brunswick jeweler. He was told that it was worth $100 and perhaps a collector would pay more. Now Mr. Clark is on his way to Boston to see what he can cash it in for.

EARLY WARM
ALL WOOL WITNEY
BLANKETS
NEED NO RECOMMENDATION
● Here they are — in huge variety—and at keen prices.
SHINNERS LTD
HIGH STREET, SURREY
SUTTON ENGLAND

CARDIFF, WALES
Howell's
THE CARDIFF STORE
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showrooms
and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

LAUREL'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT!
"LAUREL"
DUMB-BELL
SAFETY RAZOR OUTFIT
COMPLETE IN CASE AS ILLUSTRATED
6D
ENQUIRIES TO GEO. H. LAWRENCE LTD LAUREL WORKS NURSERY ST. SHEFFIELD
BLADES 1½D. EACH
BRITISH MADE

Flashing Green Light Warns Motorists To Use Special Caution

Do you, as a motor vehicle operator, know what a flashing green light means?

It is the latest thing in traffic signals and is somewhat of a rarity still, but is causing enough curiosity among operators for the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety to issue a bulletin describing what to do when you encounter one.

"When you approach a green light that is flashing," the committee warns, "use special caution. This signal is for the special protection of pedestrians about to cross the street or intersection. It is likely to change presently to a red or red and yellow signal, usually upon pushing of a button by pedestrians. The flashing green means that approaching motorists may proceed only with caution, prepared at any moment for a change to the signal meaning a full stop."

Experiments and detailed studies by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works have shown that this new flashing green signal has produced more effective obedience than the more familiar flashing yellow. To help the pedestrian determine quickly whether a red and yellow pedestrian period is available, the Massachusetts Department of Public Works has also adopted a red and yellow band marking on the signal pole as a standard method of indicating this installation. This marking on the light post will also inform the motorist that he may expect a red and yellow pedestrian period.

The committee also found that many operators are ignorant of the meaning of a red flashing red light. It explained that this has the same meaning as a stop sign. It means that an operator should come to a full stop before entering an intersection and is employed usually at hours when the signal light system has ceased operation for the day. Motorists were observed to be more generally familiar with the flashing yellow light which indicates the presence of a hazard and that operators may proceed only with caution.

Legislature Urged In Massachusetts To Help President

The Massachusetts Legislature should display "real sportsmanship" and give President Roosevelt added support by adopting resolutions commending his program, Representative C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus and Representative Thomas A. Delmore of Lowell today told the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

The Constitutional Law Committee also was asked today to memorialize Congress to increase immigration quotas so as to enable persecuted Jews in Germany to enter the United States.

Opening of Buzzards Bay to general fishing, as proposed yesterday by Representative Leo F. Carney, of New Bedford, to the Legislative Committee on Conversation, was opposed today by Senator Donald Nicholson, who pointed out that the fishermen now at work in this district are forced to run many risks in order to reach good fishing grounds.

Mr. Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, told the Committee on Civil Service that giving life tenure to city and town tax collectors and treasurers after six years, would be a long step in strengthening the financial structure of the municipalities.

Music

Tuesday Symphony

Continuing the Beethoven Festival which the Tuesday afternoon concerts celebrate this season, Dr. Koussevitzky chose the Overture to the Ballet "Prometheus," Op. 43, and Symphonies No. 4 in B-flat and No. 5 in C minor.

It was pleasant to hear the Overture, seldom placed upon a program, but entirely worthy the hand which penned it, when the listener remembers that it followed closely upon the heels of the First Symphony and was written before the master had "found" himself. The performance yesterday afternoon was calculated to bring forward the measures in which Beethoven revealed his rapidly developing sense of the dramatic. A sharp, incisive performance, and an excellent introduction to the lyrical Symphony No. 4, in which melody of the purest type holds the attention of even the most jaded listener. In this, as in the Fifth Symphony, the mature Beethoven becomes evident, although by nature the two symphonies are widely different. Thus it became interesting to observe the interpretive analysis which marked the performance of each work and to find enjoyment in melodious measures of dignity and beauty—although some slight irregularities in the string section robbed the Andante con moto in the Fifth Symphony of the perfection of detail to which we are accustomed in a performance by this orchestra. Yet with climaxes so strongly built, melodic lines so nicely turned, why recall irregularities—except as a reminder that even this orchestra is not infallible, despite its glowing virtuosity? The large audience was enthusiastic. G. M. S.

Maine Buys Airplane For Forest Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 24—Maine's State Forestry Service is taking to the air for future methods of fire prevention. An airplane has been purchased to be used in coöperation with 87 lookout towers stationed throughout the State's timber lands, it was revealed here by Forest Commissioner Neil L. Violett.

Services of the Civilian Conservation Corps boys in fighting forest fires cannot be overestimated, the commissioner pointed out. Their timely arrival has prevented many bad situation. Letters of commendation have been received from companies and landowners for the fine work done by these boys.

Naval Expansion Program Rushed From Committee

Republicans Support Bill as Well as Democrats

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Prevailing big navy sentiment today swept a $380,000,000 five-year naval expansion program out of the House Naval Affairs Committee by a unanimous vote and deposited it in the House, where every effort will be made to attach it as a rider to the $286,000,000 naval appropriation bill now under consideration.

Such is the extent of support for the measure that only two days of hearings were held despite the fact that if adopted it will boost expenditures on naval construction for the coming year well above the highest point since the Washington Arms Conference.

Administration approval was conveyed yesterday by Mr. Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, while today the admirals added their indorsement.

There was no opposition to the bill in committee, Republicans and Democrats alike being in its favor. Nor is there likely to be any serious opposition in either House or Senate. Even if parliamentary forms make it impossible to attach the expansion bill to the appropriation bill as a rider it will undoubtedly be passed shortly thereafter.

Full treaty strength by 1939 is the specific objective of the measure sponsored by Representative Carl Vinson (D.), of Georgia and chairman of the committee. Navy experts testified that the best interests of the navy would be served by such a program. They pointed out to enthusiasts who would like to see the treaty limit reached earlier that any faster building would unbalance the fleet, providing too many ships of the same age which would all have to be replaced simultaneously. The navy's wish is for a fleet which can be maintained at a permanent level by a regular annual replacement program.

The $380,000,000 provided in the bill for new ship construction would be in addition to the $238,000,000 already allotted by the Public Works Administration for naval expansion.

State Legislation To Supervise Sale Of Firearms Urged

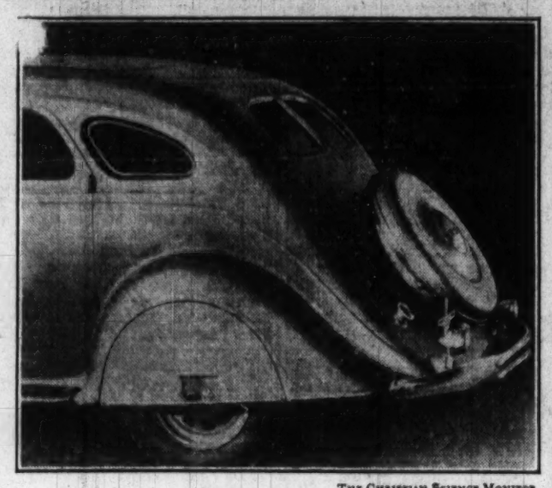
Sawed-off shotguns can be secured at any hardware store or gunsmith without a permit, Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, told the Legislative Committee on Public Safety today, in urging legislation for supervision of the sale of firearms.

Displaying ominous specimens of sawed-off shotguns taken from criminals, Mr. Hultman declared that it would be much easier for the police to cope with criminals in any case where a gun is involved if the law required permits for the purchase of a shotgun or rifle.

The best method of achieving the desired object, he said, would be the finger-printing of anyone who owns or buys any kind of weapon. The peculiar popularity of the sawed-off shotgun the commissioner ascribed to the virtual impossibility of identifying the bullets used in them.

Though members of the committee felt the rights of the public are paramount to those of private business, Mr. George F. Brooks of Worcester, argued against Mr. Hultman's proposal on the grounds that it would injure the firearms industry.

Sheds Wind Like a Duck Does Water



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tapering Rear of Airflow De Soto

Shoe Stores Sure to Get Their Share As More Cars Are Sold at Boston Show

Two salesmen shook hands at the Boston Automobile Show yesterday.

Probably no one would have noticed had not one of them exclaimed, "Now the youngster can have those new shoes!" And in answer to the question, "Why?" the Monitor reporter saw a picture of walls of cold-crusted individualism in industry supplanted by a recognition of the interdependence of all businesses.

Each salesman had just sold two cars apiece within the hour—something that hadn't happened to them for years!

But that was not all. The Monitor reporter caught a vision of rehired workmen plodding with their dinner pails into factories making steel, plate glass, nickle, mohair, rubber and countless other materials that go into the construction of the motorcar.

And between the lines he read the reasons why leaders of industry all over the country are watching automobile sales as barometers of public-purchasing power and why Gov. Joseph B. Ely took time out of a busy life the other day to ask the public to "buy that car they had put off so long."

Eyes Bulge

Going to the American Automobile Association the reporter checked the latest figures. His eyes bulged as he counted more than 100 major industries dependent for a healthy stimlus on an invigorated automobile market.

More than $2,225,000,000 spent by motorists in 1933 for gasoline and taxes. More than 50,000 miles of roads resurfaced and surfaced, pressing nearer the goal of 1,000,000 miles of first class roads in the country requiring men and materials to build and keep in order. Also, a new all-time high level of $1,180,000,000 in motor tax bills.

Based on estimates, the motor business in 1933 required more than 8,000,000 tons of nickle, 52,000,000 square feet of plate glass, 510,000,000 board feet of lumber, 200,000 tons of iron, 300,000 tons of rubber. One out of every eight railroad freight car loads originated in automobile factories. Who said the automobile was a danger to the railroad business?

Depression Helped

"After all," A. A. A. officials declared, "the motor industry is proving the dependency of all industrialists for their own progress on the welfare and good business, oftentimes, of their own competitors. It seems we had to have a depression to force this fact upon a resisting business conscience."

Having thus discounted his former prejudices — the Reporter had thought the "get-out-and-buy" motive was just so much ballyhoo by the manufacturers—he went back to the auto show to join in a jig over reports that motor sales for the first three days were 300 to 350 per cent stronger than last year.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

the time they lost. The chances are that the celebration here next Tuesday night at the Statler will be fairly satisfactory after all.

But there's no gainsaying the fact that the men sponsoring the coming celebration did not use their greatest steampower when former Mayor James M. Curley, the real and original President's man in Massachusetts, was not called into action sooner.

* * *

When Mr. Curley and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, y-clept "Honey Fitz," met at the Parker House yesterday, there were close-to-the-surface-indications that Boston's most frequent Mayor wasn't feeling any too cordial to his one-time predecessor.

Mr. Fitzgerald was leading the oral work the committee was doing until Mr. Curley, after visibly champing the bit for a long time for him, went into action. After that there were some "also-rans" attending the committee's further deliberations. R. M. B.

'Cheerio' Just as Cheery at Night

* * *

C. K. Field's 'Musical Mosaics' Fulfill Several of His Ambitions

* * *

"Musical Mosaics," which is conducted on the radio every Tuesday evening at 6:45 over the NBC-WEAF chain by Charles K. Field, better known as "Cheerio" to millions of morning listeners, fulfills several ambitions of Mr. Field. First, that he has got a foothold on the evening hours, and, second, that it gives him an opportunity to experiment in a new radio program form.

The "Mosaics" period has been holding forth for several months now on this evening spot and promises to become an adequate substitute program to the many who would like to hear "Cheerio" in his 8:30 period in the morning but are unable to do so since they are usually bound for work at that time.

Mr. Field believes "Musical Mosaics" is a new program form, for in it he strives to heighten the value of both music and poetry by keying one with the other and adding sound effects. He took "The Lost Chord," for instance, and read the poem to Sir Arthur Sullivan's music. The same technique was tried on "Annie Laurie." Bayard Taylor described the soldiers singing it while each one of them recalled what it meant to him. So the listeners heard the reading of "Annie Laurie" while a chorus sang it in the background.

Recently on a Tuesday evening period listeners heard "Die Lorelei" read. This is the story of the Rhine Maidens who lured sailors to their destruction on the treacherous rocks in the famous German river. Wagner's music of the same name accompanied the reading. For sound effects one heard the voices of the Lorelei, the splash of oars, the sound of the flood rushing over the dangerous rocks, and then the shouts of the doomed sailormen and the cracking of boat timbers.

This program experiment has kept Mr. Field constantly on the search for suitable material for radiocasting. He has hit upon a method, for instance, of taking a cantata which is usually written to be sung by a chorus with the text fairly well obliterated, reading it distinctly to the best of music and "cueing in" the vocal music where it belongs dramatically. Those who heard Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" recently had an example of this technique.

Like a Damrosch who has helped the musicaly untrained to understand music, so does Mr. Field classify himself in his experiment with the reading art.

And he has abundant testimony that people do "see" things in his poetry readings which they wouldn't otherwise. Much of this testimony is on pencil-written post cards but it reveals an audience eager for this sort of thing, especially as it is quite entertaining and shows a reaction to the surplus of other things which the radio is supplying. "Mosaics" should be excellent leaven in the radio program mills. A. D. H.

Hunt for Maya Ruins to Start

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—Off in search of extensive Maya ruins reported to have been discovered by chicle collectors near the boundary between British Honduras and Guatemala, a joint expedition of the Field Museum of Natural History and the Carnegie Institution is leaving New Orleans today, it is announced by Field Museum authorities here.

Boston Art Notes

Goodspeed's

Choice prints made in the past year are on view at Goodspeed's Print Shop, Ashburton Place. There are no new names, but there are new developments in the work of men whose prints have been known to us for some years.

Mr. Levon West has made a number of etchings of western subjects. Technically he has advanced greatly, increasing the rich quality of his line, and conveying a more telling atmosphere. Mr. Samuel Chamberlain, famous for his exquisite portrayals of architectural subjects, has added more prints to his repertoire. Few engravers of today can match his skill, few can boast of such patience.

Mr. Martin Lewis has made more prints depicting city life. This time he portrays wanderers at night, their shadows seen greatly magnified against a wall. Mr. Lewis makes shadow an effective instrument of dramatic effect; he also bases his design upon it.

Goodman-Walker

Modern French prints are to be seen at the Goodman-Walker Galleries in Copley Square.

Lithographs by the ingenious Toulouse-Lautrec are to be seen, a print by Puvis de Chavannes, aquafortes by Marie Laurencin and by Dunoyer de Ségonzac.

M. de Ségonzac exhibits some of the finest work in etching by a contemporary. He transmits a rarely sensitive quality to his lines; they quiver, they seem alive. For him the etching is an art of lines which are not to be lost in a blot of darkening shadow. Every stroke counts. In his prints there is an extraordinary clarity. D. A.

Officer Tewksbury Named To Head Winthrop Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTHROP, Mass., Jan. 24—Mr. Howard E. Tewksbury of this city, for 27 years affiliated with the local police department, was last night appointed Chief of Police by the Board of Selectmen.

Mr. Tewksbury will take office Feb. 1 when Mr. William A. McNeill, present incumbent, retires. He brings to that office an unusual background of training and experience. He has served with distinction on many important details assigned to him by the retiring chief.

Garrick Players in 'Caprice'

The Garrick Players will present "Caprice," a comedy by Sil-Vara and a recent Theater Guild success, at the Garrick Little Theater, 378 Center Street, Newton Corners, Jan. 25 and 26 at 8:20 p. m.

GRANT'S
HIGH STREET, CROYDON
Always full of interesting things
Women's and Children's Wear, Linen, Soft Furnishings, Furniture, China, Glass, Hardware, Electrical Fittings
Radio, Men's Wear, Trunks, Sports Equipment, Toys, Stationery, etc., etc.
Potter
MITCHAM
PRODUCTS
& Moore's
LAVENDER
Est. 1749

Liquor Facts Called Basic Weapon of Drys For Alcohol Fight

Reviewing the work of 1933 the Scientific Temperance Federation, with headquarters in Boston, finds the job of defeating alcohol with the truth, concerning the nature and effects of such beverages, necessitates "rededication" of all true temperance workers.

"Many new organizations are now entering the temperance field," according to Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, president of the federation, "and some of their programs provide for little or no popular education concerning the effects of alcohol, yet such evidence is basic to the abolition of alcohol evils. Teachers especially must rededicate themselves to giving school children of the nation the truths about alcohol from reliable sources of information."

Services rendered by the Scientific Temperance Federation in 1933 include maintenance of the second largest library in the world devoted to collecting and disseminating impartial information on liquor, and current phases of the alcohol problems; the training and preparing of lecturers and writers; establishment of a speaker's bureau; follow-up work on false statements and propaganda with letters to publications; and the preparation of syndicate articles and letters to newspapers, magazines, etc., to reach a greater audience.

Training instructors is a service which the federation is newly developing and considerable enlargement of this activity is desired. At present teachers, speakers, field workers and other leaders are furnished with the maximum of special information in the minimum of time. One woman representative alone met 38,000 college students and professors in 129 colleges in conferences, forums, group meetings and lectures, last year.

Boston Snapshots

Between Floors—Like all visiting stage and screen stars Mary Pickford has been beset by autograph hunters this week. A manager and two secretaries do their best to hold the fort against the invading army.

But following her broadcast in the WBZ studios in the Hotel Bradford one autograph was obtained without even a word of approval from these watchful guards. The elevator was dropping to the street level. Suddenly it stopped. The doors did not open. The operator stepped forward and proffered a card and a pencil Miss Pickford signed her name. The descent was completed.

* * *

Rainy Fashion Show — Summer Street shoppers saw a fashion parade yesterday while they stood in the pouring rain. A near-by awning provided a grandstand of sorts for early arrivals, while the bleachers were the sidewalks. In the second floor opposite, protected from the elements by plate glass, two stately models pirouetted and strutted in a display window.

Hitherto models have paraded for the élite in the velvety inner sanctums of the smarter shops. Now they are evidently coming down to earth—even though still one floor above it!

* * *

Knighthood in Flower—Chivalry is not dead in Boston—even though ladies do stand in street cars and plays are presented in which Beacon Hill is regarded as on a frankly terrestrial plane! A fair damsel stood in distress last night on the windy corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street. Her hat was bowling merrily across the street with kneed and kneeless wheels rushing heedlessly by. Immediately, casting discretion to the winds, a group of young men started in pursuit, and, miraculously, the hat was retrieved at the opposite curb. Neither it nor the gallant gentlemen received scratch or jolt while they threaded their way through the heavy traffic.

* * *

Sugar and Flies—We have been asked for details of the game of "Bumplepuppy" which we mentioned the other day in connection with a Ford Hall Forum Players' performance. The game requires two players, two lumps of sugar which have been slightly moistened, and a neighborhood frequented by flies—gnats don't count. Each player in this Southern contest mounts guard with a newspaper fan over one lump of sugar. The one who first allows a fly to land on his lump loses that round.

We have also been asked who organized the newsboys' harmonica band which we saw in action in the WEEI studio on Monday night. The band is one of the activities at the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation. Harvey Campbell is the conductor and Paul Jones has made some of the arrangements which are used.

* * *

Matches and Gasoline—At the American Oil Company's exhibit in the Auto Show they are giving away matches and maps to all comers. Visitors loaded down with booklets describing new model cars can always find room for something else which is really useful. Everybody likes maps, apparently and — rather to the surprise of attendants—women are just as anxious for a supply of matches as are men. Something like 25,000 people have already been provided with them.

Los Angeles Speeds Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Construction of a rapid transit system, including subways throughout the downtown area, is being discussed unofficially here as an unemployment relief project under the Public Works Administration.

RATIONAL TAILORING
50/-
NO EXTRAS

THE SUIT YOU WANT—
at the price you can afford

Magnificent all-British cloth, perfect style and fit for 50/- *NO EXTRAS*

See for yourself the magnificent selection of high-grade Serges, sturdy Worsteds and Saxonies and genuine Scotch Tweeds at our Depot—the very latest designs and shades, produced by some of the best mills in the Country.

This High Grade Tailoring offers the choice of a magnificent Ready-to-Wear range, or a unique service of made-to-measure clothes, cut and fitted to your *individual* tastes and requirements. Every suit is tailored to a standard worthy of the superb materials—and every customer is guaranteed satisfaction under our famous Triple Option Guarantee:—

"If, for any reason whatever, any Suit, Overcoat or Raincoat supplied by The Fifty Shilling Tailors fails to please you, return it within seven days and we will at your option either correct it, replace it, or return your money in full."

This is given with every purchase from us and is our guarantee of sound value and square dealing. *We mean every word of it.* That fact, and the recommendation of thousands upon thousands of satisfied customers is the reason for the sweeping success which The Fifty Shilling Tailors are enjoying.

THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

LONDON
95-97-99 Oxford Street W1
110-111 Strand WC2
98-99 Cheapside EC2
42-4 Walworth Road SE
204-6 Edgware Road W2
35 Piccadilly W1
Acton—169-169a High Street
Balham—61 High Road
Clapham Junction SW11—2-4 St. John's Road
Croydon—114 North End
71 North End 75-77 Church St
Deptford SE8—177-9 High St
Ealing W5—New Broadway, Uxbridge Road
East Ham E6—104-6 High Street North
Fulham SW—122-4 North End Road
Hackney E8—408 Mare Street
Hammersmith—107 King St
Holloway N7—82 Seven Sisters Road
Islington—15-17 High Street
Ilford (Essex)—92 High Road
Kilburn NW6—122-4-6 High Rd
Kingston-on-Thames—69-71 Clarence Street
Lewisham SE13—194 High St
Peckham SE15—54 Rye Lane
Richmond (Surrey)—Dome Buildings, The Square
Romford—5 High Street
Stratford E—10 Broadway
Streatham SW16—97-99 High Road
Tooting SW17—16-20 High St
Tottenham N17—480 High Rd
Walthamstow E—39-41 High Street
Wimbledon—48 The Broadway
Wood Green N—33 High Road
Woolwich—32-34 Hare Street

MIDLANDS
Birmingham—84-5 High St
147 New St
Burton-on-Trent—9 Station Street
Cambridge—32-33 Petty Curv
Chesterfield—14-16 Burlington Street
Coventry—25-6 Smithford St
Derby—14-16 St. Peter's St
Hanley—2 Piccadilly
3 Piccadilly
Hereford—3a St. Peter's St
22 High Town
Kettering—29 Gold Street
Leicester—1a Haymarket
8 Silver Street
Lincoln—274 High Street
Mansfield—6 West Gate
Newark-on-Trent—14 Stodman Street
Newcastle (Staffs)—41 Ironmarket
Northampton—32 Gold St
22 Market Sq. 27 Gold St
Nottingham—8-9 Beastmarket Hill
30 Clumber Street
7 Exchange Walk
Peterborough—44 Bridge St
Shrewsbury—35 Pride Hill
Stoke-on-Trent—35 Church Street
Walsall—14-6 Park Street
West Bromwich—193 High St
Wolverhampton—10-11 Dudley Street
Worcester—25 The Cross

YORKSHIRE
Barnsley—12 Cheapside
Bradford—10 Manchester Rd
26 Kirkgate
Castleford—21 Carlton Street
Doncaster—34 St. Sepulchregate
14 St. Sepulchregate
Halifax—2-4 Commercial St
Huddersfield—17 King Street
45 New Street
Hull—13-14 Whitefriargate
12 King Edward Street
Keighley—44-6 Low Street
Leeds—53-55 Vicar Lane
155 Briggate, 40-41 Briggate
Pontefract—35 Market Place
Rotherham—19 High Street
Scarborough—2 Westboro'
Sheffield—90/102 The Moor
1 Haymarket
Wakefield—12 Bull Ring
2-4 Jackson's Arcade
York—26-7 Parliament Street
9 Low Ousegate

LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE AND CUMBERLAND
Accrington—24 Blackburn Rd
93 Blackburn Rd
Barrow-in-Furness—182 Dalton Road
Blackburn—26 Darwen Street
29 King William Street
Bolton—64-66 Deansgate
Burnley—8½ St. James Street
Bury—14 Fleet Street
Carlisle—58 English Street
Chester—5 Foregate Street
Leigh—13 Bradshawgate
Liverpool—11 Lord Street
45 London Road
53-59 Ranelagh Street
73 London Road
Manchester—22-24 Oldham St. 55 Market St
42-44 Oldham St
Oldham—107 Yorkshire St
66 Yorkshire St
Preston—24 Fishergate
17 Friargate
29 Church Street
Rochdale—45 Yorkshire St
St. Helens—18 Ormskirk St
9 Church Street
Salford—250 Regent Road
Southport—21 Eastbank St
Stockport—111 Princes St
Whitehaven—7a King Street
Wigan—18 Wallgate

EAST COAST
Chelmsford—39 High Street
Colchester—32 High Street
18-20 Long Wyre St
Great Yarmouth—23-24 Broad Row
Grimsby—6 Freeman Street
Ipswich—35 Westgate Street
12-14 Westgate St
King's Lynn—110 High Street
Norwich—1 Haymarket
16 White Lion St
Scunthorpe—113 High Street

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
Ashington—33 Station Road
Bishop Auckland—Newgate End
Blyth—14 Waterloo Road
Consett—Middle Street
Crook—11 Hope Street
Darlington—54 Northgate
Jarrow-on-Tyne—69 Ormonde Street
Newcastle—30 Bigg Market
34 Blackett Street
North Shields—5 Saville St
22-23 Saville St West
South Shields—374 King St
71 King St
Sunderland—1-4 Fawcett St
West Hartlepool—41 Lynn St
West Stanley—Front Street

WALES and WEST COAST
Aberavon—1 Water Street
Aberdare—6 Canon Street
Cardiff—24 Queen Street
139 Queen Street
Ebbw Vale—Bethcar Street
Maesteg—124 Commercial St
Mountain Ash—Oxford St corner of Darran Road
Newport—19 High Street
172 Commercial St
Pontypridd—67 Taff Street
Swansea—23 High Street
3 Oxford Street
Tonypandy—109a Dunraven Street

SOUTHERN COUNTIES
Bath—30 Westgate Street
Bournemouth—1 Commercial Rd
Brighton—32-33 Western Rd
Bristol—5-6 Castle Street
Exeter—73 High St. 92 Fore St
Gloucester—27-9 Northgate Street
High Wycombe—7-8 Queens Square
Reading—64 Broad Street
Plymouth—2-3 Union Street
21 Old Town St 86 Old Town
Portsmouth—187-9 Commercial Rd
Southampton—26 East St
99 East St
Swindon—90 Regent Street
77 Regent Street

SCOTLAND
Aberdeen—1-5 St Nicholas St
64 St Nicholas St
Ayr—224 High Street
Coatbridge—66 Main Street
Dundee—40 Murraygate
65 Murraygate
Dunfermline—48 High Street
Edinburgh—21 Princes Street
39-41 South Bridge
Glasgow—21-7 Argyle Street
130 Sauchiehall St.
81 Union St. 154-6 Argyle St
Govan (Glasgow SW1)—13-15 Burleigh Street
Greenock—16-18 Hamilton St
12 Hamilton St
Hamilton—45 Quarry Street
Kilmarnock—41 King Street
Leith—117 Kirkgate
Motherwell—104 Brandon St
Paisley—10 High Street
Partick (Glasgow)—154 Dumbarton Road

IRELAND
Belfast—39 Ann Street
79 North Street
Dublin—50 Henry Street

FOR PATTERNS *Write to*—LONDON, 110-111 Strand, W.C.2

Mines Millennium Hasn't Come Yet, Union Chief Says

But United Mine Workers Begin Big Biennial Harmoniously

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 24 (AP)—With preliminary speech-making and routine reports out of the way, the thirty-third Constitutional Convention of the United Mine Workers today got down to business with 1700 in attendance.

The convention so far has been remarkably tranquil, unlike biennial sessions in recent years. Despite the calm, more than 400 resolutions have been submitted to the convention by local unions throughout the country. These resolutions touch on every phase of the industry.

On the order of business today was the report of the committee on officers' reports. This lengthy document, which was read at the opening session by Vice-President Philip Murray, pointed the way for action by the convention on various questions of policy.

The 30-hour week, the report indicated, continues to be the objective of the mine officials. Under the present bituminous code, the miners work eight hours a day and five days a week. The anthracite code has not yet been completed.

Because of the convention here, the officials of the United Mine Workers will be unable to participate in the conference of unions called by the American Federation of Labor and scheduled to convene in Washington today.

Word was received from Washington that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson would be unable to address the miners' convention. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has accepted an invitation to speak next Tuesday afternoon.

The rejuvenation of the United Mine Workers organization since the advent of the NRA was described today by President John L. Lewis.

The union, two years ago torn with strife and secession, has doubled its membership to more than half a million and is "greater and stronger than ever before," President Lewis said.

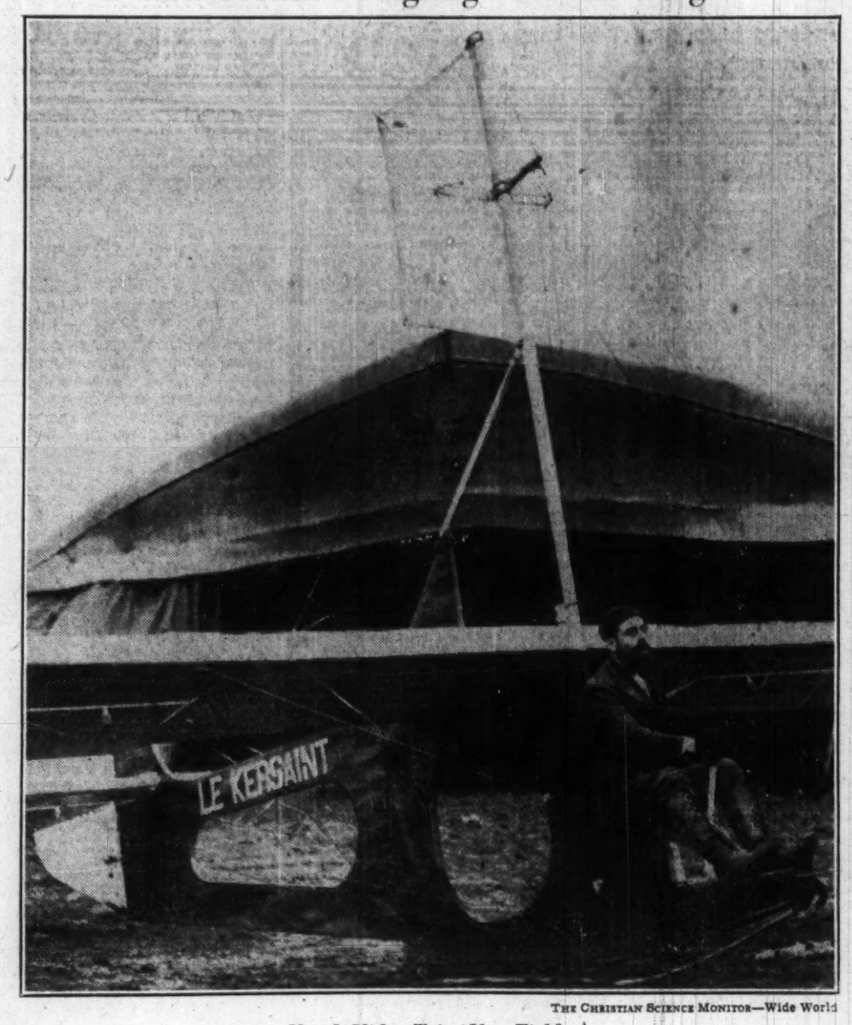
In sonorous tones, President Lewis told of the progress of the organization since the passage of the National Recovery act. He described the dual movement in Illinois two years ago which threatened the supremacy of the United Mine Workers. This movement, he said, instead of destroying the union had destroyed itself.

"We have not achieved the millennium in the mining industry," he said, "but the progress we have made demonstrates the possibility of collective bargaining. The passage of the National Recovery Act gave us our opportunity. The principles and policies of that act are those for which the mine workers have sought for years. It remained for a great humanitarian President to whip those policies into law."

Southern Cross Reaches Natal

NATAL, Brazil, Jan. 24 (AP)—The French flying boat Southern Cross arrived today after a 575-mile flight from Bahia.

New French Fledgling Tries Its Wings



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Novel Glider Tries New Fields

Aeronautical Students at the Aeronautical University in Paris Are Experimenting With This Type of Machine That Is Said to Promise Stability.

In the seat of this strange-looking contraption is M. Malterre, director of the university. The mast with the sail at its top is to prevent the motorless plane from banking. In the rear, and blending with the plane so that it appears almost to be a part of it, is the hangar. The top of the glider itself is just above the top of the beret worn by the pilot.

Feminist Jubilant Over Recognition Of Equal Rights

Step Taken at Montevideo Regarded as Landmark by Miss Stevens

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Miss Doris Stevens, feminist leader, came back from South America today jubilant because the recent Pan-American Conference at Montevideo was "the first conference that ever has said women are as important as debts and tariffs."

Coming up the bay on the liner Santa Barbara, she told interviewers that this recognition of the claims of women was "far and away the most significant event of the Seventh Pan-American Conference."

As chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Miss Stevens led the fight at the conference for women's equality rights.

She termed the conference "a landmark in women's fight for liberty" in four countries—Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador and Cuba—which signed an equal rights treaty.

This treaty, which her commission proposed, will abolish all the old distinctions between men and women in the laws of these countries.

"It is," she said, "the first time in history that states have agreed to outlaw unequal treatment of their women by international action."

She credited the Montevidea conference with the first piece of international feminist legislation ever to be adopted over a large portion of the earth. She referred, she explained, to the equal nationality convention, which all the delegations at the conference except Venezuela signed.

This measure guaranteed to mothers as well as fathers the right to transmit nationality to their children, she explained.

Just as enthusiastic, but steering clear of political or social questions, was Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the United States Secretary of State, who returned on the same boat from the same conference. The meeting, she said, was a great success.

Clown Couldn't Fool Princess at Circus

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 24

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD Princess Elizabeth saw her first circus yesterday and jumped gleefully at the sight of so many horses. The visit, with with her parents, the Duke and Duchess of York, had been kept a close secret, but the Royal party was immediately recognized by the audience and given a vociferous welcome. Elizabeth's happiest moment came when "Whimsical" Walker, England's oldest clown, came to the Royal box and presented his familiar "red hot" poker, which the Princess laughingly grasped. The red paint didn't fool her.

Anti-Long Faction Far Ahead in Race At New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long's political machine today had apparently met its first major defeat at the polls in six years, as unofficial and incomplete returns from yesterday's mayoralty primary continued to send the Walmsley faction far out in front in a four-cornered race for city hall control.

The Long cadidate for Mayor, John Klorer, was runing more than 14,000 votes behind Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley on the face of returns from 240 of the city's 262 precincts this morning, but Klorer headquarters and Senator Long continued to withhold a statement on whether the issue would be forced into a second run-off primary.

The unofficial returns from 240 precincts showed Walmsley, 41,066; Klorer, 26,854; Francis Williams, independent anti-Long campaigner, 23,682, and Herbert B. Homes, independent non-factional candidate, about 500.

United States Is Not A Nation Of Boys After All, Test Shows

Research Shows Average Intelligence Not of 12-Year-Olds, but Rises to 17.7—Cultural Levels Are Not Lowered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States is not a nation of 12-year-olds after all, according to Dr. David Segel, who declares that this popular assertion, based on results of tests in the army during the World War, is refuted by later research showing the intelligence of the average American adult is that of a person 17.7 years of age.

Dr. Segel, specialist in tests and measurements, writing in the current issue of School Life, official monthly journal of the Federal Office of Education, declares that "comprehension of this fact should be of importance to those in charge of the radio, newspapers and motion pictures."

Thus exploding a popular myth which, he says, has long been used as an argument for lowering educational or cultural levels. Dr. Segel urges educators to "do their best to counteract all forms of propaganda which use this false premise."

The misconception, he explains, came about through a misinterpretation of the data obtained from the intelligence testing carried out in the army during the World War. The mental ages obtained in these tests, he says, were based on equivalent ages found on the individual Binet intelligence test, which, he declares, underrates adult intelligence.

"The results of the army testing," he writes, "as far as mental ages are concerned, are good only in a comparative way. That is, a soldier who obtained a mental rating of 14 was better than one receiving a mental age rating of 13. But neither of the scores can be interpreted to mean that the two soldiers had the intelligence of 14 and 13-year-olds, respectively. All that is known from the army testing is that each individual actually rated a higher mental age than he was given credit for by the test. How much higher we cannot tell from the army data alone."

Dr. Segel estimates that there are 10,000,000 Americans in the highest mental age group, that is, 23 years and up, and that there are probably 40,000,000 above the average intelligence level of 17.7 years for the adult group 16 to 50 chronological years of age. Only 3,000,000 adults, he says, have a mental age of 12 years or less.

Recorded in percentages, Dr. Segel's studies show 5 per cent of the adult population to have a mental age of 12 years or less, while 71.8 per cent have a mental age of adults, or 16 years and over.

PWA's Big New York $5,060,000 Housing Project Authorized

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The largest housing project under PWA contract to date was authorized yesterday with a loan of $5,060,000 to the Hillside Housing Corporation of the Bronx, New York.

The contract opens 1,248,000 man-hours of direct employment for the building trades and over twice as much indirect employment in materials. The apartments will provide 4934 rooms divided into 1388 apartments. Rental will not exceed $11 per room per month and may be lower.

Construction of the Hillside project will proceed without delay despite the refusal of the Comptroller-General to approve warrants for expenditures by the public works emergency housing corporation. PWA officials pointed out that under the law PWA has a right to make loans to limited dividend corporations for low-cost housing and slum clearance projects without the sanction of the Comptroller General.

Confidence was expressed today that the Comptroller General's legal objections to the housing corporation would be ironed out and it would again be functioning shortly.

Visitors to New Jersey Show See Berries in Native Habitat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24—Cranberry bogs and blueberry orchards from the heart of the pine barrens of New Jersey are a striking feature of the Agricultural Show now on here in connection with the annual Agricultural Week. Both the show and the conference are sponsored by the State Board of Agriculture.

The bogs and orchards are reproduced exactly as they appear in their native surroundings, and the picturesque habitat group includes beside these plants and bushes the native wild life, flowers and trees of the strange region that covers thousands of acres in the lower end of New Jersey.

Living trees and plants have been used in the display, all brought here through coöperation of Miss Elizabeth C. White, who, with the Federal Department of Agriculture, is responsible for the development of the native wild blueberry into the large luscious fruit now much in favor with epicures.

Forming the background of the exhibit are realistic groups of gray birch, white cedar, liquid amber or gum trees, Jersey and pitch pine, with occasional white oak. In the limbs of the trees appear the scarlet tanager, blue jay, crows and squirrels so common in this section, while among the wild grasses and bushes on the ground are muskrats, gray foxes, opossum and rabbits.

Hundreds of living cranberry plants are in the reproduction of the bog, across which runs a typical ditch and dam, by means of which it is flooded in winter. As the scene is supposed to be an autumn one, the ditch emptying into the cedar swamp is dry. The cranberry plants, touched by frost to a deep rich wine color, are laden with bright red berries.

Surrounding the bog exactly as they do in the pines are masses of characteristic pine flora, inkberry, holly, ganderbrush, cotton grass, laurels, bearberry, Hudsonia, sand myrtle, turkey beard and spotted wintergreen, with here and there clumps of pixie, spagnum and club mosses. There are in all 56 species of pine flora. Growing among the trees are a few magnolias and the evergreen smilax of which the pine barrens of New Jersey are the northern limit.

At one edge of the bog is an old sand road, deep with wagon ruts, separating it from the bluebrery orchard.

The story of the blueberry is a fascinating one. Miss White as a girl was the constant companion of her father, the late Mr. Joseph C. White, one of the largest owners of cranberry bogs in southern New Jersey. She early realized that if the native blueberries could be developed they, together with the cranberries, would furnish nearly all-year occupation for berry pickers, instead of the brief seasonal employment the cranberries provided.

With this objective she collected the wild berries, supplied the land and did about half the experimental work with Dr. Fred Coville, botanist of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Dr. Coville did the hybridizing. The result was the fine, full-bearing bushes, producing crops of richly flavored and exceptionally large berries. Miss White is still extensively engaged in the cultivation of both blueberries and cranberries on her 2800-acre farm.

Herring Commends Hull's Diplomacy

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—A new era of good feeling between the United States and South American countries had been introduced, thanks to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Mr. Hubert Herring, executive secretary of the Department of Social Relations, Congregationalist School of Education, said yesterday in an address.

Secretary Hull was characterized by Mr. Herring, in speaking before 250 national and state officers and board members of the Congregational and Christian Churches, as an "amateur but very sincere statesman, who has brought the Pan-American Conference out of its doldrums."

The return to friendly relations between Latin-American countries and the United States was brought about, Mr. Herring said, by Secretary Hull's fair and open dealings.

[Mr. Herring covered the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo for The Christian Science Monitor.]

"Good COMPANY"

I'M ONLY A TELEPHONE, but even my silent presence is good company.

You may be alone, *but you are not lonesome if I am there.* Why? Because you know that, if you so desire, you can chat with others, anywhere. And you also know that others can call you, if need be. Therefore, your mind is easy and contented, even if I am silent.

On the other hand, I can become a regular gossip, if you are in the mood to talk. For keeping you in touch with friends who live too far away to be seen often; for regular friendly chats with nearby acquaintances; for contacts between separate families—if I do say so, as perhaps shouldn't, there is no substitute for my service.

Come in or call our Business Office to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

TWO HEADLINERS in one Great Company!

ONE leading product makes a company a great success. *Two* leaders make history!

But ever since it was first organized, the American Oil Company has been doing the unusual.

First came AMOCO-GAS—the *original special* motor fuel. All the ordinary premium gasolines you read about—or hear about—or have been using—are but imitations of AMOCO-GAS. For AMOCO-GAS made history almost two decades ago! It revolutionized two major industries—gasoline and automotive. It made possible today's high compression motor.

AMOCO-GAS costs less than regular gasoline or ordinary premium gasoline—on a mileage basis alone. Its amazing pick-up—power—riding luxury and driving ease—and other operating economies are yours *gratis.* They cost you nothing!

★ ★ ★

But the great American Oil Company's research laboratories didn't stop with AMOCO-GAS.

They next created Orange AMERICAN GAS—made with a pure petroleum base and the best gasoline selling at regular gas price.

It was the first "regular" to be colored—*orange*—to prevent substitution. Other gasolines are now also colored orange—but matching the color doesn't match the quality of Orange AMERICAN GAS.

Take your choice! For the lowest-cost-per-mile—AMOCO-GAS. For regular priced gasoline at its best—Orange AMERICAN GAS. They're both headliners in one great company—and each the best in its price class.

AMERICAN OIL CO.

Maker of American Heating and Range Oils, Amoco-Gas, Orange American Gas, Amoco Motor Oils

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Three-Cushion Billiards Title To Matsuyama

Defeats de Oro—McCourt and Kenney to Playoff Second-Place Tie

United States Three-Cushion Billiards Championship Standing—Final

Player, City	W	L	HR	BG	TP	GA
Matsuyama, N. Y.	6	1	7	42	342	.844
*McCourt, Cleveland	5	2	8	65	322	.658
*Kenney, Chicago	5	2	11	59	322	.697
Woods, New York	4	3	7	61	325	.713
De Oro, New York	4	3	8	52	323	.731
Catton, Oakland	3	4	8	63	320	.697
Lookabaugh, Chicago	1	6	6	75	320	.679
Harper, Denver	0	7	7	..	291	.630

*To play off for second place.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24—Kinrey Matsuyama, the diminutive Japanese from New York, won the United States three-cushion billiards title here last night when he overwhelmed the veteran Alfredo de Oro, also of New York, by the score of 50 to 31 in 42 innings. In accomplishing his victory Matsuyama scored a high run of 7 compared to a 5 for the loser.

Besides qualifying for play in the world championship tournament, which starts Feb. 5 in New York, the new champion was given a check for $460, and a diamond medal was presented to him by C. A. Storer, president of the National Billiards Association of America, sponsor of the tourney.

Tied for second place are Leonard Kenney of Chicago and Charles McCourt of Cleveland, each with five games won and two lost. The playoff for this position will take place Wednesday. The winner of the playoff will also qualify to play in the major event next month.

Matsuyama lost no time in getting started. He scored a total of 10 billiards in his first five trips to the table while his opponent went scoreless. Ten innings later he was still out in front by a comfortable margin of 19 to 11, de Oro having scored his high run of 5 in the fifteenth. In the next five attempts the veteran New Yorker came within 3 points of his young Japanese opponent. However, Matsuyama still remained out in front 23 to 20.

The champion gathered his high run of 7 in the twenty-fourth and seemed able to score at will thereafter in taking a total of 19 billiards in the final 12 innings of play. De Oro scored a run of 4 in his final trip to the table.

The score by innings:

Kinrey Matsuyama—2 4 2 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 1 2 2 1 0 3 1 0 s 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 2 1 0 4 1 2—50. High run—7. Innings—42. s—Safety.

Alfredo de Oro—0 0 s 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 1 3 3 3 0 0 3 0 0 1 s 0 1 0 0 1 0 s 1 0 0 s 1 2 0 0 s 4—31. High run—5. Innings—41. s—Safety.

College Basketball Results

Bethel 33, Haskell 30.
Bradley 35, Monmouth 24.
Carnegie Tech 38, Wash. & Jeff. 29.
Colorado Teachers 29, Colorado Aggies 21.
Emporia 30, Southwestern 29.
Hamline 34, St. Olaf 18.
Idaho 31, Oregon State 25.
Indiana Central 29, Ball S. T. 24.
Lawrence 27, Ripon 26.
Missouri Teachers 39, William Jewell 29.
Normal 24, Indiana State 21.
Rhode Island 56, Brown 35.
Tufts 59, Worcester P. I. 26.
Western Kentucky 25, Murray 20.
Western Maryland 35, Mt. St. Mary's 31.
Yale 35, Pennsylvania 28.

O'Brien at St. Edward's

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 24 (AP)—John O'Brien, once a football hero at Notre Dame, has been chosen to follow in Jack Chevigny's footsteps as coach at St. Edward's University here. Chevigny, also of Notre Dame, was elected last week as head football coach at University of Texas.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:20
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER THEA., 43 St. E. of B'y.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

"Peace on Earth" is altogether worthwhile.—The Christian Science Monitor
PEACE on EARTH
THE NEW ANTI-WAR HIT
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Evgs. 8:45. Matinees Wed., Sat. 2:45
Lowest Price Hit in N.Y. 30c to $1.50. No Tax.

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
Jordan Hall Sat. Aft. Jan. 27, at 3
NIKOLAI
ORLOFF
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM
RUSSIAN PIANIST (Steinway Piano)

COLONIAL—Next Mon., 29th
MATS. WED. AND SAT.
WILLIAM MOLLISON Presents
DENNIS KING
In the London Dramatic Success
RICHARD of BORDEAUX
SEATS | Evgs. 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50.
NOW | Mats. 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Plus tax.

PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT 8:30
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
IN THE DRAMATIC SEQUENCES
Sat. Night, Thurs., Sat. Mats.
THE LOVES OF CHARLES II
Tonight and Thursday Night
THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Friday Night
THE WIVES OF HENRY VIII
Also a Group of Original Character Sketches

Shubert—Pop. Mat. Today
New Laughing Musical Hit
"ALL THE KING'S HORSES"
with GUY ROBERTSON, ANDREW TOMBES, NANCY McCORD, BETTY STARBUCK
Evgs. 50c to $2.50—Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50
Sat. Mats. 50c to $2. Plus Tax

By-Plays—

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Remarkable Hockey Record

WHEN the New York Rangers took the ice at Madison Square Garden, New York, last night in their National Hockey League game against the Ottawa Senators, they started their four hundredth game since the club opened its career Nov. 16, 1926. While the Rangers have made more than one record during that time, the fact that Boucher, Bill and Bun Cook, Murdoch, Johnson, Manager Lester Patrick and Trainer Harry Westerby have been members of the organization from the very start is a record that they may well be proud of. To Murray Murdoch goes the honor of having taken part in every one of the 400 games, including last night's. Hockey is a strenuous game, and any team which can present five veterans, a manager and a trainer who have held their own in major circles for such a length of time must be rated among the best. Each of the seven received the plaudits of the crowd, as well as a diamond ring, at the game last night, and they certainly deserved both.

Real Sportsmanship by Beccali

Followers of track and field sports will be disappointed over the fact that Luigi Beccali, Italy's world and Olympic champion 1500-meter runner, will not visit the United States this winter, as originally planned. Inability to get in proper trim, due to adverse training conditions in Italy, are given as the reason for the canceling of the trip. Much praise should be given to the Italian runner for taking such a stand, as all too often athletes have taken advantage of chances to make trips when they were not in condition to do their best.

English Cricket Will Miss Duleepsinhji

The decision of K. S. Duleepsinhji to return to his native India and help his brother rule the Jamnagar State will result in English cricket losing one of the most popular and colorful players that game has known during the past few years. "Duleep" is a nephew of the late Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, better known as K. S. Ranjitsinhji. "Ranji" is one of cricket's immortals, and his steel-wristed batting for Cambridge University, Sussex County and England is still spoken of with awe. His nephew carried on the family tradition in the same teams. After skippering the Cheltenham College eleven, "Duleep" went up to Cambridge and played three times against Oxford. He made 173 at Lord's Ground in 1930 on his first appearance for England against Australia, and in 1931 he was elected captain of Sussex County—his uncle, "Ranji," was then the president—in succession to Harold Gilligan. Unfortunately, Duleepsinhji has had to take a long rest from cricket, and he was not able to turn out for Sussex at all last season. Three times he tendered his resignation as captain, but it was not accepted, as the County Committee cherished the hope that this dashing cricketer would lead the Sussex side again in 1934.

J. R. de Capriles And Three New York A. C. Foilsmen Qualify

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers Club, captain of the United States intercollegiate champion team of New York University last year, Norman Lewis, New York University, Irving Cantor, the Fencers Club of New York, and three members of the junior team of New York A. C., qualified yesterday evening as New York representatives in the national junior foils championship, to be held at Newark A. C., Feb. 17. The Wingedfoot trio were Ralph Marson, Frank Ingoglia, and Arthur J. Fregosi.

Only 17 candidates appeared, the smallest number in some years, and were divided into three strips with two qualifying from each. On the first, de Capriles made a clean sweep of his four bouts, with Lewis losing only to him. In second, with six, Canton won four and lost one, Ingoglia was second with three and two.

The third strip was close, with Fregosi, Marson and Emil Goldstein, of the College of the City of New York, tied at three in bouts won. But Fregosi was touched only 13 times, with Marson second with 14, while Goldstein was figured at 20 touches. So the first pair were the survivors.

Handleman Trophy to Kossack

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—Nathaniel E. Kossack of Kew Gardens, L. I., last night was awarded the Lester M. Handleman Trophy at the Cornell football dinner. The trophy, given in memory of the Cornell quarterback of 1930-31, goes to the player who, in Coach Gilmour Dobie's opinion, shows the greatest improvement from one season to another. Kossack was first-string right tackle on last season's team. Gold footballs were awarded to 10 seniors and watch-charms to 16 members of the scrub squad.

Medalist Is Beaten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 24—Barbara Northwood of Winnipeg, the medal winner, was beaten in the first round of match play in the women's golf tournament over the Riviera Golf Club course here yesterday. Marion Hochheimer of New York scored the upset, winning at 3 and 2.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 6, Oklahoma City 1.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Sea Grill of Distinction
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c
Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25

THE STEAK STIX Sandwich Shop
160 MASS. AVENUE
Offers Unique and Appetizing Sandwiches
Sirloin Steak Broiled on a Stick
Served Between Hot Buttered Roll

CAFE MINERVA
Opposite The Mother Church

Luncheons 50c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Cafeteria Connected

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

British Soccer Call Is Answered By 1,195,200 Fans

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One million, one hundred and ninety-five thousand, two hundred football "fans" spend their Saturday afternoons watching league soccer in England, according to statistics published here recently. An analysis of average attendances at the grounds of all the league clubs during the first three months of the 1933-34 season shows that 546,200 people watched first division games, 306,200 patronized the second division; 132,900 the northern section of the third division; and 209,900 the southern section of the same competition.

It will not be surprising news that The Arsenal Club of London boasts the biggest average attendance of all the league sides. The champions, who are always in the headlines for one reason or another, play before a weekly crowd of 41,900. Next to them comes another popular London side, Tottenham Hotspur, with 41,700, and third on the list is Everton, the present holder of the Football Association Challenge Cup. Everton's average audience works out at 36,200.

London clubs take first and second places in the second division, also. They are West Ham United and Millwall, who delight (or otherwise) 23,500 and 22,100 fans, respectively. The 11 London teams now operating in the league have a combined weekly following of 242,600. Birmingham, which is the only city with as many as four clubs in the first division of the league, produces 109,400 onlookers per Saturday. Thirty-three thousand, one hundred watch Aston Villa—magic name!—29,300 watch Birmingham, and 57,000 more are evenly divided between West Bromwich Albion and Wolverhampton Wanderers.

Chesterfield is easily the best patronized club in the northern section of the third division (11,200 is the figure) and Coventry City (15,100) leads the way among the third division sides of the south.

And, taken altogether, you have an illuminating part-answer to the query, What do people do with their leisure in Britain?

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	3	0	0	5	1	6
Syracuse	2	0	1	3	2	4
Buffalo	1	0	1	2	3	2
Windsor	0	0	2	1	5	0

Results Jan. 23

Windsor 3, Detroit 2.
Buffalo 2, Detroit 0.

Windsor Ends Detroit Streak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 24—Windsor Bull Dogs ended the undefeated streak of Detroit Olympics here last night. A goal by Paul Runge in the third period gave Windsor a 3-to-2 victory over Olympics, who had not been beaten in their last eight International Hockey League games. The winning stroke had taken them into first place. Massecar and Carson Cooper scored for Olympics last night. Burmister, Field and Runge did the scoring for Windsor. It was the fourth victory for the Bull Dogs in five games and gave them sole possession of third place.

Bisons Tie for Second Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Jan. 24—Buffalo Bisons went into a tie with Syracuse Stars for second place in the International League by defeating Cleveland Indians here Tuesday night, 2 to 0. Barton and Jarvis scored for the Bisons.

Dunlap-Davidson Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 24—George T. Dunlap Jr., United States amateur golf champion, reached the second round of the thirteenth annual St. Valentine's golf tournament yesterday. The tourney is being conducted on a four-ball match play handicap basis. Dunlap and his Washington partner, Richard P. Davidson, defeated E. L. Scofield of New York and J. S. Musser of Akron, Ohio, 2 and 1. The winners scored a net of 67, Dunlap shooting a gross sub-par round of 36-34—70.

Roach Loaned to Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—John Ross Roach has been loaned to the Syracuse Stars by the Detroit Red Wings, it was announced yesterday by Mickel Roach, manager of the Stars. Jack Adams, director of the Red Wings, consented to the transfer and the Syracuse management said today that it had been informed the veteran net minder had agreed to report to Syracuse for its International Hockey League game against Cleveland at Cleveland tonight.

Earl Roche to Detroit Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 24—Earle Roche, left winger with the Ottawa Senators, and at one time this season the National Hockey League leading scorer, has been obtained by the Detroit Olympics.

St. Mirren Wins Replay

GLASGOW, Jan. 24 (AP)—In a replay of their first-round match in the Scottish Soccer Cup competition, St. Mirren yesterday eliminated the minor league eleven, Penicuick, 4 to 1.

League Leaders Win Games From Lowly Sextets

Rangers and Detroit Share Top—Canadiens and Toronto Triumph

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	13	6	9	60	48	32
Detroit	14	4	10	62	64	32
Chicago	11	8	9	48	43	30
Boston	10	3	16	57	74	23
Canadian Division						
Toronto	18	6	5	110	56	42
Canadiens	12	4	12	56	58	28
Montreal	8	8	12	54	77	24
Americans	8	6	14	61	83	22
Ottawa	8	5	15	69	74	21

Results Jan. 23

Detroit 3, Boston 1.
Canadiens 6, Americans 2.
Toronto 8, Montreal 4.
Rangers 5, Ottawa 2.

Ralph "Cooney" Weiland returned to Boston for an evening to feature in the Detroit Red Wing victory against the Boston Bruins, 3 to 1, at the Boston Garden last night. Victory enabled the visitors to keep pace with New York Rangers as leaders of the American group standing of the National Hockey League. Chicago, being idle, dropped to second place.

Weiland's play was reminiscent of his former days as a Bruin. He scored the first goal on a fast play with Goodfellow in the first period and passed to Lewis on another pretty play in the second session. Nels Stewart scored the only Boston goal on a pass from Lamb early in the third session, but the Wings took advantage of the Bruins in the closing minute when Manager Ross took off Thompson, goalie, in favor of another forward. Lewis scored the final goal unassisted.

The first two periods were somewhat slow to local fans since play was clean. Detroit was leading and the Bruins were playing none too impressively. Beginning with the third period the locals opened up offensively. Their attacking had no system other than to shoot into Detroit territory and then cause scrambles. The only organized offense was offered by the Wings. Cude and Thompson played exceptionally well in the nets. The summary:

Detroit		Boston
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, lw		
	rw, Clapper, Oliver, Patterson, Lamb	
Weiland, Starr, Pettinger, Goodfellow, c		
	c, Barry, Stewart, Lamb, O'Neil	
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw		
	lw, Gross, Beattie, Siebert, Stewart	
Young, Buswell, ld		
	rd, Smith, Hitchman, Clapper	
Goodfellow, Graham, rd		
	ld, McInenly, Galbraith, Smith	
Cude, g		g, Thompson

Score—Detroit 3, Boston 1. Goals—Lewis 2, Weiland for Detroit; Stewart for Boston. Assists—Weiland, Goodfellow for Detroit; Lamb for Boston. Officials—W. B. Bell and J. A. Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—New York Rangers celebrated their 400th game as an organization with a 5-to-2 victory over Ottawa Senators last evening as well as elaborate ceremonies in honor of the five players who have been with them since the beginning. Bill Cook, Bun Cook, Frank Boucher, Ching Johnson and Murray Murdoch; also Lester Patrick, manager, and Harry Westerby, trainer. The Cooks and Boucher also celebrated in their own way, with two goals and an assist for Bill Cook and two goals and two assists for the center.

Rangers got the first penalty, but it proved useful, as Ottawa started an attack and Boucher got away and scored alone. Later with Bun Cook off for the second time, Cox made a shot, and Desse Roche scored on the rebound.

When five forwards failed to score for Rangers at the beginning of the second session, the regular program was resumed, and the second line turned in a goal, Dillon to Ripley. Then the defense prevailed with Aitkenhead making fewer, but more brilliant stops to the end of the session.

Five forwards again and Bill Cook got two more goals within 15 seconds, on passes by Dillon and Boucher, early in the third session while Leduc was serving a penalty. Then Boucher scored once more on a pass from Bill Cook, but Desse Roche scored once more on a pass from Finnigan on a five-forward attack to end the battle.

New York Rangers		Ottawa
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw		
	lw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Saunders	
Boucher, Ripley, Dutkowski, Murdoch, F.		
Cook, c.c. Kaminsky, Voss, Howe, Shannon		
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, rw		
	lw, Shannon, Cox, Touhey	
Johnson, Brennan, F. Cook, ld		
	rd, Kalbfleisch, Leduc, D. Roche	
Seibert, Heller, W. Cook, rd		
	ld, Bowman, Hollett, Voss	
Aitkenhead, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Rangers 5, Ottawa 2. Goals—Boucher 2, W. Cook 2, Ripley for Rangers; D. Roche 2 for Ottawa. Assists—Dillon 3, Boucher 2, W. Cook for Rangers; Finnigan for Ottawa. Referees—G. N. Goodman and C. A. Dinsmore. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 24 — Toronto Maple Leafs and Montreal Maroons staged the high scoring game of the National League season here on Tuesday, the locals winning by 8 to 4. It was their fourth straight win at the expense of the Maroons and completed the local fixtures of the Maroons here for the regular season. In the three games the Leafs won by 8 to 2, 8 to 3, and 8 to 4.

The so-called "kid" line was prominent in the victory, obtaining 12 of the 18 points with Conacher, the league's leading marksman, getting two goals and three assists, Jackson, three goals and one assist, and Primeau one goal and two assists. The locals scored the only goal of the first period and added two more in the second before the Maroons scored. There were eight goals in the third, the locals getting the first four inside of 5m. 30s.

Toronto		Montreal
Cotton, Jackson, Boll, lw		
	rw, Robinson, Ward, Brydson	
Blair, Primeau, Thoms, c		
	c, Blinco, Smith, Haynes	
Sands, Conacher, Doraty, rw		
	lw, Trottier, Northcott, Cain	
Horner, Levinsky, ld	rd, Wentworth, Frew	
Clancy, Day, rd	ld, MacKenzie, Evans	
Hainsworth, g		g, Kerr

Score—Toronto 8, Montreal 4. Goals—Jackson 3, Conacher 2, Cotton, Blair and Primeau for Toronto; Blinco, Robinson, Brydson and Smith for Montreal. Assists—Conacher 3, Primeau 2, Jackson, Cotton, Blair, Sands and Levinsky for Toronto; Robinson, Haynes, Cain, Blinco, Ward, Northcott for Montreal. Referees—M. J. Rodden and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 24—Canadiens strengthened their hold on second place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the New York Americans, 6 to 2, here on Tuesday. As a result the Canadiens increased their margin over their local rivals, the Maroons, to four points although they are still 14 behind Toronto.

The locals made the most of advantages in man power and four of their goals were scored while the visitors were shorthanded. The losers scored the opening goal but the winners led by 2 to 1 at the end of the first period. After a scoreless middle period the Canadiens scored three goals within two minutes in the third to decide the contest. Canadiens scored their first two goals 30 seconds apart.

The winners' forwards were too fast and clever for those of the visitors, especially when they had the extra man. The summary:

Canadiens		Americans
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw		
	rw, Martin, E. Burke, Pickards	
Lepine, Riley, c	c, Himes, Chapman, Oonn	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin, rw		
	lw, McVeigh, Gracie, Klein	
Carson, Bourgault, ld	rd, Dutton, Doran	
S. Mantha, M. Burke, Portland, rd		
	ld, Brydge, Murray	
Chabot, g		g, Worters

Score—Canadiens 6, Americans 2. Goals—Mondou 2, Gagnon, Joliat, Bourgault and Riley for Canadiens; Martin and E. Burke for Americans. Assists—G. Mantha, S. Mantha, Godin and Larochelle for Canadiens; Himes, McVeigh and Doran for Americans. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

To Revive Three Eye League

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 24 (AP)—Plans for reviving the Three Eye League, which suspended operations during the 1932 season after more than 30 years, were in the making today. Nineteen cities in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana were to be represented at a meeting at which the Mississippi Valley League would cease and the Three Eye was reorganized. Under proposed plans the league would include Davenport, Iowa, Bloomington, Peoria, Springfield, Decatur and Rock Island, in Illinois, and two Indiana cities, Evansville and Terre Haute. Dr. C. R. Logan of Keokuk, Iowa, president of the Mississippi Valley circuit, was to preside and Branch Rickey and Phil Bartelme of the St. Louis Cardinals chain, and Joe E. Carr, promotional director of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, were expected to attend.

British Skiing Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVOS, Switzerland—The British long-distance ski-racing championship has been won this year by F. J. Walter, formerly captain of Oxford University's skiing team. He covered the course of just over 10 miles, in the Landquart Valley between Klosters and Naval, in 1h. 23m. 26⅘s. P. J. Legard was second (1h. 24m. 28s) and he might well have been first if he had not fallen near the finish. Considerable interest was created by the fact that W. Prager, the Swiss national champion, and three of his compatriots took part in the race, although they were not competing for the championship title. It is illustrative of the difference between the Swiss and British standards of skiing that Prager crossed the finishing line more than seven minutes ahead of Walter.

Medal to Capt. Wanamaker

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The merit medal, given annually to the outstanding figure in motorboat racing, was awarded for 1933 to Capt. John Wanamaker of New York and Philadelphia at a meeting of the Regatta Circuit Riders Club held yesterday in connection with the national motorboat show. Ten other special awards were given, the recipients including S. M. Auerbach of Chicago; Ross Maddocks of Boothbay, Maine, Roscoe H. Prior of Boston, Len S. Nichols of West Palm Beach, Fla., and August Wilkining of Philadelphia. William McK. Horn of Newport News, Va., was elected commodore for 1934, and Elmer H. Johnson of Bennington, Vt., vice-commodore.

Turnesa Scores a 65

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Joe Turnesa, slender Italian from Bay Side, L. I., playing in the pro-four ball tournament yesterday posted a sensational 65, seven under par, to break all records for scoring on the Miami Country Club links. Turnesa, teamed with Phil Perkins, former British amateur champion, defeated Russell Stonehouse of Indianapolis, and Bob Barnett of Indian Springs, Md., 4 and 2, to go into the second round of play. Turnesa's card was the result of steady hitting down the fairways and sensational work around the greens. Two eagles, on the seventh and sixteenth holes helped. He sank an eight-foot putt for his eagle 3 on the seventh.

Pitcher Parmelee Signs

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Apparently working on the theory that a contract a day helps to keep the fire going in the hot stove league, the New York Giants announced yesterday the signing for 1934 of Leroy Parmelee, young baseball pitcher. Parmelee appeared in 32 games for the world champions last year and ended the season with a record of 13 won and 8 lost. No less an authority than John McGraw labels the former Columbus star as one of the potentially great pitchers of baseball, now lacking only control.

Rogers and Dempsey in Spill

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP)—Will Rogers, the comedian, who also plays polo, was shaken up yesterday and another player hurt, in a spill during the game between the Santa Barbara Reds and the Riviera Blues. It was the second elimination contest of the Pacific Coast circuit 12-goal tournament. Gerald Dempsey of the Santa Barbara quartet, figured in the spill with Rogers, playing with Riviera. Rogers was only shaken up but Dempsey's mount fell on him and stretched him out on the turf for several minutes. The Blues won, 6 to 5.

McNamara-Reboli Lead

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—The veteran Reggie McNamara, engaging in his ninety-ninth six-day bike race, and his youthful partner, Tiny Reboli, early this morning were holding a one-lap lead over two other teams at the end of the fifty-second hour of mad riding. The pair stole a lap between sprints shortly before midnight to break a three-way tie with the Peden-Ottevaere and Hill-Crossley pairs. The remainder of the field were closely bunched a lap behind the last two combinations.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOSTON high school boys deserve a helping hand in hockey when they will organize and take care of the financial end of their own hockey league. Dorchester High, English High, Boston Latin and Commerce are meeting as unofficial hockey teams at the Boston Arena this afternoon. The teams will have names other than the schools they unofficially represent.

Harvard and Boston University are making something of a sport carnival between the two this Saturday. The Terriers are sending their swimming team to Cambridge and the Crimson is invading B. U. territory with its varsity and freshman hockey teams at the Arena and the varsity basketball team at the B. U. gym.

It so happens that many of the Boston Bruin defeats have come from the sticks of former Boston Cub or Bruin castoffs and much mention locally has been made about it. Perhaps Manager Ross should stop releasing, trading or selling players to other teams. When he decides a player is no longer useful to the team he should permanently retire him and not let other teams capitalize. As a matter of fact this happens continually in sport with the castoffs beating their former teammates.

Whether or not it is largely a publicity move, it is commendable to hear that Judge Emil Fuchs sent a signed contract to the inimitable Rabbit Maranville with the salary line left blank. The Rabbit of course, filled in what he thought he deserved and all hands are pleased.

Jack Adams, Detroit manager, is one of the most happy and contented hockey managers we have had the pleasure to meet. Jim Norris owns the team and his son, James Jr., travels with the club, in perfect harmony with Adams. But when the team loses, or even wins by a close margin, it requires considerable tact to talk down the "Boss." Both Adams and James Jr. believe the senior member takes hockey too seriously.

Joe McCluskey, Fordham distance runner, seems primed for the William C. Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden Saturday. He reeled off two miles in 9m. 31s., last Saturday on the Fordham Gymnasium track. He will run in the Leo Larivee two-mile which will be among the features of the meet. McCluskey's home is in South Manchester, Conn., and he now wears the Mercury Foot of the New York A. C.

Boston fans have an opportunity to view some more polo at the Commonwealth Armory Saturday, when the Candlewood and Harvard teams meet again. The last meeting saw Candlewood emerge the winner by a close score of 10½ to 10. The Crimson is out to reverse this result.

The National Hockey League is a great organization for publicity, but often it is undesirable publicity. This meeting today, in which the Toronto club wishes the Boston club to pay some $8000 expenses in connection with the injury to Ace Bailey, could have been hushed up long ago by the league if that organization had assumed the responsibility itself. Hockey fans are not only not interested in this sort of thing, but in reality they are inclined to be somewhat disgusted with the official handling of the whole affair.

Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard of Boston, well known in international skating circles, has recently returned from Philadelphia, where she and others of the "Boston Four" (Suzanne Davis, Frederick Goodridge, and George Hill) participated in a carnival. Following the carnival at the Boston Arena tonight, Mrs. Blanchard will prepare to leave Boston on Friday for St. Louis, to be a judge at the mid-West championship skating on Monday. At visit will also be made to Toronto for the championship carnival there Feb. 2 and 3.

Yale Basketball Five Beats Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24—Yale's varsity basketball team took a long step toward defending its Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball championship title here last night when it defeated the University of Pennsylvania 35 to 28. It was Pennsylvania's first defeat in the league race and leaves Yale at the head of the standing with three victories and two defeats. Cornell is in second place with two victories and no defeats. B. H. Reese Jr. '34, of Yale, was high individual scorer of the game with four floor goals and two from fouls for a total of 10 points. Kenneth A. Hashagen '35 was high scorer for Pennsylvania with two floor goals and four from fouls for eight points. The summary:

Yale		Pennsylvania
De Angelis, lf		rg, McDonald
Nikkel, Saner, rf		lg, Hashagen
Wilson, c		c, Freeman
Reese, lg		rf, O'Donnell
Miles, rg		lf, Kellett

Score—Yale University 35, University of Pennsylvania 28. Goals from floor—Nikkel 4, Reese 4, Miles 3, Wilson 2, Saner, De Angelis for Yale; Kellett 3, O'Donnell 3, Hashagen 2, McDonald 2 for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Reese 3, Nikkel, Wilson, Miles for Yale; Hashagen 4, Freeman 3, Kellett for Pennsylvania. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Corner Shots

HIGH seas and bad weather, which have held up the arrival of the Cunarder Alaunia, originally scheduled to arrive in New York two days ago with the British squash racquets team, the Jesters of London, have caused the cancellation of the welcoming dinner at the Harvard Club of New York and the postponement of the match with the Harvard Club team until February. The Alaunia is now due in tomorrow morning. As soon as the team has cleared customs, it will entrain for Washington to play a match there in the afternoon.

From the capital the tourists will go to Atlantic City to compete in the Atlantic coast championships at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Squash Racquets Club. This tournament, which has drawn a large number of American entrants, including Donald Strachan, winner of the tourney last year, and Neil J. Sullivan, who recently defeated Beekman Pool, national champion, in the Lockett Cup matches, will end on Sunday evening. The Jesters will then leave for Chicago.

The tourists plan to play in the Canadian championships, Feb. 2 and 3, and then visit Boston for the United States championships, Feb. 10, 11 and 12. It is possible the Englishmen will stop off at Hartford on their way to New York to play with the Hartford Golf and Country Club team, Feb. 13. The New York matches will take place Feb. 14, 15 and 16. The team is scheduled to sail on the sixteenth.

The Jesters team members are Capt. E. Snell, N. T. Drysdale, D. B. Adams, G. O. Jameson, C. d'O'Sheppard, J. A. Gillis and H. M. Mellor.

Three players advanced to the quarter-final round in the Massachusetts squash racquets championship Tuesday. They were H. K. Cross, A. Eno, and R. S. Bowditch. Cross beat J. M. Hall, 15—12, 15—9, 15—11; Eno downed M. D. Clarke, 15—16, 15—13, 15—9, 15—10, 15—10, and Bodwitch won a five-game battle from George H. Perkins, 15—10, 11—15, 15—12, 15—16, 15—12.

Cricket Head Honored

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The inclusion of Robert Aubrey Oxlade's name in the New Year honors list—the King has conferred upon him the Order of the British Empire (civil division)—is of special interest to cricket enthusiasts. For Oxlade is the chairman of the Board of Cricket Control in the Commonwealth of Australia—a body which in recent months has been at variance with the famed Marylebone Cricket Club of England on the question of "body-line" bowling. When the Englishmen who toured Australia last winter returned home they bore with them the "ashes" symbolical of victory and the still-glowing embers of a hot controversy upon the English captain's bowling tactics. The embers were subsequently fanned into a fresh blaze by newspapers and books, but a frequent exchange of cablegrams between Australian cricket authorities and the M. C. C. resulted in a restoration of mutual confidence. It is therefore certain that the Australians will visit England next summer, after all, and they will resume, in a perfectly friendly atmosphere, the series of "test" matches which dates back to 1876.

Wilkinson and Bryan Tie

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Bill Wilkinson, Indianapolis ace, and Curtis Bryan Jr. of Miami, tied with 75s, four over par, for the qualifying medal in the annual Biltmore amateur invitation golf tournament yesterday. Back of Wilkinson and Bryan with 76s were Celest Durand of Garden City, L. I., winner of the St. Valentine's Day championship over the course last year, and T. E. Price, president of the Biltmore Club.

Ottawa Shamrocks Win

GLASGOW, Scotland, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Ottawa Shamrocks defeated the touring United States amateur hockey team last night, 5 to 1.

Willie Swinhoe, 12½, Wins British Boys' Billiards Crown

British Boy Billiards Champions

1922—W. Donaldson.
1923—W. Leigh.
1924—Lawrence Steeples.
1925—Sydney Lee.
1926—H. R. Gartland.
1927—H. R. Gartland.
1928—R. Bennett.
1929—W. Davis.
1930—H. J. Bennett.
1931—C. W. F. Desbottes.
1932—Dennis Hawkes.
1933—D. T. Wright.
1934—William Swinhoe.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Little Willie Swinhoe, who wears short pants, has returned from London to Newcastle with a triumphant smile and the British boys' billiards championship. This 12½-year-old cueman is the youngest person who has ever won the title. He and the unsuccessful finalist, Donald Cruickshanks of South Shields, plowed their way impressively through a field that included several old gentlemen very near the age limit of 16. Cruickshanks, who is Swinhoe's senior by six months, made a great bid for the big silver cup that is now in Willie's home. The deciding match was of 750 points up, and Swinhoe was well behind at each of the first three sessions. There were 21 points between the two players at the first interval and 105

The Home Forum

The Goosepit

NORTHEASTERLY below the hill there lies the long, marshy, wood-inclosed field dotted with mole hills and streaked with rushes, known as the Goosepit. On first hearing its name, or seeing it on the ordnance map, one had a vision of some green hollow filled with flocks of snow-white geese; and, if one was of a Grimmite turn of mind, one secretly added a small thatched cottage on the edge of the wood, and maybe a gooseherd, or a goosegirl with long braided flaxen hair.

The Goosepit, however, does not answer to this description in the least. It is just a low-lying, rather barren-looking meadow fringed with rising shores of woodland. The ground is water-logged, the grass is rough, and a stagnant pond spreads reddish waters in one corner. But here, in spring, one hears the first faint magic cuckoo call; here the nightingale builds her home, weaving a cradle of withered oak leaves delicately lined with grasses, and fine roots; and here, too, the dawn chorus swells up, full-throated, to greet a young May morning.

In March the air is warm and sweet with the scent of golden sallow, and the first anemones shake open snowy stars along the ditches. In April the cuckoo flowers thread with lilac the shining paths of gold laid by the celandines, and bluebells flood the rising woodlands with a tide of deep and wonderful blue. In May the ground is gold again with cowslips and marsh-marigolds, and mauve between the yellow with late purple violets. In June the meadow-sweet breaks into waves of creamy foam all down the rose-sprayed hedges; and in July the willow-herb, that dainty lady of the streams, trails drifts of rosy-purple spires among the molehills.

One reaches this remote spot by devious paths. Three farm gates give access to it at different corners, old, moss-grown, tree-shadowed. Or one may take the woodland path that leads down into it from the hill. This path is white with cherry blossom in spring, and in between the snow-hung branches one catches brief glimpses of dim blue valley and little vignettes of the opposite hillside; while all the time, away down in the hollow, there awaits the sun-chequered shimmer of bluebells, and the caroling of a hidden choir of birds.

So that, although it can boast neither geese nor a gooseherd nor yet a gooseherd's cottage, yet, none the less, the Goosepit is a place of enchantment.

* * *

In the wooded part there broods a deserted pond. Deserted, but not stagnant like the other, for it is fed with many little streams. From its black mysterious depths rise gray ghosts of willows and alders all hung about with weepy, hairy moss; and here and there along the banks tree-trunks have fallen, making miniature bridges to these island clumps. No one heavier than a water rat or a rabbit is advised to try these bridges, and it is even well to tread carefully along the banks themselves; for the earth is treacherous, consisting as it does of layers of decayed branches and leaves hidden under a thin covering of fine grass.

Winding through it, the tiny wood streams that feed the pond seem rather to ooze than to run. There it is that one finds the brightest marsh marigolds, massed like sheets of gold in the black bubbly mud, and clustered in isolated patches in alder and sallow-willow clumps where one cannot reach them; there, too, one comes upon the true forget-me-not, and finds bluebells and wood anemones growing so lushly that one has only to try to pick them to completely uproot them from the loose wet soil.

In fact, there is quite a junglelike atmosphere about the place, with its giant grass tufts, towering bulrushes, steamy soil, stagnant water and oppressive silence. Hardly a bird sings. The splash of a water vole, the faint rustle of a grass snake as it slithers over the woodland carpet, the blue dart of dragonflies over the sleeping water in midsummer—these are, or seem to be, practically the only signs of life.

In autumn, it is more than ever quiet and lonely in the Goosepit. The unmown, withered grass is drab and brown; rushes are seared and broken. The only color is provided by the mahogany-red rods of the sallow, and by the wild Guelder-rose and the dogwood and the maple, which here and there still preserve their rosy fires along the ditches.

Very beautiful is the Guelder-rose, in particular. Her leaves are aflame with soft saffron and lemon yellow at the center, shading delicately through a dozen subtle glowing shades to maroon-pink and crimson and wine-purple at the crinkled edges. In June her flat creamy clusters of sweet-scented florets are hawked in London streets, and in autumn her leaves and berries, too, find their way onto the flower-woman's stall. Here she dreams beautifully over this stagnant pond—a pond unworthy of her grace—gently drooping these glowing branches and gleaming berries to meet the caress of the water.

* * *

In the wooded part of the Goosepit, it is hardly less quiet. All the undergrowth is bare like the empty shell of a house, save here and there where bramble leaves linger, still green, in sheltered spots. Clay about the mouths of rabbit holes is wet and yellow; the holes themselves seem deserted. Everywhere the leaves are sodden, brown and gold in layers damp and deep, and the wrinkled gray oak trunks gleam with moisture, stained and streaked with green. Here and there hewn trunks and stacks of logs are covered with an orange, jelly-like fungus—witches' butter, as the country children call it. The witches evidently like their butter highly colored!

Yet, leafless and lonely as it is, the Goosepit can still be a place of beauty on occasion.

One morning, seen from the hill above, the tops of its trees were making a black filigree against the hillside opposite, blue with November mist. Then, slowly, the sun gleamed through, lighting silver here, golden there, touching the birches to a fibrous lilac-rose, firing the maples with scarlet. And suddenly the goosepit became enchanted ground, where only elves and pixies stray.

It seemed as if millions of spiders must have been at work overnight, for the whole place was hung with fragile webs decked with dew drops. Each dew drop reflected some brilliant hue drawn from the prismatic range; standing here a limpid crimson jewel seemed suspended from that bending twig; stepping there it became a twinkling sapphire.

In the shadow of the hedges these elusive webs gleamed with changing opalescent lights; and in among the trees silver and blue mists hung like still further fairy curtains—mist that, trembling and shaking, stole quietly apart and then drew shimmeringly together again, like a delicate haze of smoke.

No, there are no flowers and few bird voices in the Goosepit these days, but sometimes it is as if the quiet gray leaflessness of the place only prompts the kindly sun to linger a little longer in that secluded spot, and to fling a brighter, sweeter, more colorful radiancy over its winter desolation.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months .$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign			
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States			
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 32 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit...3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago...333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami...1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis...1975 Ry. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City..405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco...625 Market Street
Los Angeles..210 West Seventh Street
Seattle...824 Skinner Bldg.
London...1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris...3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin...Unter den Linden 59A
Florence...Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

For a Certain Someone

Saying conventionally: "How do you do"—
This was my sudden consciousness of you,
As if a lonely pilgrim chanced to see
Faintly and far ahead, at the road's bend,
A long remembered one — and stricken through
With a great ecstasy
Should run, and stumble, crying: "Wait for me,
Wait for me, friend—!"

SARA HENDERSON HAY.

Mr. Browning Comes to Wimpole Street

One night early in January 1845 the postman knocked. Letters fell into the box as usual. Wilson went downstairs to fetch the letters as usual. Everything was as usual—every night the postman knocked, every night Wilson fetched the letters, every night there was a letter for Miss Barrett. But tonight the letter was not the same letter; it was a different letter. Flush saw that, even before the envelope was broken. He knew from the way Miss Barrett took it; turned it; looked at the vigorous, jagged writing of her name. He knew it from the indescribable tremor in her fingers, from the impetuosity with which they tore the flap open, from the absorption with which she read. . . .

Again, a few nights later, there was the same letter on Wilson's tray. Again it was read quickly, read slowly, read over and over again. . . .

So April passed; and the first twenty days of May. And then on the twenty-first of May, Flush knew that the day itself had come. For on Tuesday, the twenty-first of May, Miss Barrett looked searchingly in the glass; arrayed herself exquisitely in her Indian shawls; bade Wilson draw the armchair close, but not too close; touched this, that and the other; and then sat upright among her pillows. Flush couched himself taut at her feet. They waited, alone together. At last, Marylebone Church clock struck two; they waited. Then Marylebone Church clock struck a single stroke—it was half-past two; and as the single stroke died away, a rap sounded boldly on the front door. Miss Barrett turned pale; she lay very still. Flush lay still too. Upstairs came the dreaded, the inexorable footfall; upstairs, Flush knew, came the cowled and sinister figure of midnight—the hooded man. Now his hand was on the door. The handle spun. There he stood.

"Mr. Browning," said Wilson.

Flush, watching Miss Barrett, saw the colour rush into her face; saw her eyes brighten and her lips open.

"Mr. Browning!" she exclaimed.

Twisting his yellow gloves in his hands, blinking his eyes, well groomed, masterly, abrupt, Mr. Browning strode across the room. He seized Miss Barrett's hand, and sank into the chair by the sofa at her side. Instantly they began to talk. . . .

The clock struck four; and still they talked. Then it struck half-past four. At that Mr. Browning jumped up; a horrid decision, a dreadful boldness marked every movement. In another moment he had wrung Miss Barrett's hand in his; he had taken his hat and gloves; he had said good-bye. They heard him running down the stairs. Smartly the door banged behind him. He was gone.

But Miss Barrett did not sink back into her pillows as she sank back when Mr. Kenyon or Miss Mitford left her. Now she still sat upright; her eyes still burnt; her cheeks still glowed; she seemed still to feel that Mr. Browning was with her. Flush touched her. She recalled him with a start. She patted him lightly, joyfully, on the head. And smiling, she gave him the oddest look—as if she wished that he could talk—as if she expected him too to feel what she felt. And then she laughed, pityingly; as if it were absurd—Flush, poor Flush could feel nothing of what she felt. He could know nothing of what she knew. Never had such wastes of dismal distance separated them. He lay there ignored; he might not have been there, he felt. She no longer remembered his existence.

And that night she ate her chicken to the bone. Not a scrap of potato or of skin was thrown to Flush.—From "Flush, a Biography," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

Fashions of Jane Austen's Time

Jane Austen had a lively and natural interest in dress, and her letters abound in allusions to fashions, new clothes, and contrivances for bringing into the mode those that had fallen behind it. She cannot have had much chance of seeing new fashions at Steventon, but when she went to a town her instincts revived. During her visit to Bath, 1799, when she was staying with her brother Edward and his wife Elizabeth, and some of their children, she writes:

"My cloak is come home, I like it very much, and can now exclaim with delight, like J. Bond at hay harvest, 'This is what I have been looking for these three years.' I saw some gauzes in a shop in Bath Street yesterday at only fourpence a yard, but they were not so good or so pretty as mine. Flowers are very much worn, and fruit is still more the thing. Elizabeth has a bunch of strawberries, and I have seen grapes, cherries, plums, and apricots. There are likewise almonds and raisins, French plums, and tamarinds at the grocers', but I have never seen any of them in hats. A plum or greengage would cost three shillings; cherries and grapes about five, I believe, but this is at some of the dearest shops."

The fashion to which she refers was soon carried to excess; Hannah More in her Diary says that she met women who had on their heads "an acre and a half of shrubbery, besides slopes, grass-plats, tulip beds, clumps of peonies, kitchen gardens, and green-houses," and she "had no doubt that they held in great contempt our roseless heads and leafless necks.

"Some ladies carry on their heads a large quantity of fruit, and yet they would despise a poor useful member of society who carried it there for the purpose of selling it for bread."

This fashion continued to increase until it was mimicked by Garrick, who appeared on the stage with a mass of vegetables on his head, and a large carrot hanging from each side, and ridicule killed the folly. It seems quite certain that fashion, which never reached such grotesque monstrosities as in the lifetime of Jane Austen, hardly touched, in its extremer modes, herself and her sister, who kept to the simpler of styles with good taste. . . .

Mr. Austin-Leigh remarks that Jane and her sister took to wearing caps earlier in life than was generally the custom, but, on the contrary, caps were worn by very young girls at this period, for Mrs. Papendick says in her journal, which is contemporary, that no young girl of eighteen was seen in public without some head-covering of this description.—From "Jane Austen and Her Times," by G. E. MITTON. (New York: Putnam.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Alinari, Florence

Portrait of Angelo (or Agnolo) Doni by Raphael: In the Pitti Gallery, Florence

A Modern Chinese Woman

It was during our first week in Hong Kong that Government House gave a party to meet the Chinese Community. We were still in ignorance of all Hong Kong conventions. There were perhaps twenty Europeans beside ourselves, including Government House officials. . . .

We took the four end seats at an empty table, and presently a large Chinese family came and joined us. I think they consisted of a father and a mother, two daughters and several uncles. One of the daughters took the vacant chair on my left and one of the uncles sat opposite. . . . I turned to the girl on my left. She smiled brightly at my first movement and thus emboldened I confessed that I had but recently landed in Hong Kong.

"That so?" she said genially in fluent American. "Well, and how do you like Hong Kong?"

I replied enthusiastically, and her scornful laugh I felt to be unmerited. "You wouldn't think that long if you lived here. To me it is too utterly slow for words." She almost conquered the round R, which was disappointing.

I suggested that one was apt to view one's home too harshly.

"Where do you come from?"

"London," I confessed.

"Well, and do you call that slow?"

"No, I think that one could hardly call London slow. But perhaps it is the exception."

She smiled. "I've always wanted to go to London, but I went to college in America, and that is not the same."

I assented that it was not, and then listened to a descripton of her college life in America, her views on colleges generally, and her sense of pride in the growth of the Hong Kong university. She spoke eloquently and enthusiastically. She possessed real esprit de corps, and her eyes behind her gold-rimmed spectacles snapped and sparkled with love at the thought of her Alma Mater. I felt myself drawn towards her and in accord with her sentiments of life. I am sure that she was a good woman, of the salt of the earth. She has her prototype in every land where there are High Schools and universities for women. But in China, where I had conceived of tapering yellow hands with dyed finger-nails forever stretching out towards a saucer of dried melon-seeds, she shocked me.

Suddenly she turned upon me. "I suppose you went to the London University?"

"Well, now, no. I—I didn't," I admitted.

"Oh! You went to Oxford? Or did you say Edinburgh was originally your home?" . . .

It was better to be honest and to get it over. I have had to apologize for a lack of education in many circumstances, but at a Chinese party in Hong Kong—

"I didn't go to any university at all," I said slowly, and I met the challenge of her black eyes squarely. I am charitable enough to believe that the withering scorn of her expression was involuntary, and with no intent to wound.

My eyes fell. For a moment the hem of the mantle of the British Empire had swept the dust.—CICELY FARMER, in "Dragons and a Bell." (London: Faber & Faber.)

THE splendid portrait of the Florentine, Angelo (or Agnolo) Doni, by Raphael possesses not only immense value as the work of a great master, but is of peculiar historic interest as depicting a man to whose love of art the art lovers of today owe much.

Living in Florence in that magnificent period of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, when great works of architecture, sculpture and painting were everywhere coming into being, and wealthy merchants vied with each other for their possession, Agnolo was associated with the supreme masters of the period. Vasari, in his Lives of the Painters, referring to the time spent in Florence by Raphael, who there "devoted infinite pains to the study of his art," states that "Agnolo Doni was then in Florence, and though sparing in other things, spent willingly upon paintings and sculpture, of which he was very fond."

The portraits of himself and his wife by Raphael are now in the Pitti Gallery in Florence; that of Maddalena Doni, like the one of her husband, being set against a lovely landscape and a breadth of luminous sky.

In his Life of Michelangelo, Vasari refers to "His friend, Agnolo Doni, citizen of Florence, the lover of all beautiful works whether ancient or modern" who "desired to have something of his"; adding that Michelangelo therefore executed for him a round painting of "the Virgin kneeling and offering the Child to Joseph" with figures in the background. This painting is now in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

In his dealings with Michelangelo, however, Agnolo seems to have belied the statement that he "spent willingly upon paintings and sculpture." Vasari relates that, when the picture was finished, Michelangelo "sent it wrapped up to Agnolo's house by a messenger, with a note, and a request for seventy ducats as payment. Agnolo being a careful man, thought this a large sum for one picture, though he knew it was worth more. So he gave the bearer forty ducats, saying that was enough. Michelangelo at once sent demanding one hundred ducats or the return of the picture." As Agnolo was delighted with the picture, he "then agreed to give seventy ducats. But Michelangelo, being incensed by Agnolo's mistrust, demanded double what he had asked the first time. And Agnolo, who wanted the picture, was forced to send him one hundred and forty crowns." This, one may hope, was a lesson to Agnolo not to haggle with artists.

Fra Bartolommeo also painted a Madonna of extraordinary beauty now in the Corsini Gallery, Rome, for Doni, for whom Morto da Feltro, a painter born about 1474, also "painted several curious arabesques." Today, more than four centuries later, in looking at the noble paintings which he commissioned, and in studying his own fine grave face as limned by the brush of Raphael, we may well feel a belated gratitude to Agnolo Doni, "citizen of Florence," who was a "lover of all beautiful works" while still remaining "a careful man."

Właściwe myślenie o interesach

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

WIELE myśli poświęca się zagadnieniu interesów. Dla większości ludzi zaopatrzenie wydaje się zależnem od stanu interesów. Jeśli stan ten jest pomyślny, zaopatrzenie okazuje się mu odpowiedniem; istnieje mniemanie, że stan ten wpływa dodatnio na szczęśliwe życie i na dobry stan zdrowia jednostki. Skoro istnieje wierzenie, że stan interesów człowieka w znacznej mierze powoduje uczucie jego harmonji, musimy zrozumieć, że potrzeba nam właściwego poglądu na to zagadnienie.

Niektórzy patrzą na rzecz tę z lepszą wiarą, niż inni. Wielu poczyna zdawać sobie sprawę z tego, że pogląd, iż interesy są złe i że mogą iść gorzej, z pewnością jest mylnym sposobem myślenia. Niektórzy zaprzestali użycia wyrazu „depresja", czują bowiem, że nieustanne jego użycie wywiera zły wpływ na ogólne widoki.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska nietylko logicznie wykazuje, że myśli przygnębienia nie są pomocne, lecz podaje człowiekowi prawdziwy sposób zapatrywania się na wszystkie rzeczy. Interes początkowo jest mentalny. Istotnie, każde ludzkie doświadczenie jest zewnętrznym wyrazem stanu świadomości. Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia Boga, dobro nieskończone, jako jedyny Umysł. Jeśli ktoś przyjmuje ten fakt, może się nauczyć, jak odrzucać wszystkie złe myśli. Przyjęcie Boga, dobra nieskończonego, jako jedynego Umysłu, otwiera jego myśl do przyjęcia dobrych i doskonałych idei, przychodzących od Boga, Umysłu boskiego.

Czynność, pochodząca od Boga, jest jedynym rzeczywistym interesem. Jedyne nieskończone stworzenie duchowe zawsze wyraża doskonałą czynność, pochodzącą od Stwórcy. Zadziwiająco podnosi urzeczywistnienie prawdy, jaką wyjawiła Mary Baker Eddy w swem oświadczeniu: „Umysł jest to źródło wszelkiego ruchu i niema bezwładności, która opóźniłaby lub zahamowała jego nieustanną i harmonijną czynność" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 283, Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Św. str. 283). Przez kilka lat świat przyjmował ogólne wierzenie, że coś stanęło na przeszkodzie harmonijnej czynności; łożono czas, jak i wysiłek na przekonanie się o tem, na czem polega trudność. Kto przyjmuje fakt, że Umysł wszechmocny „jest źródło wszelkiego ruchu", nigdy nie może uwierzyć w rzeczywistość depresji. Kiedy osiągnięto prawdziwą ideę czynności, jaka objawiła się w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, można nie przyjmować wierzenia, że jakieś śmiertelne przypuszczenie stanęło na zawadzie harmonijnej czynności, albo jest w stanie jej przeszkodzić.

Sprzedający mogą powiedzieć człowiekowi interesu, że ich zdaniem pokup jest bardzo słaby; może też on dowiedzieć się, że ktoś, prowadzący podobny interes, zbankrutował. Mógł on sobie dopuścić do myśli trwogę i obawę. Naturalnie, że to nie byłoby pomocne. Z drugiej zaś strony, gdyby, dzięki swemu zrozumieniu Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, on nie zechciał przyjąć niewłaściwych myśli, dotyczących interesów, a trzymałby się faktu, że realna czynność pochodzi od Umysłu boskiego i zawsze jest doskonała, to jego interesy poszłyby lepiej, i on odpowiednio przyczyniłby się do polepszenia ogólnego położenia.

Skoro czynność harmonijna pochodzi od Boga, Umysłu boskiego, a człowiek rzeczywisty, prawdziwa jaźń wszystkich, jest obraz i podobieństwo Umysłu boskiego, to interes rzeczywistego człowieka jest zawsze dobry, i duchowy człowiek zawsze się raduje harmonijną czynnością. Wielki wskazujący Drogę, Chrystus Jezus, uznawał, że człowiek duchowy zawsze odzwierciedla Boga; powiada on „Nie może Syn sam od siebie nic czynić, tylko to, co widzi, że Ojciec czyni; albowiem cokolwiek on czyni, to także i Syn czyni". Ten, kto przyjmuje prawdziwą ideę czynności, jest w stanie podnieść się nad wierzenia zmęczenia, jednostajności i udręki, ponieważ urzeczywistnienie faktu, że człowiek odzwierciedla Umysł boski, udziela radosnej siły, wolności i oczekiwania dobra.

Skoro interes w istocie rzeczy jest czynnością pochodzącą od Boga, Pryncypjum boskiego, to strach, nieuczciwość, chciwość, samolubstwo i niezdatność nie stanowią części rzeczywistego interesu. Uświadamiając to, człowiek jest w stanie nie przyjmować tych fałszów, jako mających moc oddziaływania na jego myśli i interesy; natomiast on widzi uczciwość, skuteczność, wolność, miłość i radość. Realizacja prawdy przyczynia się do ustalenia harmonji między naszym interesem ludzkim a prawem Bożem i do unicestwienia wszystkiego tego, co jest niepodobne do dobra.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mountain Mysteries

Until the crisp of winter claimed
this land
These sky-line secrets had not been
revealed,
And verdant foliage so lightly
fanned
By summer breezes kept the mountains sealed.

Somehow, a heavy frost sharpens
the edges
That warmer seasons hide; and
there are now
New contours where sheer unsuspected ledges
In greener days had hid ravine and
slough.

Like some white flock of woolly
sheep—these woods,
Snow-capped and ice-tipped tops
high up along
The mountain slopes, matching the
frosty moods
Of winter sun and snow-birds'
muffled song.

Who would learn more of mountain
mysteries
Must spend a winter under frost-fringed trees.

HENRY DAVIS NADIG.

Thinking Rightly About Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH thought is given to the question of business. For most people, supply seems to be dependent upon the state of business. If it is good, supply appears to be adequate; and this condition is thought to be an influence in helping the individual to live happily and to have good health. Seeing, then, that the state of one's business is believed to greatly contribute to one's sense of harmony, we should see the necessity of looking at this question from the right standpoint.

Some individuals look at this subject more hopefully than do some others. Many people are beginning to see that to take the stand that business is bad, and that it is going to get worse, is certainly the wrong way to think about it. Many have stopped using the word "depression," feeling that the continual use of it has a bad effect upon the general outlook.

Christian Science not only points out in a logical way that depressing thoughts are not helpful, but it also gives one the true way of looking at all things. Business is primarily mental. In fact, all human experience is the outward expression of a state of consciousness. Christian Science reveals God, infinite good, as the only Mind. If the individual accepts this fact, he can learn how to reject all wrong thoughts. The acceptance of God, infinite good, as the only Mind opens his thought to receive the good and perfect ideas which come from God, divine Mind.

The only real business is the activity which comes from God. The one infinite, spiritual creation is always expressing the perfect activity which comes from the creator. Wonderfully uplifting is the realization of the truth set forth in this statement by Mary Baker Eddy: "Mind is the source of all movement, and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 283). For several years the world has been accepting the general belief that something has interfered with harmonious activity; and both time and effort have been expended in trying to ascertain what is the trouble. One who accepts the fact that omnipotent Mind "is the source of all movement" can never believe in depression as real. Having gained the true idea of activity, as revealed in Christian Science, one can refuse to accept the belief that any mortal supposition has interfered, or ever can interfere, with harmonious activity.

A business man might be told by several of his salesmen that they found sales very poor, and he might learn that someone in a similar line of business had failed. He might let anxiety and fear enter his thought. This, of course, would not be helpful. On the other hand, if through his understanding of Christian Science he refused to accept wrong thoughts about business and held to the fact that real activity comes from divine Mind, and is always perfect, his affairs would improve; and to this extent he would help to improve conditions in general.

Since harmonious activity comes from God, divine Mind, and the real man, the true selfhood of all, is the image and likeness of divine Mind, the real man's business is always good, and spiritual man is ever rejoicing in harmonious activity. The great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, recognized that spiritual man ever reflects God, for he said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." One who accepts the true idea of activity is able to rise above the beliefs of fatigue, monotony, and worry; for the realization of the fact that man reflects divine Mind gives joyous strength, freedom, and expectancy of good.

Since business is in reality the activity which comes from God, divine Principle, fear, dishonesty, greed, selfishness, and lack of ability are no part of real business. This knowledge enables one to refuse to accept these falsities as having power to operate in his thought and affairs; and he sees instead honesty, efficiency, freedom, love, and joy. The realization of the truth brings one's human business into harmony with God's law, and destroys whatever is unlike good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Dawn

The tide's at full; the marsh with flooded streams
Glimmers, a limpid labyrinth of dreams.
Each winding creek in grave entrancement lies,
A rhapsody of morning stars. The skies
Shine scant with one forked galaxy—
The marsh brags ten; looped on his breast they lie.

—SIDNEY LANIER, in "Sunrise: A Hymn of the Marshes."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, in supplement form, black or blue morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Extend Gains Into New High Territory

Profit-Taking Again Makes Its Appearance but Gains Hold Well

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. (AP)—Stocks again basked under bright skies today, and prices generally moved toward higher levels.

Trading activity in equities expanded considerably under a renewed demand for those equities which are supposed to benefit by dollar devaluation. Government spending and the recovery of business and industry over a broad front. While gains were moderate in most cases, and profit-taking was evident in several groups, the undertone was firm throughout the early hours during which the ticker tape frequently lagged behind floor transactions.

A number of stock groups were brought forward today in active buying but gains were moderate. Rails were in demand all day, but motors, steels and various specialties experienced periodic favor.

Railroad Earnings

Gains in the carriers were attributed partly to optimistic traffic and earnings reports as well as to the fact that investment commentators have called attention to the backwardness of this division as compared with some of the others.

Wall Street opinion continued optimistic but cautious. The feeling was general that the near future equities market might be a much more selective one than recently. Various chartists, quite bearish not so long ago, seemed to have reversed their position and to have found that the mysterious ragged lines were on the upward move. At the same time, it was pointed out, scores of issues are selling very high if considered on a current or near-term earnings basis.

Bonds Steady

The United States Government section of the bond market was quiet today in the face of the Treasury's announcement of a $1,000,000,000 offering of notes and certificates of indebtedness. Prices of the long-term Treasury issues varied but slightly, although some of the changes were downward to the extent of 1-32 to 4-32s of a point.

Terms of the offering, which had been a subject of much conjecture, were viewed in banking quarters as sufficiently attractive to investors to warrant relief that the offering would be heavily oversubscribed. The amount of the issue was somewhat in line with expectations.

In place of the reactionary trend which was fairly general yesterday in secondary groups, the action of most of the semispeculative classifications indicated some revival of buying interest to the accompaniment of a satisfactory tone in stocks. Prime corporate bonds continued to find good support.

Improvement running to point or so was shown during the early trading in such issues as Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Detroit Edison 4½s, International Telephone convertibles, Warner Bros. 6s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and others.

Moderate offerings depressed Chile Copper 5s 1½ points, but most other issues on the declining side gave up only fractions.

The foreign list exhibited general steadiness. French, Brazilian and Canadian issues were moderate gainers.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; rails lead further advance.

Bonds: Firm; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Irregular; utilities and oils steady.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; dollar rises slightly.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and New Orleans buying.

Sugar: Higher; commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Steady; late eastern buying.

Corn: Easy ;shipping demand light.

Cattle: Steady to 25 lower, top yearlings $7.35.

Hogs: 10 lower, top $3.60.

Foreign

London: A more cheerful tone was registered on the stock exchange today. Resumption of buying hardened industrials and foreign issues, while oil, copper and transatlantic shares were favorably influenced by American advices. Gilt-edged securities held steady, but mining shares were easy. The market closed steady.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse were stronger, foreign stocks especially improving. Rentes were also stronger owing to the Cabinet's victory in the Chamber. The closing was steady.

Berlin: Despite optimistic industrial reports, business on the Boerse was listless and prices closed lower.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.90¼	.90¾	.89¾	.90¼—	¼
July	.88⅞	.89⅛	.88½	.88⅝—	⅛
September.	.90½	.90⅛	.89¼	.89¾	.....
	Corn				
May	.52¾	.52⅞	.52½	.52¾—	⅛
July	.54⅜	.54⅝	.54¼	.54½	.....
September.	.56	.56	.55½	.55⅞—	⅛
	Oats				
May	.38⅜	.38⅜	.37⅞	.38⅛	.....
July	.37½	.37½	.36½	.36½—	⅜
September.	.36⅞	.37	.36½	.37 —	⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.69¾	.69¼	.69½—	¼
July	.69¾	.69¼	.69½—	⅛

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
March	107.00	106.50	— .80
May	108.00	107.00	— .90
July	108.50	107.20	—1.30
October	109.50	108.80	— .60
December	110.00	109.00	—1.10

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
92	89	7	Abraham & S pf	140	91½	91½	81½	
10¼	6⅝	..	Adams Express	9200	10¼	10	18	10¼
19¾	16	.1	Adams Millis	700	19¼	19¼	10¼	
9¾	7¾	..	Addressograph	700	9¾	9	8½	8¾
6⅝	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	400	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
7½	6½	.80	Affiliated Prod	400	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
106¼	95½	3†	Air Reduction	1700	106¼	104⅞	105¼	104¼
2½	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	600	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅛
23⅞	20⅜	.80	Alaska-Juneau	11400	22⅜	21½	21½	22¼
4⅞	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	3100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	4¾
11	5½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	500	11	10⅜	10¼	10½
10	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	10	9½	9½	..
11	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	10¼	9¼	9½	..
155½	144	6	Allied Chem	3100	155½	153¾	154½	154¾
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
21¼	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	3900	21¼	20	20⅞	20¾
16¼	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	300	16½	16	16½	16½
27¾	25	..	Amal-Leather pf	100	27	27	27	27
48	41½	2	Amerada	1300	47	46¾	46¾	47⅜
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	36	35	35½	34⅞
18½	14½	..	Am Bank Note	800	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	18
10⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	800	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
58½	..	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	58½	58½	58½	58½
35½	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	800	35½	34	35½	35¼
98	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	70	98	98	98	98
103¼	94½	4*	Am Can	14500	103¼	101¾	101¼	102⅞
132	126½	7	Am Can pf	600	133	131⅜	133	133
29½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	2500	29⅜	28½	28½	28¼
49⅛	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	700	49⅜	48⅞	48⅝	49⅜
9½	6½	..	Am Chain	400	9½	8⅝	9½	8¾
25	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	25	25	25	25
49	46¼	2†	Am Chicle	100	48½	48½	48½	48½
62⅜	51¼	..	Am Com Alchol	5300	62⅜	60⅛	60½	60½
10⅞	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	6800	10⅞	10½	10¾	10⅜
24¼	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	1000	24½	24	24	23
19	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	1600	19¼	18½	19⅞	18½
14⅜	9¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	600	14¾	13⅞	14½	14
20½	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	500	20½	18⅞	20¼	18¾
9¾	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	1300	9¾	9½	9½	9¼
38¾	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	38¾	37⅞	38	36½
9⅜	6¼	..	Am Ice	1500	9⅛	8¾	9	8⅞
42	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	41	41	41	41
9½	6½	..	Am International	3400	9½	9¼	9⅜	9
3⅜	1¾	..	Am La France	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
34½	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	1400	34¼	33¼	33¼	32½
62½	50	..	Am Loco pf	900	62⅜	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜
6⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1600	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
..	..	..	Am Mach & M ct	900	6	4½	6	4½
21¼	18	..	Am Metal	5900	21⅜	20⅜	20½	21¼
29	21	1½	Am News	1400	28½	27	28½	27
9¼	5⅞	..	Am Pow & Lt	5300	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
23¾	13¼	1¼	Am P&Lspc pf	800	23¾	22⅝	23	22½
21	12⅞	1¼	Am P&Lspc pf	900	21¾	20½	21	20
16¼	13⅜	..	Am Radiator	19400	17	16⅛	16¾	16¼
22¾	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	13500	23¼	22¾	22¾	22⅝
38⅜	36	3	Am Safety Razor	400	39	38½	39	38⅜
5¼	3¼	..	Am Seating	3300	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
2	1	..	Am Ship & Com	2100	2¼	2	2¼	2
25¾	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	1500	23½	25	25½	25
46⅞	41¾	..	Am Smelting	44500	46¼	44½	45	45
24⅝	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1800	25⅞	23¾	24⅝	24
70	68	2	Am Steel F pf	100	81	81	81	79
41	37	2†	Am Stores	200	40	40	40	40
55½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	56½	55⅝	56½	55½
119⅝	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	4200	119¾	118½	118½	118⅞
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	600	16	15	15	16
23½	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	8300	24	23¼	23½	23¾
14	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	1700	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
73¼	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	700	72½	71½	71⅝	73⅜
3	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	500	2⅜	2¼	2½	2⅜
8½	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	8	8	8	8⅛
16¾	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	19600	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16¾
11½	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
23	18	.60	Anchor Cap	500	22½	22	22½	22
6⅞	5	..	A P W2Paper	1200	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	6⅞
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	87
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	4500	6	5⅝	5⅞	6
3¾	2¾	..	Armour Ill B	4400	3½	3	3	3
63⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1800	61	60¼	60⅜	60½
4¾	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	700	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
7⅞	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	150	7½	7	7	6
2½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
14⅜	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	1900	15	14¾	14¾	14⅜
70⅜	54	..	Atchison T&SF	10500	71	69	69	68⅜
77½	70½	2.30	Atchison pf	400	78	77	77	75⅞
49⅞	39	..	Atl Coast Line	2500	51	49¼	50	49¼
33¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	7800	33⅜	32½	32¾	32¾
43¼	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	1400	42	41¾	41⅜	41
56	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	7900	53	51½	52¼	52¼
9⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	9¾	8⅞	9⅜	9
9⅞	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	34400	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
			—B—					
13⅞	11	..	Baldwin Loco	10300	14¼	13	13⅞	13⅛
51	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	51	46½	50	46
29	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	8400	29⅜	28½	28⅝	28
49⅛	38¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2100	34½	33⅜	34¼	32½
44	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	2400	45	43⅞	44½	43¾
105	95½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	104	103	103	103
4½	3	..	Barker Bros	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	4900	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅝
14¼	10¾	..	Beatrice Cream	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
62½	61¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	61⅜	61½	61⅛	61
12¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	6400	12⅜	12	12	12¼
103⅜	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	500	104½	104½	104½	103⅜
14½	13⅝	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	600	13¾	13½	13⅜	13¾
20⅜	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	4N25600	20⅝	20	20¼	20¼
30¾	26½	..	*Best & Co	900	30⅜	30	30⅜	30
45⅞	34⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	44500	46½	45⅝	46	45⅝
79⅞	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1900	81¼	80	81	79⅞
35	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	600	34	32½	33⅛	34
14¾	10⅝	.50a	Blaw Knox	1900	14¾	14	14½	14⅜
68	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	68¾	66	67	68
25⅞	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	5600	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	24
25¼	20¾	.25c	Borg Warner	6900	25¾	25¼	25½	25¼
17⅜	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	..	..	2	1½
14¾	12	.25†	Briggs Mfg	8900	14¾	14¼	14½	14⅜
34¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2800	34	33¼	33¾	33½
87	82¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	85⅞	85	85½	85½
5⅞	4⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5½	5½	5½	..
73	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	75	74	76	73
58	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	500	58¼	58	58	57½
118½	118½	7	Brown Shoe pf	100	118½	118½	118½	118½
8½	6⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	75	75	75	71
1½	1⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	1⅜	1⅜	13	13
7⅛	5¾	..	Budd Mfg	3700	7	6¾	6⅞	7
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	32	30½	32	31
12⅛	7¾	..	Budd Wheel	2800	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	12
1½	1	..	Bullard	6500	12½	12	12¼	12⅛
17¾	15	.40	Burns Bros A cts	500	..	..	16	16
15	..	..	Burroughs Add	5300	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	17⅝
3⅛	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	400	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
9	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	10	10	9¾	10	9
2¾	1⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1⅝	1½	..	Butte & Superior	700	1½	1½	1½	1½
3¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	200	3⅛	3⅛	3½	3½
30⅜	21⅞	..	Byers	6500	30⅞	29½	29½	30⅛
59½	47¼	..	Byers pf	40	58¾	58½	58½	..
			—C—					
26	18¾	..	Calif Packing	1100	26	25½	25¾	26
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	2500	1½	1½	1½	1½
11½	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	11	11	11	10⅞
5¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1500	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅜
27⅝	24¼	1	Canada Dry	1900	27¾	27	27	26¾
16½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	6200	16⅜	16	16	16¼
31¼	28½	1†	Cannon Mills	400	30⅜	30½	30¾	30¼
8½	5⅝	..	Capital Admin	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞
76	76	5	Caro C&O st	10	76	76	76	..
80½	66¾	..	Case Thresh	10500	80⅝	78	78¾	78½
78½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	70	78⅞	78½	78⅞	77¾
29¼	23½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3900	29⅜	28	28¾	28⅜
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	800	2½	2⅛	..	..
43⅜	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	18500	43½	42	42¼	42⅞
3⅞	2¾	..	Celotex Co	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8⅝	8¾	..	Celotex pf	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
30⅞	28½	1½	Central Agrirre	700	30⅞	29½	29½	29½
8⅞	7⅝	..	Century Ribbon	1300	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
36⅞	32⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	17600	36⅝	35⅛	35½	36¼
5½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	5½	5	5½	4¾
42½	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1200	42¼	41	42	40
44¾	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4500	44⅝	44¼	44¾	44
3½	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
4⅝	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
6¾	4¼	..	Chi & Gt West	1600	5¾	4½	5½	4⅜
10	6¼	..	Chi & G W pf	1700	10¼	9¾	10½	9⅞
10⅜	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
11⅛	6⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	8900	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
20½	13¼	..	Chi & N'western	6800	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
21⅞	9¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	20½	19⅜	20½	..
20⅜	16½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2600	9¼	8⅜	9	8⅜
51⅜	23¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1000	51¼	49¾	51¼	49⅞
8¼	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	8	8	8	8
24	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝
8¼	6	..	Childs Company	500	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅝
59½	49⅝	2	Chrysler	69800	56½	54⅜	55¾	54¼
20½	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	21½	20½	21½	20½
72	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	72	72	72	72
1	1	..	City Stores vtc	500	1	1	1	1
1⅜	⅞	..	City Stores	700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
4½	3¾	..	City Stores A	400	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	4¼
3¾	3	..	City Stores Artc	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
12¼	8⅜	.25e	Clark Equipment	30	12	11¾	12	11¾
33	33	1	Cluett Peabody	500	34½	33	33	..
101	101	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	101	101	101	..
13⅝	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4500	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13¼
24¼	18	..	Collins & Aikman	4500	24⅝	23⅜	24¼	23½
85	79	7	Collins & A pf	20	87	87	87	85
7⅜	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
24½	10½	..	Colo F&I pf	70	24½	23¼	23½	24½
26½	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	25½	24⅜	24⅜	..
15¼	11⅜	.50a	Columbia Gas	11300	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
72	52	6	Columbia G pf A	700	68½	68	68	69⅞
60	45	5	Columbia G pf B	30	60	60	60	58
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26½
66	58	2	Columbian Carb	900	66¼	64¾	65½	66
24¾	18⅜	..	Comm Credit	11500	24⅞	23⅜	23⅝	24⅝
25½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	24½	24½	24½	24¾
95	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	94½	94½	94½	95
42¼	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	42¼	42	42	42¼
43⅞	35⅜	2	Comm Inv Tr	7500	44	42¾	43¾	43¼
94⅜	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	95	94	95	94⅜
35⅞	30½	.60	Comm Solvents	38200	36½	35¼	35¼	35⅝
3⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	24700	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
41	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	900	37⅞	37	37	36
28½	23	1	Congoleum Nairn	7200	28¾	28⅛	28¼	27⅞
55	55	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	20	55	55	55	..
4	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	700	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
14	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	2300	14½	14	14¼	14
44⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	13700	44⅞	42⅞	43⅜	43½
90	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	89½	89½	89⅞	89⅝
12½	9¾	..	Consol Oil	14600	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	3800	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5⅛
1⅞	⅞	..	Consol Textile	3100	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
8½	6¼	..	Container A	1500	8	8	8	..
3	2⅜	..	Container B	2800	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2½
12¼	7	..	Cont Baking A	4500	14⅜	12½	13⅜	12
1⅞	1	..	Cont Baking B	3800	2¼	1⅞	2¼	1⅞
59	58	4	Cont Baking pf	300	61	58	61	..
80¾	75	2½	*Cont Can	4200	81	79¾	79¾	80¾
9⅜	7¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	900	10	9½	9¾	9⅛
32	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1900	32⅜	30⅞	32	30
2	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
19½	16½	..	Cont Oil	6700	19⅜	19	19¼	19¼
80¾	72¼	3	Corn Products	3900	81¾	80¼	81⅝	80
136½	136½	7	Corn Prod pf	50	136½	136½	136½	..
6	3¾	..	Coty	2200	6⅜	6	6⅛	6
31	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	4900	31½	31¼	31¾	31
11¼	8	..	Crosley Radio	800	13⅛	11⅝	12¾	..
35½	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1200	35½	34⅜	35	35
37½	37½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	37½	37½	37½	37½
27⅞	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	1400	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	27
6½	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	2800	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
8¼	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	7900	8¾	7½	7⅞	8
45½	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	140	42½	40	40	42½
2¾	1	..	Cuba Co	700	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
41⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	40⅝
19⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	800	19½	19	19	18⅝
58⅜	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	24000	60	58⅞	60	58⅜
3½	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	45800	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
2⅛	1⅛	..	Curtis-Wright A	32500	8⅝	8	8	8¼
16¼	11	..	Cutler Hammer	200	16¼	16	16	..
			—D—					
13½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	500	14	13⅝	14	13½
22⅜	26½	..	Deere & Co	10600	32½	31½	31⅜	31¾
70⅝	53	..	Del & Hudson	2900	70⅞	68¼	68¼	69
29½	22½	..	Del Lack & W	22800	29¼	28¼	28¼	28
8¼	8¾	..	Denver R G pf	500	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7
77	63½	6	Detroit Edison	900	74½	74	74½	..
			—E—					
8½	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	3200	8¼	7½	8	7¼
87¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	4500	87¾	86¾	87¾	87
125	120	6	Eastern Kod pf	10	121	121	121	120
17⅛	13¼	..	Eaton Mfg	10900	17⅛	15⅜	16¾	16
2½	1¼	..	Eitingon Schild	2400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
25⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	23800	25⅞	24⅜	24¾	23¾
7	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	26100	7	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
7⅜	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5200	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
16½	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2900	16¾	15½	15⅝	15⅝
14½	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1400	14¼	13¾	14	13⅞
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	900	52	51¼	51¼	51
1⅜	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	1200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
2½	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	900	2½	2½	2½	..
122	120	7	Endicott John pf	80	120	120	120	..
7	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	500	7	6½	7	..
18½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	18	17½	17½	..
19¼	11	..	Engineers PS ww	200	19½	19	19	19
10⅜	9	1	Equitable Off Bld	900	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
21½	13⅜	..	Erie RR	1300	21½	20⅞	20⅞	20½
24⅞	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	24⅛	23	23½	23
19½	12	..	Erie

Financial: News and Comment

Oversubscription Of Billion-Dollar Financing Likely

Federal Rates on Both Notes and Certificates Regarded Attractive

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The Treasury expects heavy oversubscription to its thoroughly orthodox issue of $1,000,000,000 in two short-term batches, to be dated Jan. 29. This, the first installment in President Roosevelt's $10,000,000,000 borrowing program, is floated on an assurance that regular methods of financing will be followed for the remainder.

Other broad financing steps were forecast today at the White House when President Roosevelt announced the Federal Home Loan mortgage bonds will be guaranteed as to $2,000,000,000 of principal, just as the farm bonds were treated. Moreover, the White House is seriously studying a project for additional lending power in the Home Loan Bank Board to provide for refinancing the rebuilding of more homes.

What Market Expected

The refinancing operation, announced after markets closed last night, provides for one Treasury note issue for 13½ months at 2½ per cent and another 7½-month issue of Treasury certificates at 1½ per cent. The interest rates correspond closely to recent offerings, and are about what the market expected. There is no doubt of a considerable oversubscription. More important is the tacit assurance from Treasury quarters that similarly orthodox financing will be followed, if present political and financial conditions continue, for the remainder of outstanding financing.

Offerings from time to time are planned on terms which prevailing market conditions warrant, without incursion either into "inflationary" methods of financing via the printing press, or into such unusual practices as the direct sale of Treasury certificates to the Federal Reserve banks.

To Attract Small Investor

However, the fullest sources of available capital are being explored, and if a general campaign is not contemplated to sweep private capital in, at least the issues are in small denominations calculated to attract the modest investor.

Thus, the necessities of President Roosevelt's borrowing campaign are proving to be just the check-rein on his financial policies as was anticipated. There is no likelihood that as long as the market can absorb such issues the White House policies will swing to the left. Moreover, the continuing need for money will grow, not decrease, in the next five months, and the inhibiting tendency will thus be preserved in mounting ratio.

The Treasury is pleased with all the favorable factors connected with its current financing operations, not the least of which is the mounting internal revenue collections, which in December amounted to $302,431,513 as compared with $210,995,058 a year ago.

FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE
40 Broad Street
Boston, Mass.
May we discuss your Insurance Problems with you?
Call Hubbard 7880

E. L. CHASE
OF
Babson Park, Massachusetts
For five years Mr. E. L. Chase by his work with his clients has vindicated the soundness of his methods and he is today recognized as a quiet advisor to many responsible business men. His clients are:
I. Executive heads of business organizations or executives who control or manage their own interests.
II. Executives in responsible positions where the future prospects appear limited and who wish to broaden their activities.
III. Executives wishing to acquire or start a business individually or in conjunction with a group.
Write or telephone Wellesley 1753

What 12 Stocks Do Experts Favor?
FROM the recommendations of the leading financial authorities our Staff has selected the 12 stocks most favored as profit makers. This selection is a regular, once-a-month feature of UNITED OPINION. Forecasts—one of the many unique features of these weekly, analytic reports on Business and Investments.
TO introduce you to the UNITED OPINION method of stock forecasting—so successful during the past 14 years—we shall be glad to send you, without obligation, this list of 12 outstanding stocks—a list available through no other source.
Send for Bulletin C. S. M. 15 FREE!
(Please print name and address.)
UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE
SALES, CREDIT and PRODUCTION; one who has had fifteen years of diversified experience in manufacturing and banking, offers his services to an individual or organization. If tact, initiative and imagination are required they will be found embodied in this man who is young enough to learn and old enough to KNOW. Write Box S-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Senate Heads Balk at Gold Bill Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

House where he conferred with President Roosevelt.

The amendment was one of those written into the bill at the instance of Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia in the Banking and Currency Committee yesterday. It would substitute the board's operation of the proposed $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund for the solitary control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Robinson said: "I hope to take the bill up in the Senate today and proceed to its consideration. The five-man board to control the equalization fund is obnoxious and is impracticable from my standpoint.

"There is, in my judgment, a probability that the time limitation in the Senate Committee amendment as to the equalization fund and the devaluation of the dollar may be accepted."

Debate Opens at Once

Discussion of the momentous gold measure began immediately after the Senate convened and precipitated an opening exchange involving Senator Glass, Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D.) of Kentucky, and Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florda, chairman of the Banking Committee.

Senator Fletcher began by reading amendments to the House bill. There will be "difference of opinion," he said, on the amendment substituting a five-man board for the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Banking Committee approved the change 12 to 8 yesterday. The five-man board, he explained, would consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and two men named by the President.

Interrupting, Senator Robinson attacked the practicability of the five-man plan and Senator Fletcher, also an Administration stalwart, supported his objections. Conflict might arise in a board, said Senator Fletcher, which contained representatives both of the Treasury and Reserve System. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan interjected that it might be valuable to have such conflict in discussing such momentous questions.

The other major change made by the committee, said Senator Fletcher, imposes a two-year time limit on the act, with authority to the President to extend the law a third year if desirable.

Is Declared Inflationary

Senator Glass rose to defend the committee amendment for which he was responsible, and while he had the floor Senator Borah likewise rose and demanded whether he considered the bill "an inflationary measure."

"In the large sense it is extremely inflationary," said Senator Glass. "President Roosevelt's adviser, Professor Rogers, himself said that under it there might be inflation of $17,500,000,000. Mr. Owen D. Young declared that the Secretary of the Treasury might inflate the currency between $35,000,000,000 and $40,000,000,000."

At this point Senator Barkley declared Mr. Young had meant inflation of credit and not of currency. Senator Glass, retorted that the effect of the inflation would be the same. At this point Senator Borah, Senator Fletcher, Senator Glass, Senator Barkley were all standing. There was an unusually large Senate attendance and members leaned forward to catch the debate.

"The Secretary of the Treasury may so operate this $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund as to vastly increase the reserves," Senator Glass declared.

U. S. Mints Are Opened To Gold From Russia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today opened Federal mints to Soviet Russian gold. It was one of three important orders affecting trade with recently recognized Russia. The other two lifted prohibitions against Russian lumber and pulp wood because of convict labor production and against Russian matches because of dumping.

Regarding gold, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"Letter to the director of the mint rescinds instructions contained in Treasury Department letters of Nov. 26 and Dec. 23, 1920, and advises the director of the mint that gold of Soviet origin may now be received by the mints upon the same basis as gold received from other nations.

"The orders of Nov. 26 and Dec. 23 require the mints to recheck all gold known to be of Soviet origin or which as the result of investigation appear to be of Soviet origin or involved in transactions for Soviet account. Gold suspected to be of Soviet origin or involved in transaction for Soviet account, if tendered United States mints or assay offices, was to be received only subject to investigation."

The order lifting the convict labor ban on lumber and pulp wood produced in certain areas in European Russia left open the right "without prejudice to the presentation of evidence by any and all parties who may be interested, or to the department's liberty upon its own motion to reëxamine the facts by the use of representatives of the Government soon to be available in Russia."

Says Stabilization Of Currencies Is World's Need Now

British Premier Impatient Over Delay—Wants to Remove Trade Barriers

LEEDS, Eng., Jan. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald expressed impatience in a speech last night with the failure of nations to stabilize currencies.

He declared that stabilization is one of the first necessary measures to build up the "machinery of a co-operative world" and maintained the British Government is watching for a chance to resume the World Economic Conference as soon as possible.

His address, given before 30,000 persons in the Town Hall, was the first of a series of national government rallies.

Hecklers continually interrupted the speech and were particularly sarcastic concerning the Premier's references to unemployment, especially acute in this district.

The white-haired Prime Minister did not attempt to answer them directly but simply shouted them down with the aid of a megaphone.

Referring to stabilization, Mr. MacDonald said:

"I confess that I am impatient with the slowness of nations to stabilize currency.

"I am watching every opportunity that may enable us to get together again with the agenda prepared by world experts at Geneva and get the governments to come to agreements which will remove unnecessary barriers and increase the stream of international trade."

Stressing the importance of foreign trade to Great Britain, he said a series of bilateral treaties were being negotiated and must be carried on.

"We faced narrow highways and narrow markets," he asserted. "But we are not content with these mutual exchanges, but must work for comprehensive international agreements which will move from all nations the barriers to international trade.

"How much better it would have been if nations gathered in London last summer had conferred with one another not with a view to heightening tariffs chiefly, which were bound in the end to raise obstructions.

"There was a field for negotiation in which the mutual interests of nations in the exchange of trade could be jointly improved and the blessing of trade spread everywhere."

When he started to discuss the British foreign policy, hecklers shouted, "Stay to home!" A chorus of "amen" followed his declaration that the British Government stands loyally by the League of Nations.

American Dollar Declines to $502 In London Market

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The United States dollar moved in a narrow range on the foreign exchange market today until near closing time when offerings depressed the dollar to a final quotation of $5.02 to the pound as compared with yesterday's rate of $5.00⅞.

Gold currencies also weakened slightly, the French franc closing at 79.84 as compared with yesterday's figure of 79.71 to the pound.

More interest was centered in the gold market where strong bidding for offer of £789,000 worth resulted in America securing the bulk of the gold at a price of 132 shillings, 10 pence a fine ounce including a premium of 10 pence.

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP)—The United States dollar rose 5 centimes on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.92 francs (6.28 cents to the franc) after opening at 15.89 francs (6.29 cents). Yesterday's close was 15.87 francs (6.30 cents).

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (AP)—The United States dollar remained unchanged from yesterday's quotation on the foreign exchange market today selling at 2.62 marks (38.16 cents to the mark).

Electric Production Off in Jan. 20 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 — Production of electricity for the week ended Sat. Jan. 20, was off slightly from the week before. The gain of 9.5 per cent over the corresponding week of a year ago was .6 per cent less than the gain shown last week. Output for the week totaled 1,624,846,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 21,425,000 units from that produced the week before, according to figures released by the Edison Electric Institute.

New England and the Middle Atlantic areas were the only ones to show small gains over the increases reported for the preceding week.

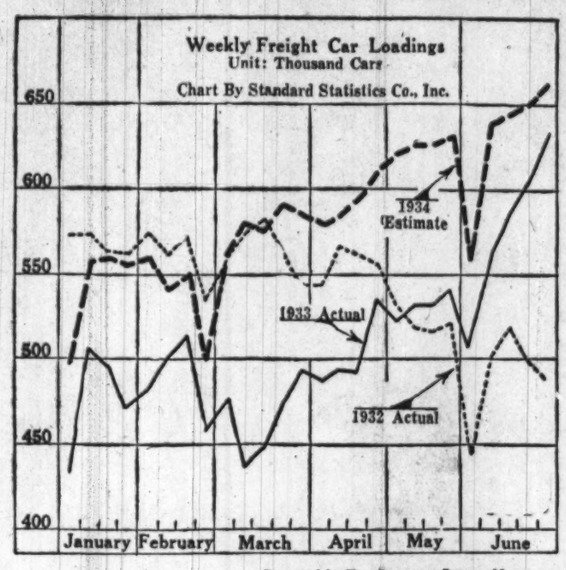
Texas Business Failures Are Lowest in 14 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 24—Business failures in Texas for the year 1933 were the lowest since the boom days of 1919-20, according to figures announced here. This brings into relief the distinction between the periods of 1919-20-21 and 1929-33, as well as the minor recession of 1926.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 8540

Traffic Volume May Increase 15 P. C. in First Half Year



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS PORTRAYED in the accompanying chart, traffic volume during the initial half of 1934 is expected to run about 15 per cent, on the average, above comparable 1933 levels.

What such a performance would mean in terms of earnings is shown by the rails' experience in the year just closed. On a traffic total of about 28,950,000 cars, 800,000 cars or 2.8 per cent above that for 1932, class I carriers covered all but a fraction of aggregate fixed charges.

This, after rolling up a deficit of nearly $123,000,000 in the first five months. In 1932 the same roads fell approximately $139,000,000 short of full coverage of their fixed obligations.

The gain in operating income was, thus, nearly 10 times that in gross.

The World's Business

The Perspective of Recovery

IN SPITE of the fact that long ago I advocated devaluation, too much emphasis, it seems to me, is being attached to the benefits of devaluation. It is not a cure-all. And, by overstressing it, we are in danger of putting the recovery campaign out of perspective. Neither the gold policy, viewed merely as a device for increasing the price of gold, nor the price level which it is aimed at improving should be the main preoccupations of either of those in authority or of the people at large.

Price of Gold

The influence that the price of gold exerts on the price of other commodities is not a short-run affair. This has been shown on this page from time to time out of the experience of other countries. Britain may again be cited. Prior to Sept. 18, 1931, the price of gold was fixed by law at 78s. an ounce. On that date the British left the gold standard. The exchange value of the pound promptly dropped considerably and the price of gold in the London market rose correspondingly. From the old statutory price of 78s. an ounce, it bounded up 50 per cent, and is now 66 per cent higher than it was two and a quarter years ago or 130s. But the internal buying power of the pound (the commodity price level) did not follow suit. The last issue of the London Economist reveals that only a 6 per cent improvement has occurred since September, 1931, in the British commodity price level. The fact is that merely raising the price of gold while a country remains off the gold standard involves only the depreciation of the exchange value of the currency unit. In the economic life of the United States, this is roughly as important as 8 is to 100, which is the percentage of American production taken by foreigners. And, even when a country returns to the gold standard, the price-lifting effects of devaluation are won only in what the economists call "the long run." The United States, however, cannot wait for any "long run." It has an immediate problem on its hands which cannot be solved merely by waiting for that "long run" when devaluation will have accomplished its purpose.

The Price Level

Nor is a rise in the commodity price level in itself a panacea for economic maladjustment. It is valuable as a recovery agent because it improves the relation between debtors and creditors. In the main their relations were fixed at a time when prices were high. Repayment is therefore called for in more valuable dollars, and when the dollar is deflated (or, to say the same thing inversely, when the price level rises) the relation will be more tolerable. But the price rise that the Administration has in view is in reality price equalization. It wants to see farm prices improve relatively to factory prices. For a long time farm and factory have been out of joint in their price relations. In view of the phenomenally low prices that the farmer has been receiving for his products, he has not been a purchaser at the factory. A better exchange system as between farm and factory and as between debtor and creditor will thus be beneficial to economic society. It is also true that a rising price level (viewed as an average of all commodities) is a stimulus to business, because it induces people to buy before prices rise any higher.

Business Wants Orders

However, a price rise may come about in many ways. And the one that arises merely out of exchange depreciation is the least desirable. Let us take the example of the cotton producer. As a result of the depreciation of the exchange, his product, which is priced on world markets, is suddenly marked up in dollars. Is he better able to sell his goods at home? Not at all. His market is, in fact, contracted, because exchange depreciation does not put any more purchasing power into the hands of domestic consumers. This explains the remark that a copper producer made to me recently. I said to him that the advance in the price of copper must look good to him. "Eight-cent copper doesn't look any better to me than five-cent copper without the orders," he grumbled. Business is interested in more orders as well as higher prices.

Buying Power

Price equalization is also sought in other ways that are not altogether satisfactory as permanent readjustments. Methods of merely transferring buying power are in this category, as, for instance, the processing tax, which would transfer buying power from urban consumers to rural producers. There is always a danger that the prices might become so high that the consumer will either go without the product or turn to substitutes. And, finally, limitation of production has never seemed to me the best way of handling the prices disparity. As R. G. Hawtrey, in his latest book, says, "To seek a rise of prices through a general restriction of production is to treat the problem of poverty in the midst of plenty by eliminating the plenty instead of the poverty." So it is not enough merely to transfer buying power or merely to improve the basic exchange relation between different sections of the population. It is more to the point to try to create buying power either by fresh production or by government spending. We have been waiting for the former so long that the latter has been forced upon society by national emergency.

A New Tack

President Roosevelt, it is comforting to know, has not relied solely upon either a gold policy or the restoration of the price level. He is not a doctrinaire. If one policy does not work, then he tries another. While the critic may criticize him for experimenting with a nation, a situation in which two out of every seven among the "gainfully employed" were out of work plainly called for bold experimentation. When he saw that the gold policy was not getting the United States anywhere, he promptly gave the country the CWA. And the CWA at the conjuncture of affairs early last December was worth many gold plans. Commenting on the situation last fall, Prof. S. E. Harris, in his contribution to the Harvard professors' book on "The Economics of the Recovery Campaign," says "The failure of the Administration to achieve rising prices for a longer period *and* an increase in supplies of money and deposits proportionate or more proportionate to the rise in prices, may be explained by the delay in spending government money." The CWA, coming after the PWA had apparently been incarcerated in blueprints, was responsible more than any other emergency agency for the good showing of the Christmas trade. Now the President has followed up the CWA with a spending program which will help the CWA to fill the vacuum of buying power. His financing program has that end in view.

Government Financing

What the United States needs at present is some means of injecting the idle money now reposing in the banks into the economic system. This is far more important than a campaign to sell bonds of low denomination to the people at large. Such a plan would merely transfer a function of spending from the private citizen to the Government. Perhaps the cash would be spent more promptly, but the effect would be the same. Bank money is the great reservoir that is dammed up. And the method of releasing it by selling government obligations direct to the banks would afford the necessary release.

Bank Money

Such an argument is always countered very plausibly. One hears it said, "The banks should keep the money for commercial borrowers. Any big financing program will either simply frighten them away or denude bank resources when they are required for commercial purposes." But the counsel to wait for a pickup in either banking confidence or business loans has taken the country into very perilous shoals. The efforts of the Federal Reserve to accomplish one or the other of these objectives have been the most dismal failure in the history of finance. They have operated through what are called open market operations. Government bonds are bought from the banks, and the banks add the proceeds of their sales to their reserves. But in the Hoover régime, the banks simply turned around and used the money to pay off their debts to the Reserve banks. In the present régime, they now have excess reserves, as Mr. Owen D. Young told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, with a money equivalent of $9,000,000,000. Why isn't the money used? For the last two years the answer has always been one of two: From the business man—the banks won't lend; from the banker—the business man won't borrow. The time has now arrived to quit thinking about this "hen and egg" dispute and allow the Government to use the money.

Priming the Pump

But the country requires the best results from the use of the huge sum of money that the Government intends to borrow. I am not thinking about the political problem of graft. That is extremely important, but in no way affects the theory of government spending at such a time as this. *What, it seems to me, is the crux of the Administration problem is the necessity of so handling the emergency that its efforts will prime the pump of private enterprise.* One illustration will suffice. If government projects pay a wage level as high as private projects, then there is danger of a trek from private to public enterprise, leaving the unemployment problem unsolved. The President is committed to the restoration of a profit system, and since that is the end in view, any effort to cramp the return to a profit, not a profiteering, state will also be a disservice to recovery.

H. B. E.

Southgate & Co.
Wm. Faversham Jr. Wallace K. Howard
H. Fraser Leith Ray E. Southgate
John B. Buttrick
Orders for both listed and unlisted securities accepted on commission basis.
10 Post Office Square, Boston
Hubbard 3900
Members Boston Stock Exchange

Commodity-Gold Price Tieup Is Not Predictable

So Says Harvard Economist—Avers Managed Currency Not Feasible

There is no predictable relationship between the changes in prices of gold and of commodities, declares Professor Melvin T. Copeland, Division of Research at the Harvard Business School, in a report published yesterday on International Raw Commodity Prices and the Devaluation of the dollar.

Taking sharp issue with the proponents of a managed currency, a commodity dollar and the gold purchase plan the report presents charts and tables giving monthly prices of 13 important commodities such as metals, raw sugar, rubber, principal textiles and grains. Carefully studying these tabulated prices of figures gleaned from the world's chief markets from 1926 to date, Professor Copeland concludes that the relationship between the price of gold and the prices of commodities is not sufficiently close or direct to make the managed currency plan feasible in actual practice.

Cannot Gauge Effects

He finds that "between Oct. 21, 1932, when the gold purchase plan went into effect, and the end of December, the price of gold rose by 16 per cent, but the prices of the principal commodities rose by only 3 or 4 per cent.

"The process of raising prices by inflationary measures is a slow one. Its effects cannot be gauged from day to day or week to week. We cannot possibly know for months or perhaps years how much the current changes in the price of gold will affect the price of any particular article or the price level in general.

"The workability of the theory of the commodity dollar depends on gauging promptly the effects of any change in the gold content of the monetary standard. For an indefinite period after any change in gold content, however, many other influences—stock on hand, speculative activities, and other market conditions—affect the prices of individual commodities" all the way from tin whistles to a jar of cream. These conditions outweigh the effects of the gold policy.

Inflation Not Controllable

It is largely because of this slowness with which cheapened dollars and other inflationary measures affect prices, that there is small chance for any continuous inflation of the controlled type. Professor Copeland voices the opinion that "an overdose is almost inevitable," and an overdose of inflation breeds more and more trouble.

"In the late stages of drastic currency depreciation when the public finally realizes that it is better to own almost anything else than money, and when creditors are trying to dodge out of the path of their debtors, the tide of rising prices moves so swiftly that efforts to check the surge are likely to make matters worse. Thus this deceptive slowness of rising prices in the early stages of inflation and the force of their eventual momentum, both render control extremely difficult. When the time comes to check the inflationary forces, the brakes will likewise work slowly and uncertainly at the outset unless exceptionally drastic action is taken."

The point at which Professor Copeland advocates returning to the gold standard is somewhat higher than the 50-60 cent range proposed by the President, but the report lays particular stress upon the absolute necessity for a prompt and final return to gold. "This is much more important than the exact point at which stabilization takes place."

Says That Choice Of the 50-60 Cent Dollar 'Well Made'

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The choice of the 50-60-cent gold range for the level of the dollar was "well made," as overvaluation would have more serious effects than undervaluation, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current publication, Business Conditions Weekly.

Stating that the definite range set in the President's latest monetary move introduces far more of definiteness and certainty regarding the revaluation level than existed before, the article continues:

"As to why this range was taken, the conclusion must be that the Administration has elected to err on the side of undervaluation of the dollar rather than on the side of overvaluation.

"If comparative price levels are taken as the sole determinant of value the dollar would appear to be worth more nearly 100 cents than 60 cents gold. On the other hand, stabilization at 65-67 cents has been advocated recently by some of the leading exponents of sound money.

"The choice is probably well made, for the deflationary results of an overvaluation superimposed upon the long deflation from which recovery has barely begun, must be regarded as more dangerous economically and socially than the possible inflationary effects of an undervaluation."

Against Currency Plan

The Christian Science Monitor

Prof. Melvin T. Copeland
Division of Research at the Harvard Business School.

Heavier Buying Of Wool Noted At Firm Prices

Eight Million Pounds Are Taken by One Mill in Last Ten Days

Heavier buying of wool, largely for the account of one mill, which alone is supposed to have taken not less than 8,000,000 pounds in the last 10 days or so, is reported in Boston. The buying is not confined to one mill, however, as the total turnover for the fortnight passed has been rather better than an average week of say 5,000,000 pounds.

The bulk of the wools which have been sold have been in territory and Texas types of the fine and fine medium qualities for which prices have ranged from 80 to 85 cents for the most part for average to good fine and fine medium staple original bag wools. For the best Texas, there is little wool available under 85 cents.

For very choice fine staple territory wool as high as 89 cents, clean basis, is reported to have been paid.

There has been some inquiry for medium combing wools, and for half-blood combing, although it has not been pronounced. Prices for these descriptions are firm.

Little business has been done in territory half-blood, three-eighths and quarters. Prices are steady for these descriptions.

The woolen mills seem to have a better outlook at the moment than the worsted mills. There is evidence of growing interest in the by-products which are used in the manufacture of woolens, especially when the cost of worsted fabrics is relatively dear.

There is more or less congestion among the mills and among the clothiers because of the overproduction which has taken place in all branches of the industry.

The foreign markets continue strong, although not quite up to their recent peak. Cables from Sydney, indicate good competition continuing from England and Japan, with some buying for America The best warp 64-70s are costing on current exchange, the equivalent of about 80 cents, landed in bond at Boston, or $1.14 duty paid, which is 12 to 13 cents above the parity of domestic competing wools. Short combing wools of the same quality can be had at about 74 cents, in bond; or $1.08, clean, duty paid, which is about 12 cents above domestic parity, clean basis.

SAVE Systematically
in the
CONGRESS CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Shares Always on Sale
80 FEDERAL STREET
(214 Chamber of Commerce Building)
BOSTON, MASS.
Shares in any prior series always on sale at their current value.
New series of shares issued in February, May, August and November. Dues payable on or before the second Monday of each month.
No withdrawal penalty.
Dividends compounded quarterly.
CALL OR WRITE FOR BOOKLET

Florida . . .
Following its custom, this firm will expand its facilities in Florida for the winter season. Branch offices are now maintained in Miami, Jacksonville, Miami Beach, Pensacola, Hollywood and Orlando. Give-up orders accepted.
Fenner & Beane
67 Broad Street
50 Broadway 50 East 42nd Street
Branch Offices in more than 50 cities.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

1932 TRUST FUND
DETAILED PROSPECTUS MAILED ON REQUEST
General Distributors
ELLINGWOOD & BOND
75 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Table Deportment

Etiquette in Daily Living—11

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BESIDES the technical knowledge which proper handling of the tools requires, there are certain points of etiquette which might be gathered under the general heading "table deportment."

In well-bred society (home or otherwise) a gentleman assists a lady to be seated at the table. Few things surround a family dinner with a more boorish atmosphere than for husband and sons to launch themselves into their seats in horrid selfishness, leaving mother to rustle for herself, when, how and if she can. This disagreeable habit is probably the fault of the mistress of the house herself. It may have begun when son was a very little chap, too young to know that gentlemen do not sit if ladies are standing. At this time also perhaps father was excused from some of his premarriage manners. If this habit is already established it may take much patience and tolerance on the woman's part to break it, but holding to an ideal has moved bigger mountains than this.

Mannerly people sit squarely at the table; no fidgeting; no fumbling with the silver; no drumming on the table. The hands when not usefully employed lie quietly in the lap.

No Matter How Hungry You Are

No one of course ever "acts hungry" at the table however much he may feel that way. Nor does he, immediately upon receiving his food, pounce upon the salt and pepper pots and shower his entire outfit with these accessories. It is polite first to taste food, at least, and when necessary to use condiments with grace and self-control. Men are often the offenders along this line. A hostess of course although she doesn't "act hungry" always eats with a proper degree of enjoyment. It is disconcerting to a guest with a hearty appetite to have his hostess pick at her food as if the duties connected with the event had cost her her appetite. Women who do their own work are often guilty of this offense.

In a speed age it is probably necessary often to tell ourselves that it is not polite to gobble or bolt. Discreetly slow eating is a habit of elegance that should be cultivated. If, however, the slow eater finds himself guest at a dinner eaten accelerando he will do his best to keep up. No one cares to hold up the entire service in order to proceed on his leisurely way.

If one is asked his preference for food ("dark or light meat?") he immediately expresses his choice in a quiet not unduly concerned way. But he doesn't offer the information unless questioned.

One does not refuse food offered to him. He must accept it and do the best he can. One writer points out that a little more animated conversation on his part will "cover" the fact that he is not eating his share of the food in question. One doesn't discuss his gustatory likes and dislikes at the table nor give evidence that food is of tremendous importance to him either as to its presence or absence. Sociability, not eating, is (or should be) the central interest of the meal. Mothers cannot begin too early to train their children to eat what is set before them without discussion, to be grateful for good, wholesome food, and to overcome as rapidly as possible individual, silly aversions.

Table conversation should not be allowed to develop into heated arguments. Dinner is not the time for family bickerings; for lessons in table manners, accompanied by nagging and sharp rebukes; for airing of financial embarrassments. It is sometimes used by the younger members of the family (especially when guests are present) as an occasion upon which to do a little "gold-digging" at Dad's expense. This is distressingly embarrassing to a well-bred guest. The mistress of the house will be wise to remember that her home is her castle and that as mistress of her own table it is her privilege and prerogative, no matter how many or how few are present, to direct and detour the conversation.

Minor Disasters

When an accident occurs the entire concern of the mistress is to put the innocent offender at ease at once, no matter how valuable the dish, how costly the linen, how beautiful the dress. This is not only the demand of etiquette but of loving-kindness as well, for the unfortunate person whose fault it is feels far worse than anyone else possibly could. No material thing is ever of such value as to be worth a single bitter heartache. Moreover, he is usually in the predicament that he can do nothing about it so the incident must be instantly blotted out. If a servant or child is at fault the same procedure holds good. Later, if the mistress or mother believes that it was due to unnecessary carelessness she can quietly talk with the offender in such a way as to be helpful pointing out that it is selfish and inconsiderate to be careless with the possessions of another.

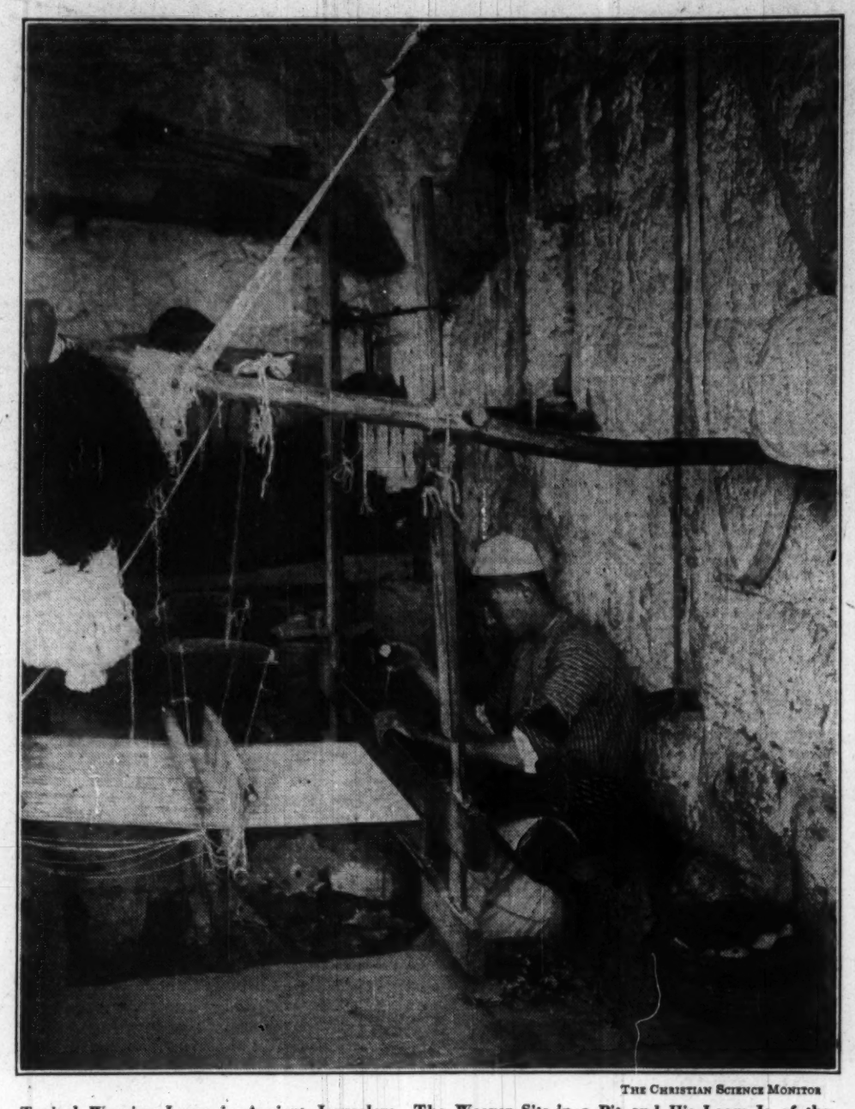
When the Meal Is Over

On leaving the table dishes of the last course should be left as used. The napkin is not folded. On formal occasions one never makes any remarks about what has been served and according to some authorities it is the pinnacle of good taste to omit such remarks always. However, on the occasion of an informal dinner it seems to be at least harmless (and the usage of many well-bred people) to speak with appreciation of the food which the hostess has taken the trouble to provide.

A writer tells of a little child who after dinner one day ran up to her mother and throwing her tiny arms around her neck exclaimed, "Oh, thank you, Mummie, for such a nice dinner!"

This was precious and spontaneous appreciation of good received, and while one would not follow out this act to the letter, the thought is worthy of consideration. It is said that Noah Webster always returned thanks to God whenever he partook of food. This attitude of mind, whether or not expressed in verbal language, would have a refining influence on anyone's thoughts regarding food.

[This series of 25 articles is appearing on Wednesdays.]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Typical Weaving Loom in Ancient Jerusalem. The Weaver Sits in a Pit and His Loom Is of the Type Used in Bible Days.

A Handicraft of the Ages

Around Hand-Weaving Clings the Stuff of Romance

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WEAVING began on the looms of time itself. It was an ancient craft when the American colonist planted flax; and his women folk spun and wove it into household linen.

Homer in his "Odyssey," nearly 3000 years ago, used it as the weapon by which the fair Penelope outwitted the importunate suitors who flocked about her during her husband's wandering abroad, by requesting them to await her decision until she should have finished a funeral pall which she was weaving for her father-in-law. Each night, runs the story, she unraveled the cloth she wove by day; and "Penelope's web" is symbolic of a never-finished task.

Even before the famous verses were penned, ancient Romans and Greeks taught their children the story of Minerva (the Greek Athena), the goddess appointed by mythology to preside over the useful and ornamental arts of spinning, weaving and needlework. The lowly spider became identified with Arachne, the skillful but audacious maiden who had the temerity to enter into competition with Minerva, and was appropriately punished. Arachne's work, we are told, was so exceedingly lovely the nymphs would forsake their glades and waterfalls to watch her as she took the fleecy wool, "carded it till it looked as light and soft as a cloud, or twirled the spindle with skillful touch, or wove the web, or adorned it with her needle."

Valley of the Nile

Exactly how weaving originated is hidden in antiquity. It is probable that the first attempt at a fabric was the interlacing of grasses such as are used for mats. It is known that 1500 years before the Christian era the Egyptians had achieved sufficient skill to produce linen stuffs of definite pattern. Many centuries later, from Egypt came the first textiles decorated with symbols of the Christian era. The Valley of the Nile is the accepted home of linen.

That the Greeks of the fourth century B. C. had developed the weaving of woolen fabrics to a fairly high level is illustrated by the pieces patterned with equestrian figures, soldiers, chariots, animals, birds and flowers, which excavation has uncovered in the haunts of colonists in the Crimea.

Cotton stuffs dating from the third millennium B. C. have been discovered in the Sindh Valley, in India, although southern Europe knew nothing of cotton until toward the end of medieval days. So diaphanous as to be invisible except where a fold occurred, yet the filmy muslins known as "running water," or "woven air," materials of Dacca, are fabrics of unexpected strength. From Calicut came the calico of western peoples; from the Punjab and from Kashmir came woolen shawls. It was not until the seventeenth century that the Lancashire weavers manufactured their first imitation of Indian cotton.

Silken Textiles

Silken textiles had their origin in the East. Europe knew little about this luxury before the end of the fourth century, for the silkworm secret had been guarded, and tradition has it that the Roman Emperor, Aurelian, who ruled in the third century, refused his wife a silk mantle because it cost too much. At that time the Persians, who were the spinners of the first silk threads to be woven in the West, held a monopoly on raw material from China; and eastern influence dominated the industry to a very marked degree after the development of the imperial school of weaving maintained by the Byzantines at Constantinople, and beyond the Muhammadan conquest. Rare textiles of the period, splendid with rows of elephants and camels, with sea monsters and dragons, with nymphs and with bowmen on horseback, scattering a rain of sifken arrows in their wake, are preserved to this day in art museums, in Oriental palaces and European cathedrals. Invading Arabs in 711 established a center of Mohammedan weaving in Spain, and the period began in Europe during which some of the most famous examples of textile art were woven, including the gauze and golden fabric known as "the Veil of Hishâm," Khalif of Cordoba; and the brocaded silken robe of Henry VI, patterned with birds, gazelles and golden trees.

Italy where the climate was suited to silkworm cultivation, carried on a considerable export trade until surpassed by France, which established the silk industry at Lyons, in the sixteenth century; and while the Persians were weaving luxurious velvets in floral patterns which have nowhere been excelled, Soho and the Spitalfields districts of London were rapidly becoming populated with French craftsmen, in response to the demands of British royalty and those who followed the fashion set by the silken-clad élite. France was producing some of the world's most famous tapestries, a name applied rather indiscriminately to many varieties of fabric, both to those entirely woven, by hand or by power, and to those into which embroidery and sewing have been introduced. The Bayeux "tapestry," attributed to Queen Matilda, a piece with a foundation of brown linen, was ornamented by the needle with its amazing collection of figures, including 623 human forms, 762 horses, mules and other animals; 37 buildings, 41 ships and 49 trees.

Perhaps in no other industry has the march of the machine kept pace with more dramatic or spectacular events. Every mechanical device for weaving has exacted its toll of strife, of political upheaval, and even of human life. The persecution of the French inventor of the attachment which bears his name, the Jacquard loom, and the subsequent homage paid him, is a familiar and typical story. The savage opposition of the Luddites in England to the machinery which they feared would be their destruction as handicraftsmen and eliminate them from the textile industry, made sensational history for the northern counties. The "flying shuttle" and the "spinning jenny"; the development of steam and electricity, have influenced the patterning of daily life for thousands of individuals, and even today the continuing discovery of mechanical appliance, reducing the number of workers, is naturally the subject of intense controversy.

Old-Time Handicrafts Reviving

Curiously, however, this very progress of machinery which has so completely altered the customs of civilization and has given the laborer increased leisure, has led to a revival of the old-time handicrafts. Weaving as a parlor pastime becomes more and more popular. The American hand-loom weaver turns to the simple homespun linens and woolen fabrics of her Colonial ancestors. From a purely economic standpoint it has little to offer, for the machine-made material, produced at a much lower cost, holds the market. As a recreation it has a great deal to offer, and a task once comparatively arduous has, through mechanical invention, been reduced to a vastly more pleasurable pursuit.

In her book, "Home Life in Colonial Days," Alice Morse Earle relates that when the flax plants of the Colonists were three or four inches high "they were weeded by young women or children who had to work barefoot, as the stalks were very tender. If the land had a growth of thistles, the weeders could wear three or four pairs of woolen stockings. The children had to step facing the wind, so if any plants were trodden down the wind would help to blow them back into place." Few modern weavers do their own dyeing or spinning, for they can purchase materials ready for weaving which supply their needs and do not absorb the time which the older methods would.

The craft of weaving has not ceased to contribute the stuff of history and romance. The wide-felt influence of Gandhi, for instance, establishing as it does a connection between primitive spinners in India and cotton mill hands in Lancashire, is evidence of that. Hand loom weaving plays a prominent part in such recent fiction as the books of Mary Webb. Who knows what scenes of chivalry the modern Lady of Shalott may have in preparation as she turns the dial of her electric radio and starts her shuttle working to the music of an orchestra a thousand miles away?

Fashion Nuggets

Novelty fabrics, velvety in appearance but light and washable, have been developed for summer-weather wear. The velvety look is produced by a cotton pile. One group of these fabrics is woven entirely of cotton. The other group has a ground either of pure or of synthetic silk, as the case may be, and resembles knit goods, but the pattern again is developed in cotton pile. The former group is made up into shears for formal wear, the latter into street materials.

* * *

An interesting midyear graduation dress has been accepted with some enthusiasm, particularly by high school students. It is a shirt-waist style, but has a skirt of instep length. The frock is fashioned of white or pastel crêpe. The bodice is slightly full below a square yoke, finished by a Peter Pan collar and a short tailored jabot. A fairly broad belt fastens in front with a buckle. Puffed sleeves end just below the elbow with a flaring cuff.

Mainbocher cuts a black-and-white printed satin into tailored lines and long sleeves, then slits the back open in a long V, and holds the bodice together at the back of the throat by a jeweled band which unites the severed portions.

How to Knit Sport Mittens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The mitten of 1934 is made of bright yarns in reds, blues, greens, and yellows with pert striped ribbed cuffs. Some have modernistic designs on the back of the hand knitted in contrasting colors. In many of the mittens the straight thumb is not so satisfactory; but the mitered thumb fits very well and shapes itself about the hand. The directions below give specific instruction for making the mitten with the mitered thumb. Four-fold Germantown yarn is recommended for this mitten.

No. 13 Steel Needles—four of them. Cast on 56 stitches, 16 on the 1st needle, 20 on the 2nd needle, 20 on the 3rd needle (then join.) Knit 2 and purl 2 for 4 inches. Knit 4 rows plain. Purl 1, increase once in each of the next 2 stitches. Knit 1, Purl 1, Knit plain to end of round (purled stitches mark gusset for thumb). * Work 2 rounds plain without shaping, purling the stitches which were purled previously.

4th Round—Purl, increase once in next stitch, knit to last 2 stitches before next purled stitch, increase once in next stitch, Knit 1, Purl 1, knit to the end of round. ** Repeat from * to ** until there are 19 stitches between 2 purled stitches. In next round Knit 1, slip the 19 thumb stitches on to a thread and leave them; cast on 5 stitches and continue the round in plain knitting. Work 19 more rounds without shaping. Then narrow down by knitting 2 together every 4th and 5th stitch on the round. Then 1 round plain, then decrease by knitting every 3rd and 4th together on the round. Continue in this manner until there are about 12 stitches left. Then divide these stitches evenly until there are 6 stitches on each needle, then weave together as Kitchener toe.

Congressional Cook Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"The Congressional Cook Book. Favorite National and International Recipes." Compiled and published by the Congressional Club, 2001 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. $2.50.

Spokane, Wash.

To the Northwest came the honor of being the birthplace of the 1933-34 Congressional Cook Book. It was edited in Spokane by Mrs. Clarence C. Dill, wife of Senator Dill, and was placed on sale here during the holiday season. It was printed, however, in Tennessee.

More than one household has dined a la Politics since Christmas. One housewife marvels at the harmonious blending of political cookery. It is savory, sumptuous, satisfying, she says.

It has been discovered, too, that international relations can become quite docile when bound between covers and used as guides for daily serving. China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Belgium, Austria, produce excellent recipes that would bind any people into a common covenant of good will. If the nations of the world would turn their grievances over to a few good cooks, there wouldn't be any wars, said the housewife, summing up the international aspect of the book.

The volume contains much valuable information for the average housewife. It contains well-planned meals and wholesome advice. It appeals to all classes of home makers and yields much of social service. Its foreword is by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

We Go A-Visiting

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT long ago we resolved to attend as many club meetings as we could possibly crowd into two weeks, and then to draw our own conclusions as to which clubs were necessary, which ones superfluous, and which ones were just harmless but not particularly useful.

It was, we are certain, a highly arrogant attitude for us to assume. But, in extenuation of our temerity let us explain that we had no intention of making public any adverse decisions which our experience might lead us to reach. The irony of all this is that we had no opportunity to keep a secret with ourselves, for all the clubs which we visited seemed to have been organized for a definite, and useful, purpose, and to be proceeding successfully toward their goal.

* * *

We selected a large city for our excursions, where almost any kind of organization may be found which is at present in existence, except the purely rural club. We did find a flourishing Grange.

We armed ourselves with a letter of introduction which would gain for us admittance to any except secret organizations, and we went "clubbing" afternoons, evenings and a few mornings.

It has taken us a little time to rest, to clarify our thoughts, and to classify our notes.

* * *

First we will mention three clubs the membership of which was composed entirely of women from a single state; women whose girlhood homes and whose ties of kindred and memory were in the same vicinity. A state, sometimes, quite a distance from the one in which they are now living and where the club is located.

These clubs are evidently most worth while. They are keeping alive interest in the old homes and serve to strengthen and renew old friendships. Every one of these clubs are, in one way or another, assisting with some project which will help the "folks back home." One is furnishing one or two scholarships annually to girls in the home state. Another is assisting financially in a new highway project for their state. Still another is sponsoring a statewide tree planting project.

* * *

We learned a great deal of geography in the social hour which followed the programs at these clubs. In one instance a map of the home state was hanging near the door and everyone who came in was supplied with a bright-headed thumb tack which she was asked to place on the map at the spot marking her home town. Once or twice during the afternoon I heard such remarks as "There's a tack marking ——" naming a certain town. "Who is here from there?" And then would follow introductions and such words as "Do you know where So-and-So is?" or, "Did you know that the old school house on the hill is now a community club house?"

"Home State" clubs are a source of great pleasure and undoubted value. One woman expressed her feeling about them thus: "It is a wonderful satisfaction to meet here people who have always known you by your first name, and who do not call you Mrs. ——."

Next Wednesday is program day in this column. We will tell of some of the programs we heard in specialized clubs which we attended.

Hotel and Hostess Training

To the trained woman, the home woman and the professional woman this field offers unusual opportunities and well-paid positions—room clerk, floor clerk, housekeeper, manager for apartment hotels, houses and clubs, receptionist, college house director, travel and tours manager, food supervisor, hostess. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION and Home Study Courses by Helen M. Woods, former employment manager New York's six largest hotels. Placement Service for students only. For details write

HELEN M. WOODS, 33 W. 42nd St. NEW YORK CITY

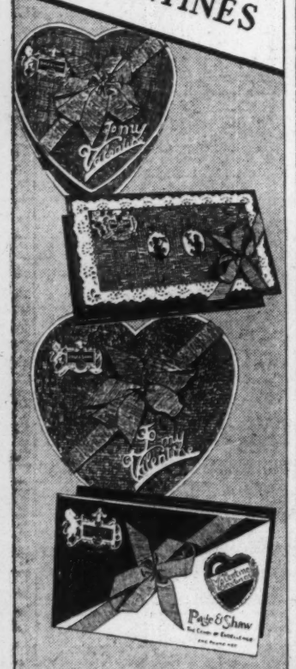
Strut Reverse (Inside-Out) Chiffons

Combine crystal clearness, magnified sheerness with greater strength and wearability.

Ask for Strut-Reverse at better stores.

STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO. Minneapolis, Minn

VALENTINES



PAGE & SHAW

Since 1882, Valentine sentiments have been expressed with Page & Shaw candy—the recognized quality.

HAIR-NETS 30 FOR $1

Each Net Guaranteed 100%. Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair. Grey, White or Lavender. 12 for $1.00 Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO. 22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY Telephone Algonquin 4-1689 10th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

15 PARLIAMENTARY HOME LESSONS.. $3.75 IN SIMPLE BOOK FORM

By the Teacher of Hundreds of Expert Parliamentarians

5 DAYS FREE TO EXAMINE

A quick, easy way to master Robert's Rules of Order. Ideal for chairmen, clerks and other officers of churches, clubs, etc. By official parliamentarian with 35 years' experience and outstanding reputation. See coupon below for special offer to Monitor readers.

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 12, Chicago

SEND NO MONEY COUPON

Gentlemen: Please send the two books containing the complete 15 Parliamentary lessons by Mrs. Plummer. I will either send you $3.75 plus postage as complete payment on receipt of your bill or return the books within 5 days

Name and Address.....

Mrs. Mary Redfield Plummer

Cuff Bloomer

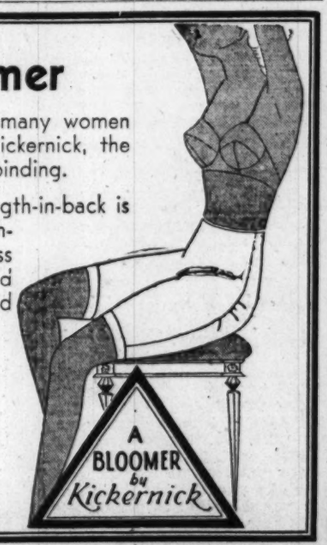
. . . the garment so many women prefer since, in the Kickernick, the cuff fits snug without binding.

The patented extra-length-in-back is also an important comfort factor. Seamless front—Lastex waistband—popular materials and colors.

Ask your dealer or write

Winget Kickernick Company

Minneapolis, Minnesota



SPECIALIZATION

In this age of specialization

ENNA JETTICK makes a fetish of FIT. Its shoes are faithful to the lines of the foot — encouraging a graceful carriage, lightness of step and all-day ease. From the great variety of models and the extra wide range of sizes and widths, a style you like and a size that fits can inevitably be found.

ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women

189 Sizes and Widths 1 to 12 AAAAAA to EEE

$5 and $6

ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Inc. Auburn, N. Y.

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

AREN'T YOU HIGH HAT USING MARTEX EVERY DAY! I AM NOT! I USE MARTEX BECAUSE THEY COST SO MUCH LESS IN THE END!

Wellington Sears Co., 65 Worth St., New York City

MARTEX Bath Towels

Have YOU Tried MONARCH PEARS?

Only the choicest solid fruit picked when thoroughly ripe, but never soft. Packed in heavy syrup.

"Quality for 80 Years" Just one of 250

MONARCH FINER FOODS

Sold by 50,000 Independent Grocers

NO wonder! For Lea & Perrins Sauce brings out the full, rich savor of the meat. Doesn't smother the *natural* flavor. That's why this original Worcestershire Sauce is used by famous chefs and good home cooks everywhere.

Get a bottle of Lea & Perrins *today*. See how delicious it makes soups, gravies, vegetables. You use so little at a time, it costs less than other kinds of seasoning. For more enjoyable meals, always have Lea & Perrins Sauce in your kitchen; ask for it at restaurants. Send for new cook book with 140 tempting recipes. It's FREE.

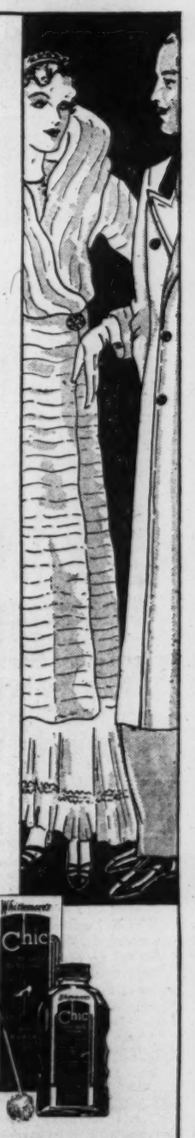
LEA & PERRINS Sauce THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

LEA & PERRINS, Inc. Dept. T-1 241 West St., N. Y. City

Please send me *free* your 50-page recipebook, "Success in Seasoning".

Name..... Address..... City..... State.....

WHITTEMORE'S



SUEDE is best cleaned with Chic

This reliable cleaner enables you to clean Suede easily and thoroughly. Chic may be used to restore freshness to all colors. Easily applied. Does not come off. Dauber and brush included.

Colors: Dark Brown, Dark Grey, Black.

WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP. Boston, Mass.

The Editor's Puzzle

230

"It was ~~one of these~~ an elegant swell breakfast," said the student. "Ham, bacon, steak, liver, eggs, and ~~etc.~~ "The last dessert I ~~ever served and believe~~ for serving was ~~a failure because~~ the cantaloupes ~~I obtain scarcely from proper~~ ~~sing that kind of a boat~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

France Restores Old Free Zones On Swiss Border

Arbitrators Win Success in Settling Dispute of Long Continuance

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — At a time when the world's machinery for settling disputes through peaceful means is being frequently belittled and even abandoned, the satisfactory solution by international arbitration of the "Polish Corridor problem" of France —the Free Zones of Gex and Haute Savoie—acquires enhanced significance.

On Jan. 1 of this year the French Government withdrew its customs barrier from the Franco-Swiss frontier, and reëstablished the old Free Zones instituted after the Napoleonic wars, in 1815-1816. More than a decade ago France arbitrarily abolished the zone and moved its customs officials up to the border of the Canton of Geneva. The matter was a troublesome point of friction between the two nations for years, and at times threatened to develop into a serious conflict. Finally Switzerland appealed to the World Court at The Hague, which decided in June, 1932, that France must accept the reëstablishment of the zones.

But the Hague Court, if it decided the juridical and political point at issue—that is, the very existence or nonexistence of the zones—did not settle the question of the economic conditions under which their re-establishment was to be carried out.

Considerations of Prestige

This problem, complicated and even envenomed by various vested interests on both sides, as well as by considerations of "national prestige," was resolved only last month by an arbitration tribunal, after bilateral negotiations between the two governments had failed.

It is often affirmed that, while purely political disputes might be decided through pacific means, economic conflicts are inherent in the "capitalistic world," and can be settled only by recourse to arms. As a proof, or at least an indication, of the falsity of this thesis, the judgment handed down by the tribunal in the Free Zones case is doubly important.

For it cuts cleanly across the dominant trend of the day toward nationalistic self-sufficiency and protectionism, and sets up, on a small scale, a régime amounting almost to free trade. And secondly, it subordinates both considerations of political prestige and the private interests of a minority to a natural economic situation and the general good of the great consuming population in both the Canton of Geneva and the Free Zones of Gex and Haute Savoie.

Some Reservations Made

The arbiters chosen by the two governments to settle the dispute were Sir John Baldwin, British Minister Plenipotentiary; M. O. Unden, Minister of Sweden, and M. Lopez Olivan, Spanish Minister to Stockholm. Their decision reinstitutes the Free Zones arrangement under which Swiss products from the Geneva Canton may be shipped, free of all customs duties except the nominal fiscal taxes, into the surrounding French district.

Furthermore, in accordance with the verdict of the World Court, they decree that the products of the Free Zones should likewise be admitted free of customs charges into Switzerland—this, however, under certain reservations.

Agricultural products are admitted untaxed and in unlimited quantities; temporarily, it is specified that only dairy products, cattle and wine are to be restricted. Minerals, game and fish are also to be admitted freely. Manufactures are to be admitted free of duty up to a certain amount, to be fixed by quota arrangements later.

These decisions have not, of course, satisfied everyone, but it cannot be denied that the general reaction to them was favorable, both in the Free Zones and in Geneva. And even if further difficulties and commercial differences should arise—as they undoubtedly will—provision is made for their settlement. This provision is in the form of the establishment of a permanent Franco-Swiss commission, charged with applying the new régime, and in the specification that all questions not satisfactorily settled by the commission shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal, whose decision shall be final.

Prisoners Can Food For Winter Rations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Two canneries operated by the North Carolina state prison, one on the Caledonia farm in Halifax County and the other at the Camp Polk farm, near Raleigh, put up more than 51,000 cans of fruits and vegetables during the past summer and are now busy canning thousands of bushels of sweet potatoes for winter use, it was announced by the State Department of Public Works. The material laid by was produced on the farms where the canneries are operated and at other prison farms in various sections of the State.

The vegetables canned at Caledonia included 13,493 quarts of corn, 1887 pints of corn, 1095 gallons of snap beans, 3277 gallons of tomatoes and 774 quarts of tomatoes. At Camp Polk the cannery has put up 778 quarts of pears, 747 gallons of apples, 309 gallons of peaches, 2278 quarts of peaches, 11,373 gallons of tomatoes, 676 quarts of tomatoes, 5618 pints of corn, 2960 gallons of snap beans, 495 quarts of snap beans, 76 gallons of soup mixture and 4502 cans of vegetables raised at other prison farms.

No Licensed Speakeasies

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 24 (AP)—Federal Judge William Clark warned today against granting liquor licenses to former proprietors of speakeasies. He said, in a letter to Mayor Hoff, "It hardly seems necessary to argue that the licensing of former violators will lead us to an outraged public opinion."

Irish Free State Plans to Hear Hum Of New Industries

DUBLIN, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Minister of Industry announced yesterday that the Irish Free State is planning to establish a large cotton industry and to launch other pretentious industrial undertakings in 1934.

Addressing representatives of the Federation of Irish Industries, the Cabinet member said he hoped that within 12 months the whole of the Irish Free State's requirements for cotton piece goods would be woven at home from yarn spun in the country.

The Minister outlined several other industrial projects which he said would tend to make the Free State independent of foreign supplies.

Some of these developments, he said, would be in existing industries and others in new ventures. He indicated that extensive plans were on foot for manufacturing, among other things, metal goods, cutlery, automobile and cycle tires and other goods, footwear, pottery, industrial alcohol from potatoes and nitrogenous fertilizers.

Walkout of Waiters Chills Dinner Hour At Waldorf-Astoria

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The 600 cooks and waiters of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel walked out without notice at the height of the dinner hour last night and paralyzed the dining room service.

Headquarters of the Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union said the "stoppage" was precipitated by the discharge of M. Andre Fournout, a cook. Union leaders said a delegation held a two-hour conference with Mr. Lucius Boomer, President of the Waldorf-Astoria Corporation, but that he refused to consider their request that the cook be reinstated.

Several hundred hungry persons had spread napkins across their laps in the hotel's several dining rooms at the moment the workers went out. After patiently waiting quite a while for their roast beef Richelieu and string beans panache, they made discreet inquiries and learned that Andre didn't work there any more.

Some customers had already consumed down to potage de Luristan and hearts of celery, but the hotel magnanimously charged this up to profit and loss. There wasn't even a waiter around to take a tip.

Roosevelt Opposed To Death Penalty

(Continued from Page 1)

rent to crime. That is all in which I am interested."

Representative Philip Bowker of Brookline, while declaring that he was not in favor of complete abolition of the capital penalty, said he favored the plan as proposed in the Concannon bill.

Mr. Charles A. Rome, Assistant United States District Attorney, though favoring abolition of the death sentence, said he thought the deterring effect of such punishment is slight, as evidenced by the number of robberies committed by armed persons. The problem, he held, should be treated from its social aspects.

The only opposition offered before the committee adjourned until late in the afternoon, was by Mr. Winfield Tuck, of Winchester, who declared that he could not countenance any change in the law at a time when crime conditions are as they are today.

"We are fighting crime," he said, "and we cannot disregard our strongest weapon."

Charleston, S. C., Told To Extend 'Glad Hand'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., Charlestonians were urged to extend the "glad hand" to visitors from other parts of the State and break down the sentiment that Charleston is apart from the rest of South Carolina, in an address by Mr. Daniel L. Sinkler, local business man, who asserted that some South Carolinians "believe that we in Charleston hug to ourselves the delusion we are endowed with a certain superiority because of ancestors who in the dim past won renown for themselves and glory for their country.

"To be proud of one's ancestry because of their accomplishments is one thing, and to be proud of ourselves because of our ancestry is quite another thing," he declared.

Alabama's Crops 'Pay' $111,310,000 to Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama farmer's gross income for 1933 was fixed at $111,310,000—nearly double last year's mark—in the December crop report released by Mr. F. W. Gist, state and federal statistician.

Value of the bumper crops, produced on 1,000,000 less acres than the 1932 crop — excluding cotton lands plowed under—compared with a gross income of $59,653,000 last year. Acre value for 1933 crops was $16 an acre, as compared with $7.50 in 1932. Gains were recorded in cash values of corn, cotton, hay, cowpeas, peanuts, velvet beans, sweet potatoes, sorghum and sugar cane (sirup), fruit and nuts, with a light gain in Irish potatoes and a decline in soy beans.

Student Gets Big Corn Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The third annual State-wide "three-to-one" corn contest, held at St. Augustine's College for Negroes, revealed that vocational agriculture students are more successful at corn growing than adult farmers. A student at the Farmers' Union School, Mr. John Spaulding, won, with production of 88.4 bushels of corn to the acre. The champion adult contestant produced 84 bushels.

South Australia Plans to Settle 700,000 Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Although the Legislative Council rejected a scheme submitted by the Government for the settlement of about 700,000 acres of fertile land in the Southeast after it had been passed by the Assembly, the Premier, Mr. Richard L. Butler, has announced that other plans are being formulated by the Cabinet.

The idea of the scheme was to give special terms to an English chartered company so that the land, some of which is subjected to flooding, might be drained and subdivided into blocks for closer settlement. The Assembly passed the necessary resolutions permitting negotiations to proceed, but the Council objected, among other things, to a clause providing for the compulsory acquisition of land in the event of the Government's terms not being accepted, and a majority there also protested against a chartered company from abroad having income tax concessions not granted to other local companies.

The Government was much perturbed when the Legislative Council defeated the resolutions and the Premier cabled immediately to the Agent-General (Mr. Lionel L. Hill) and instructed him to stop all negotiations. It was learned from London that financial interests had practically agreed to undertake the scheme of closer settlement, and that the necessary money would be found.

The Premier says he will not permit the south eastern country, which is some of the finest productive land in the Commonwealth to remain idle. He gave strong indications that his Government would not agree to further projects by the state on the ground that private enterprise was always able to manage them much better.

Mr. Butler added that whatever the Government did to make the south eastern lands more productive and profitable he would see that a few landholders did not get the benefit.

Little Church Mouse Brought Mary Back

(Continued from Page 1)

a very noticable sprinkling of elderly people who for years have admired the ideals of wholesome simplicity which have been personified in Mary Pickford.

Pleasure in Experience

Mary's pleasure in the experience is great—because she realizes how much happiness she is giving. She does not quite see why people are so delighted to see her, but as long as they are, she is willing to do her best to contribute to this happiness.

As far as she is concerned it is a time of real hard work. Giving six shows a day means that she must be in the theater from 10 in the morning until 11 at night. It takes three-quarters of an hour to apply her makeup so there is no chance to remove it and leave the building to seek relaxation between performances. Even the periods of rest spent in her dressing room are constantly disturbed by visitors of all kinds—from representatives of organized charities to admirers of long standing, who have obtained introductions.

Speaking of her Beverly Hills home, she said:

"If there is one thing I enjoy more than another, it is the parties we have for the children in our big English garden. They all seem to feel that I love them and they love to come. I'm very fond of dogs, too, so with them and the children, and the garden, and the swimming pool we have wonderful times out at Pickfair. It must be perfect there right now—you know it is really springtime in California!

Sharing Pickfair

"I like to share Pickfair and its gardens with just as many people as I can. I never think of it as something of my own, for it seems more like a place that I am simply taking care of and enjoying for the present.

"When one of the servants happens to scratch one of the pieces of antique furniture which we have, I always remind them that it is not really ours and we must take care of it because, although we bought it, of course, we are really only caring for it for the people who made it years ago and loved their work, and for the others who will appreciate it after us."

That is the way that Mary Pickford looks at everything. She possesses nothing herself—she is simply delighting in things of universal beauty which would be spoiled by a sense of personal ownership.

"I am so used to being in the spotlight all the time—ever since that day in Toronto when I was starred for the first time—that I never think about it at all," she continued. "Some people seem to think that I would be tired at the end of days like this, but I'm not. I enjoy every minute of it. When every one I meet is so full of happiness, it would be hard to feel tired! But still I'm quite ready to enjoy a shady corner of the garden, and a good book, when I get home!"

Roosevelt Sends Names Of Appointees to Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday sent to the Senate the reappointments of the members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and nominations of about 500 postmasters.

The batch also included Mr. Charles B. Henderson of California to succeed Mr. Wilson G. McCarthy of Utah on the RFC. Reappointments to this board included Mr. Harvey C. Couch of Arkansas, Mr. Jesse H. Jones, Mr. Frederic H. Taber of Massachusetts, Mr. C. B. Merriam of Kansas and Mr. John J. Blaine of Wisconsin.

Leading Progressive Weeklies in Britain Have Joined Forces

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A nine days' wonder in British weekly journalism of four years ago is recalled by an announcement recently made here whereby The Week End Review and The New Statesman and Nation have amalgamated.

The Week End Review came into being on March 15, 1930. It arose in a difference of opinion in another London weekly, the Saturday Review, the editor and part of the staff resigning and founding a rival organ of their own. The Week End Review became an influential exponent of Liberal views. The New Statesman and Nation is also progressive in policy.

The amalgamation, it is hoped, will strengthen both the participants. Mr. Gerald Barry, editor of The Week End Review, becomes a member of the board controlling the combined concern. Mr. Kingsley Martin, who has hitherto been the editor of The New Statesman and Nation, is to occupy the new editorial chair.

Mr. Barry, in announcing the change, said, "What we specially hope to carry over with us is the experimental spirit which we have done our best to infuse into this review."

Key Found to Lost Manchu Kingdom

(Continued from Page 1)

Pohai capital palaces and temples such as they had left behind. The Tang influence is as apparent as in Korean art and architecture of the period. No written records of Pohai have been found anywhere, however, and it is hoped that further investigations on the site of the capital, which is believed to be the ancient city of Lungchuan, may disclose some records. Scholars have only second-hand information concerning Pohai from Chinese and Korean historical books of a later period.

The present discoveries are not particularly impressive to the eye. A Chinese village covers a portion of the ancient site, and Chinese peasants have been uncovering and breaking up the precious relics for generations. Most of the objects brought to Tokyo are badly broken up. But archæologists hope that the loose soil has deeply covered objects in a better state of repair, and that when less hasty excavations are necessary discoveries of major importance may be made.

Meanwhile, enough has been found to establish fairly certainly that the lost capital of Lungchuan occupied this site. Old records show that Pohai had three capitals, known as the Upper, Middle and Lower, so that excavations all through this region are likely to yield interesting results.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick Junior High School, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 28.

Maine

Lewiston (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Calvary Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Portland: Keith's Theater, Chapman Arcade, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 28.

Massachusetts

Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

District of Columbia

Washington (Second Church): Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., Jan. 28.

Florida

Melbourne: School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 28.

New Jersey

Camden: Woodrow Wilson Junior High School Auditorium, Thirty-first and Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Collingswood: Collingswood High School, Collings Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

East Orange: Bloomfield High School, North Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.

New York (Twelfth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 106-8 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Ossining: Washington School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Valley Stream (auspices First Church, Lynbrook): Valley Stream Central High School, Fletcher Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 29.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Nitchmann School Auditorium, Eighth Avenue and West Union Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Chester: Masonic Temple, Ninth and Welsh Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto, 107 East Montgomery Avenue, North Side, near Federal Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 28.

Woman 'Landed a Job' But Lost Cash Income

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24 (AP)—It seems that both lost—Uncle Sam and the woman who wrote Mr. Dan M. Nee, Collector of Internal Revenue, the following letter:

"In regard to the inclosed income tax blank, please take my name off the list, as I was driven to matrimony by the depression and now am working for nothing."

Mrs. Pinchot Joins Pickets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania and well-known labor worker, went on the picket line with employees of two laundries here yesterday. Wages paid by the two companies, she said, were contrary to the rules established by the National Recovery Act. Mrs. Pinchot paraded with a large placard, and told the local labor leaders to continue in their protect against "outrageous and un-American wage standards."

Support for U. S. Silver Policy Appearing in British Circles

London Banker Proposes International Development of Idea

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — President Roosevelt's silver purchasing plan, while not expected in most British circles to be sufficient by its own weight materially to raise world silver prices, nevertheless finds much support as a step in that direction.

City of London critics are inclined even to admit that the liberal measure in which the United States is carrying out its part of the Economic Conference Silver Agreement of July, 1933, may tend to induce other parties to that pact to take similarly enlightened action in their own interests.

It is true that British "sound money" protests still reverberate against what in such circles is dubbed a "mere sop" to the inflationists. But to this the reply is given that there is good food in the "sop." The assertion is also made that direct inflation should be resorted to in addition. The proposed new public works are suggested as suitable beneficiaries of such action. The expansionist argument here used is that direct inflation would be useful at this stage in order to make plain to all the world that price-raising will not only be preached but will be pushed to completion.

But this contention is strongly disputed. On the other hand there is high British authority for the view that the United States is in an overwhelmingly strong enough position to enable it absolutely to control inflation at any point that may be held to be desirable.

The London Times, a journal long skeptical of the effectiveness of President Roosevelt's policy, exemplifies a swing now taking place here in his favor. "None of his critics," The Times says, "can deny the immense improvement which has been effected since he took charge of the Administration 10 months ago. If the outlook is still gloomy and uncertain, it is beyond any comparison better than it was last March, when all confidence in the future had been lost and the country seemed on the eve of economic and social disintegration."

Mr. George N. Barnes, a British Labor leader, is even more explicit. "The President," Mr. Barnes says, "has lifted the discussion of economic recovery on to the world stage of great events. For it is becoming increasingly clear that if, under our existing social system, an outlet is to be found for the enormous output of western mass production, it must be in an increased demand from the three-fifths of the world's population engaged in supplying raw materials and primaries."

Roosevelt's Buying Plan Gaining the Support of Many Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A big step toward the long-sought goal of higher world prices is seen in Mr. Roosevelt's silver policy, by Mr. John Ford Darling, one of the directors of the Midland Bank, the largest of Britain's five main banking institutions.

Interviewed by the Monitor, Mr. Darling said:

"In itself the purchase of 24,000,000,000 ounces of domestic silver per annum merely neutralizes prospective sales by India. World recovery requires an accelerator. We will not get far in neutral. There is no statesman who realizes this so fully as President Roosevelt. Therefore, I am disposed to regard this purchase of silver merely as the precusor of a much more important action on the part of America.

"Silver could become a great dynamic price-raising factor throughout the world. So large is your holding of gold that the rehabilitation of silver could be undertaken by the United States even unaided and with entire safety. The fear that large purchases of silver would cause gold to take flight can be laid now that gold no longer circulates as currency. Notes could be issued against gold plus silver in linked bars. Then one metal could not drive the other out.

"Were President Roosevelt to halve the gold contents of the dollar and declare a new dollar by adding say half an ounce of silver—both in bar—what would be the result? The United States holds a gold reserve of $4,000,000,000. You could, therefore, purchase up to 4,000,000,000 ounces of silver. Further, you could continue to purchase silver indefinitely when tendered along with gold in the above proportion of 20 to 1.

"If this is considered too inflationary, part of the silver could be bought not by issuing currency notes but by selling gold, which would enable countries such as Mexico and China with silver, but no gold, also to adopt a gold plus silver basis.

"I do not, however, imagine that anything like 4,000,000,000 ounces would be forthcoming, but anyway the United States has the power to raise the price of silver either by steps or at once to say a dollar an ounce and keep it there. The material, especially the psychological, effect upon the many millions of holders of silver could not but increase their purchasing power which although individually small in aggregate must be very great."

Raleigh Woman Teaches 40 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Three former Presidents of the United States were born in North Carolina and from this ancient commonwealth have gone men who have served their country with distinction in war and peace. But none has enjoyed the loyalty and admiration of more friends, decade after decade, than one school teacher who, at the age of 80, continues to give daily instruction in mathematics, as a member of the faculty of the Hugh Morson High School, of Raleigh. This veteran instructor is Mrs. J. M. Barbee, who has a teaching record here of more than four decades. In her classes are boys and girls who are the sons and daughters and even grandsons and granddaughters of men and women she taught in days gone by.

Every now and then men and women who attended classes under Mrs. Barbee, one, two three and four decades ago, get together and remember her with some token of affection. Many who are active in Parent-Teacher work in the school where Mrs. Barbee still is an active faculty member, call on her from time to time to find out what progress John is making in his math, or if Mary needs to "brush up" a bit in order to make a good term mark.

Mrs. Barbee taught in the "Old Centennial" grammar school, which derived its name from the fact that it was established 100 years after the city of Raleigh was founded. Hundreds of teachers have come and gone, but this venerated dean of Raleigh teachers carries on.

Old Army Uniforms Paraded in Germany

POTSDAM, Ger., Jan. 24 (AP)—The two hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birth of Frederick the Great today was employed by National Socialists to impress upon the younger generation the true Prussian spirit. The celebration was made the occasion for colorful ceremonies and parades through the historic city—the former residence of Prussian royalty.

The old imperial residence was aflutter with Swastika banners and garlands. The historic Garison Church, in which Chancellor Adolf Hitler assumed power last March, was decorated fo ra solemn consecration of 340 new Hitler youth banners which were paraded through the city.

The procession was marked by a brilliant shofing of uniforms of the old army.

Road Improvement Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—Although the world has more than 9,000,000 miles of roads, or enough to encircle itself 266 times, there is still a need for several million more miles, according to Major B. P. Root of the United States Department of Commerce, in charge of the federal exhibit at the convention of the American Roadbuilders' Association here. In the United States there are still 30 miles of unimproved and non-surfaced highways to every improved mile, he said.

Associated Gas & Electric

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—For the week ended Jan. 13, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 53,279,267 units (kwh), which is an increase of 8.5 per cent above the like week of last year.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY N J
Gunning Accessories
Paints—Cutlery

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We satisfy the most discriminating.
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave 636 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
160 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Orange 3-0470
9-11 A. M. Daily

DIETRICH & THATCHER
First Class MEAT MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.
We carry the Monarch Brand canned goods.
108 MAIN STREET Or. 3-4412

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnet Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

Dainty Deb Shoppe
Pauline Guillaume
Specializing in Heaterless
Permanent Wave, $5.00 and $8.00
All branches of Beauty Culture
35 SO. CLINTON STREET Or. 5-9750

ENGLEWOOD

HOBART TOMPKINS JACK SWITZER
Art Flower Shop, Inc
PHONE 3-4884-5
39 PARK PLACE ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

HACKENSACK

AYLWARDS FOOD SHOP
We specialize in Whole Wheat Products and Dried Fruits
254 Main Street Hack. 2-1932

Hackensack Quality Market
Incorporated
Fancy Fruit and Vegetables
We Specialize in Fruit Baskets
Free Delivery
Tel. Mackensack 2—0192-0193
249 MAIN STREET

HEGER SERVICE
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
SERVING BERGEN COUNTY
RUTH. 2-8420

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

PHONE HOBOKEN 1129
Making Over and Recovering Hair Mattresses and Box Springs a Specialty.
EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High-Grade Bedding
and Upholstering of the Better Kind
1000 BLOOMFIELD ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Slip Covers to Order

IRVINGTON

Charles Beauty Shoppe
FEATURING
European Realistic Croquignole
Method of Permanent Waving
1007 SPRINGFIELD AVE., IRVINGTON, N. J.
TELEPHONE ESSEX 2-9132

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

CLEANERS CARTLEY AND DONNELLY DYERS
7 ZABRISKIE STREET Webster 4-4771

Paradise Barber Shop
2251 BOULEVARD NEAR BOYD AVENUE
Special
KREML SHAMPOO
All work done by proprietor

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln Street

Metropolitan Hardware Co.
722 BERGEN AVENUE
DOLLAR SALE on WEAREVER ALUMINUM
Values as high as $1.50 for $1.00

The Grace Shoppe
686 Bergen Avenue, near Duncan Avenue
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery Lingerie Novelties
Freda Malz, Prop.
Tel. Delaware 3-1940

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer Street Tel. Bergen 3-2426

BON PALATE CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
(Formerly Piercy's)
490 Bergen Ave., Corner Clinton Ave.
Tasty Food Candy Ice Cream
Pleasant Surroundings, Reasonable Prices
Orders delivered. Delaware 3-9059

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
White Rose
Corn..... 3 cans 40c
Whole Peeled Apricots..... 3 cans 50c
Libby Tomato Juice, $1.00 per doz.
177 Maplewood Ave. S. Or. 2-4300—4301—4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-8340 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

BEST BROTHERS
Selected Fresh Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Fresh Dressed Poultry, Homemade Mayonnaise and Sausage (in season).
Deliveries also in Millburn, Short Hills, South Orange, West Orange, Orange, East Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Summit and Chatham.
Millburn 6-0567 207 Sagamore Rd., Wyoming
PHONE 2-4011
GROCERIES
THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
W. W. MYERS, Prop.
Free Delivery Fine Quality Low Prices
Vegetables and Fruits
Large Assortment of Heinz Products

NATIONAL MARKETS
Quality Meats—Poultry—Fish
Vegetables and Groceries
331 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0735
233 HOLLYWOOD AVE., HILLSIDE, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
28 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8424

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon Dinner
77 Orange Road
MONT. 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

REGULAR CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
— HOLLAND'S —
567 So. Orange Avenue Phone Es. 3-1616

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main St. Orange, N. J.

"THERE'S NONE BETTER"
Mangieri Bros
ALL CREAM ICE CREAM
Made from dairy with Henry Becker & Son, Inc., Grade A extra heavy cream
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES
320 CENTRAL AVE. OR. 3-9642

EST 1906 OR. 3-8200
LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Housewares—Paints—Builders' Hardware
Walker Turner Tools

PASSAIC

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414

WHITE LAUNDRY, INC.
Passaic 3-0030—0031
20 Van Winkle Ave.
Passaic, N. J.
Called for and delivered anywhere within twenty miles.

PATERSON

H. METZ
Metz Arch Mode Footwear
"THE FINEST IN FOOTWEAR"
"Reasonably Priced"
203 MARKET STREET

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LEASING
RENTING
PROPERTY SERVICE
ELMON B. SEE
20-22 CHURCH ST.
PATERSON, N. J.
SHerwood 2-1130

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
11 CLARK ST. Tel. SHerwood 2-1540
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
GLEN ROCK CLIFTON
FAIRLAWN HAWTHORNE

GEO. W. WICKS
Fancy Fresh Vegetables
Fruit of Quality
Strictly Fresh Eggs
Fresh Ground Horse Radish Daily
11 FAIR STREET Tel. SHer. 2-2007

PLAINFIELD

Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

MARINE SHOP
PHONE
CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
627 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

FRESH MILK AND CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs Buttermilk—Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE. NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

Mrs. G. O. KELLER, Inc.
"The Original Keller"
CLEANERS and DYERS
Main Office and Plant
COR. SOUTH and LELAND AVENUES
Downtown Office, 129 Park Ave., Plainfield 6-0100
No Toll Charges—call WX-2100

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MIS SIMPLICITY
LASTIX GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Plfd., N. J.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

RIDGEFIELD PARK

CHARM MART BEAUTY PARLOR
Permanent waves to fit your individual needs done reasonably.
276 Cypress Ave., Bogota Hack. 2-3730

RIDGEWOOD

We invite our MONITOR friends to inspect our modern plant at
45 South Broad Street
BON-TON & J. J. Friedman, Inc.
CLEANERS, DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
Phone Ridge. 6-4400

Walk-Over
Shoes for Grown Folks and Pied Piper Shoes for Children
Jacobus Boot Shop
44 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

THE SUPERIOR MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
107 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Free Delivery Tel 6-2300

E. S. BARRY
Cash Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Phone Ridgewood 6-2830

Park Confectaurant
74 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Good Meals Served at Reasonable Prices
SUNDAY DINNERS 65c and $1.00

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg 6-2792 Open Evenings

Harper Method Shop
Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

WESTFIELD

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality — OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH — Service
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

KLINGERS MARKET
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
SOLD BY THE ABOVE
PHONE 2640—2641

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service
Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO. Inc
421-425 North Ave Phone Westfield 2-1020

E. L. INGRAM
Texaco Certified Service
226 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1166
We can best prove our appreciation by meriting your patronage.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
720 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

The App Beauty Parlor
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
832 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.
DIAL 6879

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET

The Halle Bros. Co
116-124 West Tenth Street
This Is the Final Week
of January Sales. Be sure to take advantage of Bedding Sales, January Corset Sale, Toilet Goods Specials and a Sale of Halle-Arch Shoes, at 6.95. Values these.

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Every Department offers January Clearance Sale Bargains

MONARCH
Food Products
CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
29 WEST 7TH STREET Phone 23-637

WEAVERS'S TEA ROOM
19 WEST 8 STREET
LUNCHES and DINNERS
Prepared under the supervision of
Mrs. Myrtle Ramsey

CLEARANCE SALES
of Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Topcoats, Trousers, Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes.
Splendid Reductions!
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

NEW and REBUILT TYPEWRITERS
All makes serviced and repaired
DAVIS TYPEWRITER COMPANY
8 WEST 9TH STREET 23-724

HARRISBURG

George N. Barnes
Second at State
Delivery to all parts of city Phone 8790

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE

Stromberg Carlson
Radios on Sale at
J. H. TROUPS
15 SO. MARKET SQUARE

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

Visit Our Soda Fountain
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
STETSON HATS FOR WOMEN
ARDMORE
11 East Lancaster Avenue

McIntyre's Quality Foods
at LOW PRICES
Our own make Chocolates and Bon Bons. 75c pound.
Chocolate and Vanilla Ice Cream, $1.00 qt.
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM
LUNCHES 45c DINNERS 75c
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

PITTSBURGH

ANNUITIES—INSURANCE
Carl B. Hathaway
KOPPERS BLDG. ATLANTIC 0400

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

F. H. BELL BARBER and BEAUTY SHOPPE
10 S. Fremont St., Bellevue, Pa. Linden 0404
Men's Haircutting 40c
Ladies' and Children's 25c
All branches of beauty culture
Work Guaranteed

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

Maytag Washer - regular $129.50
Model NOW $79.50
for limited time. Terms if desired.
GEO. S. HARDS CO.
1430 Potomac Ave., Dormont, Pa. Lehigh 1060
Authorized Dealer: Hoover Sweeper, Stromberg Carlson Radio, Kelvinator and Frigidaire.

READING

B. & J. SAYLOR
Fine Groceries
4th and Penn Sts.

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

Mobilgas, Mobiloil, U. S. Tires
Blue Seal Stations
Specialized Service

SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH *Proof* Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

The Chamberlain Products
Include furniture polish, clean all soap that doesn't remove paint—floor and furniture waxes, deodorizers, insect liquids
Made at the T. D. Chamberlain factory
1206 CEDAR AVENUE
Salesroom. 334-336 Adams Avenue

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

Buick — ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Essolene
Guaranteed Smoother Performance
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

Village Beautician
Eugene Permanent Wave
Sta-Rite Hair Pins Used
406 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 1085

Sewickley Valley Shoe Hospital
F-I-R-S-T C-L-A-S-S
Repairing Cleaning Dyeing Polishing
F. L. MACALUSO, Proprietor
412 BEAVER STREET

BOREM'S HARDWARE
"Across from the Theatre"
WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
We appreciate the patronage of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
CHESTER PIKE and PARK AVE
Swarthmore 1297

UPPER DARBY

WIENER'S RESTAURANT
Chestnut St. at Garrett Rd.
LUNCHES 35c LUNCHEON PLATTER 35c
DINNERS 60c and 75c
No change in prices on Sundays

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.
BLVD. 2525 *"Smiling Service"*

STEWART
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collection and Delivery

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLIES
SELECT MEATS
BUTTER EGGS
Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

"Atlas Way the Best Way"
Awnings Mattresses Renovated
Window Shades Furniture Upholstered
Slip Covers Repaired and Refinished
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
J. S. McMullen, Mgr.
Phone 11 Church Lane
Madison 2557 Fernwood, Pa.
Res. 854 Rundale Ave. Yeadon, Pa.

WILKINSBURG

CARRS QUALITY COAL
Penhurst 1600
Clean—Fine Ash—No Clinkers
202 Calwell-Graham Bldg. Wilkinsburg

YORK

SPECIAL OFFERING
FINEST SELECTED SEAL COATS $195
Made to Your Measure, Price....
YORK FUR SHOP
31 North George Street, York, Penna

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

DENVER, Colorado—5-room English cottage, garage, furnace; $2500 mortgage; for sale or trade for Southern California property. OWNER, E. C. Lutz, 4858 Oakwood, Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT—Property to exchange; submit your property giving all data, for groves, business, income or residence. KOCH, 225 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Be independent; increase your income showing unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's-children's wearing apparel to friends, neighbors; easy, pleasant spare time work; liberal commissions; no experience—no investment required; samples loaned; write for 15-day consignment plan and territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 373, Indianapolis, Ind.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, age 27, university trained, technical and sales experience, responsible position requiring technical understanding, either factory, office or sales. Box W-119, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FOR RENT from Feb. 15 to May 15, furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Charles River; if desired, general housework maid who knows apartment. C-1. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 42 Englewood Ave., or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m., from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

ATTRACTIVE, sunny suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; rent reasonable. Apply at the desk or phone Asp. 4200. Hotel Hampton Court, 1223 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK P. SCHENCK
General Civil Practice
Collections and Trials. Probate, Real Estate and Corporation Law
28 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-4114

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

CASH Paid for Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Watches and Jewelry. Hub. 8224
SAGER BROS. & CO.
333 Washington St., Boston, 6th floor to Rm. 616

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080

FOR SALE OR RENT

AUBURNDALE, MASS. — Single Colonial house; 7 rooms; tiled bath; sun parlor; reasonable. Tel. Stadium 8396.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and SELL China, Glass, Silver, Works of Art, Antiques. Brookline Furniture Exchange, Leo Kabatznick, 322 Washington St., Brookline, opposite Town Hall, LONgwood 8617.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HAIRDRESSERS wanted, experienced. Send full information in first letter to THE HOUSE OF SINGER, Beauty Parlor Supplies and Equipment, Pottsville, Pa.

WANTED — English trained infant's nurse about 30. Write fully, stating age, salary desired, experience, references. 114 Bay State Road, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED or unfurnished, 8-room house, 5 bedrooms, steam heat, garage, $75, in Arlington, N. J. X-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Well-appointed apartments, board optional; 2 minutes sea, theatre, Winter Garden. MRS. FROST, 33, Jevington Gdns.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON. The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea central, gas fires in bedrooms from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVE 2360

LONDON, BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS
Individual Attention Given
Rest assured, that if you send your best pal here, he will be in loving care. Dogs collected from any reasonable distance—the LONDON AREA being included, for which only a nominal charge is made. BOARDING FEE (which includes DAILY GROOMING, EXERCISE, HIGH GRADE CEREAL FOOD AND MEAT) is from 1/- to 2/6 per day, according to size.
Write to
THE HARECOTE KENNELS, Tel. Northiam 103
MILL CORNER, NORTHIAM, SUSSEX
Pedigree wire fox-terriers usually for sale.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel. Edgbaston 0644.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL seeking good service for the supply of Domestics apply to MRS. JUKES "RELIABLE" AGENCY, 368 Bearwood Rd., Birmingham.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PIPE organ, 2 manuals, 11 stops, partly second hand materials, in course of construction, suit small church; price, including electric blower, erection £235; also Bell American organ, 15 stops, good accompanying, voluntary and leading tone; first-class condition; price £18. Particulars HAYTER, Letchworth, Herts.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHERTSEY—Compact, well-built house, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms; all conveniences; main drainage, gas, electricity; garage; garden, tennis court; 18 miles London; freehold £1550 or would let. Apply Box M-2541, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WOODFORD WELLS, ESSEX—Modern cottage residence, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms; garage, tennis court, woodland garden, 1 acre; quiet road, open views. Box M-2545, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; chins and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office 3 days weekly or mornings and Saturdays. Murray Hill 2-5873, 551 Fifth Ave. (Room 2612).

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS, Plumbing and Heating New Installations and Repairs. Dependable Service. Covering Greater Boston.
50 Keith St., W. Roxbury, Mass. PAR. 6356-W

PRINTING

PRINTING — Every description, low prices, prompt service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Al. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Colonial, 8 rooms, baths; Country Club section; bank owned; easily financed; $12,800. R. S. DERBY, Wellesley. Tel. 2143.

ROOMS AND BOARD

READING, PA., Riverview Park—Large, well-furnished rooms overlooking river; home cooking, excellent water, well heated. MRS. J. L. MOYER, R. F. D. No. 2.

THE ELMS
Large corner room, private bath; other rooms. Discriminating clientele.
exceptional food. 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Tel. Jamaica 2654.
N. V. STROUGH, Mgr.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable furnished rooms, reasonable rates; tray breakfast if desired. MRS. DUNHAM, 191 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Com. 5834.

BOSTON—Sunny room in small apt. for woman; reasonable; elevator; 5 minutes The Mother Church; kitchen privileges. MISS DAVIS. Comm. 8800.

BOSTON—Sunny, attractive rooms overlooking The Mother Church park; business people preferred. 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 4. Tel. Com. 4939.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 2 and 4—Sunny rooms, well furnished, reasonable; transients; also housekeeping rooms. Tel. Com. 6291.

BOSTON, MASS.—Nice, square, outside room, near The Mother Church, 194 Huntington Ave., Suite 3. Tel. Com. 4009. Call after 2 p. m.

BOSTON, MASS., 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Near The Mother Church, furnished rooms; reasonable. Telephone Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9—Select rooms, elevator service. Telephone Com. 9115, MRS. ELLIS.

BOSTON, 91 St. James Ave.—Rooms 84 to 88; clean, warm house; fine tea room in basement.

NEW YORK CITY, Central Park West (93rd)—Large room facing park, private bath, sun, $14; medium $10; separate hall, 11th floor; men; private family, Riverside 9-1702.

NEW YORK CITY, 166 West 72nd St.—Large, light front, 2 closets, semi-private bath; exceptional; only guest woman; privileges; $7 weekly. Trafalgar 7-8564.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th (near transits)—Attractive rooms, refined surroundings; business people; light kitchen privileges. HUND, University 4-8891

N. Y. C., 601 W. 180th St.—Exceptionally clean, sunny, outside, private bath; convenient buses, subway. Apt. 35. Wash. Hgts. 7-8484.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED chauffeur-mechanic (colored) desires position; references. Write E. WRIGHT, 112 W. 138th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Bradhurst 2-4188.

POSITION in business with repeat, salary and commission; experienced salesman will appreciate interview. C-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, experienced teacher, wants position as companion-tutor to handicapped child, or as adult companion; references exch. C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT companion-secretary, experienced traveler, offers her services and is willing to travel. Write Box T-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOME loving woman, thoroughly experienced nursing, desires position housekeeper or nurse. X-6, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, N. Y. C.

NEAT colored girl wishes part time or cleaning offices; no Sundays; references. C-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHING at home, outdoor drying; plain sewing, or work by day. C-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PHILADELPHIA—Teacher; mathematics, English, history, science, geography; desires to help working people lacking fundamentals. LILLIAN JOHNSON, 20 N. Linden Avenue, Alden, Pa. Madison 2584-J.

TEACHER of singing, Manhattan and Brooklyn. CORA COOK, B. S. in music N. Y. U.; Nevins 8-9083, 436 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y.

TRANSPORTATION

L. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York Newark Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

HOUSES TO LET

SEAFORD, SUSSEX—Modern house to be let furnished; central; 4 bedrooms, nice garden, garage. Apply MRS. DAVIS, "Chale," Westdown Rd.

SEAFORD—Comfortably furnished small house, near sea; quiet; 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, inside and outside sanitation, separate bathroom, gas stoves, cooker, electric light, ideal boiler; garden; 2 guineas weekly until end of May; near Christian Science church. Apply first, DILLOWS, Fox Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex. Tel. 313.

TO LET, partly furnished or unfurnished interesting Queen Anne house adjoining the grounds of Claremont School, Surrey, with garden enclosed by high, bastioned walls; 2 reception, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.; centrally heated and every modern convenience; garage for 2 cars; owner's transfer compels let; low rent to careful tenants. Box M-2595, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WITNEY, OXON — Part of house, not required for service and reading rooms, consisting of 5 rooms, kitchen and outhouses; hot and cold water; also any part of 2 acres of garden, greenhouses and garage. THE CLERK, 60 High Street.

OPTICIANS

AN opportunity arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr N. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., F.I.O. consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft," Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Opportunity for rest, study, change; garden, car; individual attention. Preston 3321.

MIDDLETON SUSSEX — Guests received; pretty modern cottage, ½ acre garden, 2 minutes from sea. Box M-1088, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT

KENT—Man or woman fond of country wanted to cook and share in work of farmhouse where paying guests are taken; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2554, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Experienced Nannie required for twins aged 7 months; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2550, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

REFINED general required for South Wales; 2 in family except holiday time; Christian Scientist preferred; state age, experience and wages required. Box M-2553, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED business woman seeks activity, with Christian Scientists preferred; adaptable as companion (travel optional); saleswoman, or any position requiring initiative. Box M-2546, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED DRAPER, over 30 years in own business, seeks post, secretarial or other duties needing general knowledge or ability. J. D. B., Box M-2551, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SECRETARY-COMPANION, single lady, 37, good French, German, typing, teaching and literary qualifications, seeks any suitable post; domesticated and adaptable; travelling or otherwise; with Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2549, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PRINTING

FIRST-CLASS certified craftsmen. THE MITCHAM JUNCTION PRESS, commercial printers, 76 London Rd., Mitcham Junction, Surrey.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTSEA Studringham Hotel Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering lift, night porter Phone Portsmouth 1863

RIDING INSTRUCTION

HORSE management as a career; resident pupils taken at beautiful country house in Kent; full course of equitation and stable management. Box M-2373, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LEATHERHEAD, SURREY — Country house to be let or sold; 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms; lovely, well-laid-out garden with tennis court. Apply W. GRAINGER, 68 Queens Road, Bayswater, London, W. 2.

NEAR CARDIFF
TO LET OR FOR SALE
SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE
(8 rooms) with Cottage *(4 rooms)*
Delightful position on Main Road
Bus route to City (4 miles)
1¼ acres Freehold. Orchard and garden. Village Church, Post Office and Police Station close by.
To Let £125. For Sale £2250
Apply Box M-2548, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PARSONS, WELCH & COWELL
ESTATE AGENTS. AUCTIONEERS. ETC.
128 HIGH ST., SEVENOAKS PHONE 36

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle (CO) LTD
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

D. Theeuwissen
Ladies' Hair Specialist
11, The Arcade, Exeter
Exeter
Phone, 3191
All leading toilet preparations stocked.

PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
FOOTWEAR of ery Description
12 PALACE AVENUE Tel. 5686

N. BRAUND & SON
Drapers and Milliners
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
22-24 Victoria St Est. 1883 Tel. 5611

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

For Reliable Grocery
SLADE & SONS
Abbey Stores, Torquay
Ask for Jacob's Biscuits

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Maison Stephens et Cie Ltd.
66 Union St., Torquay Phone 3609
77 Fore St., Brixham Phone 99

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
ANNUAL WHITE SALE
During First 10 Days of February
4a, 5 and 6 Strand Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

T. L. Harding & Sons
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
10-16 Market St. Phone 2279

N.C. WIDDOWSON
ESTATE AGENT. AUCTIONEER
Country Properties. Town Houses.
FLEET STREET PHONE 4241

C. L. COLES
WATERLOO DAIRY
47 ELLACOMBE ROAD Phone 2165
Try Our Pasteurized Milk in Glass

COALS
Phone 2589
CAVES
Coal Merchants
(Opp. Torre Sta.)
TORQUAY

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
(Late L. Phillips)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
68 and 69 FLEET STREET Phone 2337
Shoe fitting by X-RAYS
Agent for JAEGER All-Wool Clothing

BURRIDGE & SONS
FRUITERERS, FLORISTS AND GREENGROCERS
Phone 3734 8 Victoria Parade

Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot.
PHONE 2818

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 REDDENHILL ROAD 7 FORE ST.
BABBACOMBE ST. MARY CHURCH
Tel. 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

H. CRUSE
Builder and Decorator
WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
173 Windsor Road. Phone 3534

DORSET

POOLE AND DISTRICT

WALTERS' GARAGE
All makes of cars supplied
Repairs by expert mechanics
Car Painting and Renovating
Batteries for
Exide Cars and Wireless
Bournemouth Road, Parkstone Tel. 705

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

CHARLES Ltd.
44, 45, 46 BROADMEAD
Est. 1860 Phone 25670 BRISTOL

for Guaranteed Furniture, Carpets, Rugs Linoleums, "Buovant" Upholstery, "Staples" Mattresses, 'Lloyd Loom' Products "Divanette" Bed-Settees
Complete House Furnishers
Early Delivery of Furnishing Fabrics of Charm and Distinction
at
TAYLOR'S *in the Green*
BRISTOL PHONE 20225
CAFE, Second Floor

EVERYTHING FLORAL
LUKE ROGERS & SONS
(Member F. T. D. A.)
NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS
101 Whiteladies Road, Clifton Phone 35269
and at Warwick Road, Redland, and Stokes Lane, Westbury

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

MARSH'S
BACK TO SCHOOL OUTFITS
For Boys and Girls
86, 90, 92 WHITELADIES RD., CLIFTON

MUNDY & CO.
CUT GLASS, CHINA and EARTHENWARE, PYREX COOKING GLASS
Special attention given to Replacements and Matchings
68 Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
For Garden, Home and Holiday

CHELTENHAM

LANCE'S
JOHN LANCE & CO. LTD. CHELTENHAM
Fashion Specialists • General Drapers • House Furnishers

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

CHELTENHAM
(Continued)

Fruits Canned in Syrup
or Dried
Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Nectarines, Plums (Prunes), Figs
Make Many Ideal Dishes
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/94 WINCHCOMBE ST. Phone 2733

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
Late OKEYS
18 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd (Ph. 8000) Avenue Rd

RENEE DURANT
Court Dressmaker
Ready-to-Wear Dresses and Coats
Also individual Gowns, Suits, etc., made on the premises. Fuller figures specially studied.
71 Poole Rd., Bournemouth West Ph. 2639

COLLENET & CO.
13 and 2A THE ARCADE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers and Perfumers
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Tel. 2016

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

SHOP AT—
HANDLEYS
EVERYTHING that is useful for the home and everything that is fashionable to wear all under one roof.
Handleys is a place of interest, of cheerfulness and wonderful values.

ROEDA
TAILORS and Outfitters
for particular men and women
Rowe & Edmonds Ltd
55 PALMERSTON RD SOUTHSEA

F. JAMES
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS
of every description
2a Albert Road, SOUTHSEA
Phone 4867

Knight & Lee's
Reliable Drapers
SOUTHSEA

KENT

BROMLEY

"I got what I wanted at"—
Medhurst's
of BROMLEY
F. MEDHURST LTD
BROMLEY, KENT, ENGLAND
The House for fashions and furnishings.

Tel. Ravensbourne 0528, 0529, 0530
URIDGE'S STORES
27 & 29 Widmore Rd.
25 Masons Hill, Bromley
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
DECORATIONS. Window Cleaning
Builders and Contractors
E. A. VICKERS & SON Ltd.
16 London Lane, Bromley
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

THE KNITWEAR SPECIALIST
FORBES PATERSON
5 London Road, Bromley
Our Knitwear stock is always New and Interesting. (Also Gowns, Maids' and Children's Frocks.)

BOYS' CLOTHING
ALFRED PARSONS
38 and 39 High Street (Ravensbourne 0302)

Braemar
RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSFELL PARADE
HIGH STREET BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

CANTERBURY

ELISE
(Late of MARSHALL & SNELGROVE London)
specialises in
MEDIUM and LARGE SIZES
FROCKS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
MILLINERY
EXCLUSIVE SPORTS WEAR
6 ST. GEORGE'S PLACE

DYERS and CLEANERS
BEASLEYS
22-24 Stour Street Telephone 233
Branch Offices
47 St. Georges Place, 41a St. Peters St.

SEVENOAKS

FRENCH'S DAIRIES
26 and 156 LONDON ROAD
Only the Best Dairy Produce
Agent for NEVILLE'S BREAD

A. V. CRAZE
93 HIGH STREET Phone 358
Florist, Fruiterer & Greengrocer
All Floral Designs

KENT

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 Cars Loose Ups.
Open Day and Night

Rock-Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR RD. TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1872 Phone 1085

Houses and Estates
BRACKETT & SONS
Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers
27 and 29 High St., Tunbridge Wells, and 34 Craven St., London, W. C. 2.

LINDSAY HERMITAGE Ltd.
53 HIGH STREET
TUNBRIDGE WELLS Phone 220
for
PIANOS, RADIOS and GRAMOPHONES

Walter C. Raiswell
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers
And also Carr's Biscuits and Carson's Chocolates. 21 and 22 Mt. Pleasant. Phone 662

May We Be
Your Stationers
Your Booksellers
GOULDEN & CURRY
59-61 HIGH STREET

J. RAWSON & SON Ltd.
Automobile Engineers
Authorised Sales and Service Depot for Austin, Morris, Vauxhall, Talbot and Essex Cars
Phone 1460-1

WHITSTABLE

WINDYRIDGE LTD
Gowns, Millinery, Ladies' Tailor
Agent for Henry Heath Hats
10 OXFORD ST. Phone 34

NORFOLK

NORWICH

PRINTING of every description
NOBBS & GOATE
Smallgate, Beccles, Suffolk (Tel. 58)
and Loddon, Norfolk (Tel. 21)

WROXHAM

For INSURANCE
in all branches
consult
FRANK HORNE
OF WROXHAM, NORFOLK

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

LILIAN ROSE
GOWNS and MILLINERY
for All Occasions
Coats, Costumes, Blouses
Knitwear and Hose
THE ARCADE, Cornmarket
Tel. Oxford 3328

Elliston & Cavell, Ltd.
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

All the Books You Require Supplied by F. A. Wood
22 and 23 Broad Street
Also Fountain Pens and Stationery
Phone 2411

SOMERSET

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Your Custom Solicited
B. S. POTTER
GROCER and PROVISION MERCHANT
42 Upper Church Road
West super-Mare
Prompt Delivery *Personal Attention*

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS
HOME-MADE SWEETS
CHOCOLATES, ETC.
BROUGHT TO YOUR HOME
ANY DISTANCE WITHIN 8 MILES OF
PARR'S
3 Craigen Ave., Addiscombe, Croydon

Gunstones
BISCUITS
Phone Addiscombe 2140

PHONE: FAIRFIELD 4300
SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19 LONDON ROAD CROYDON
Also at 26 GEORGE STREET
We greatly appreciate your custom.

THE HOUSE OF SAVAAGE
GEORGE ST., CROYDON
for
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS and INTERIOR PAINTING and DECORATING

Smith & Wilson
15 George St Tel. Croydon 0228
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents
Ladies' Gloves a Speciality

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
(Props. W. W. Knights)
T

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT
(Continued)

HOME-MADE CAKES
The Paragon
220 High St., CROYDON

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Don't Forget
WE STOCK ALL FOODS AND APPLIANCES FOR YOUR PETS
ALSO EVERYTHING REQUIRED FOR YOUR GARDENS
Let us quote you prices. Seed Catalogue sent on application.
THORNTON & STIMPSON
CORN AND SEED MERCHANTS
The Market Place, Kingston on Thames, Phones Kingston 1420 and 0479
The Nurseries, Surbiton, Emberbrook 2707

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
Make a habit of visiting the Tudor Restaurant for your meals
KINGSTON 1001

Printing and Bookbinding
T. J. S. Guilford & Co., Ltd.
47 LONDON ROAD
KINGSTON ON THAMES
TELEPHONE NO. KINGSTON 0752

Why Not the Best?
as supplied by:—
WILCOX & SON, Butchers, of Kingston-on-Thames, Claygate, Ditton and Weston-Green

EVELYN ANNE Ltd.
(E. A. Villiers & V. E. Boultbee)
GOWNS, MILLINERY, SPORTS WEAR
18 Claremont Road, Surbiton
Telephone Elmsbridge 3474

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & Works: Richmond, SURREY

WRIGHT BROS. LTD.
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
For FASHIONS, FURNITURE, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING. RICHMOND, SURREY.
Early Closing Day Wednesday. Luncheon & Tea Restaurant

IRONMONGERY
G. J. DODGE
21 KING STREET, TWICKENHAM
Tel. Popes Grove 3123
ALL HEATING APPLIANCES
ELECTRIC LAMPS

FOR
COALS, COKE or COALITE
Try
WILLIAM FUNGE
F. W. DAWS, Proprietor
Southern Railway Depot, HOUNSLOW
Phone Heunslow 0019

For All the Best Brands of CHOCOLATES ❦ TOFFEE
go to
T. C. WEEDON
260 UPPER RICHMOND ROAD
EAST SHEEN. Tel. PROspect 3974 and
145A Church Rd., Barnes, Tel. Riverside 2464
You will be more than satisfied.

Tel. Park 7211 — Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S 103 WALMER ROAD — LAUNDRY North Kensington W. 10
TRY OUR ECONOMY SERVICE

SUTTON

Visit Our New Premises
The Crown Library
F. J. CATES & SON
Booksellers and Stationers
5 GROVE ROAD — SUTTON

J. R. TRIBE
Groceries and Provisions
Vegetarian Foods Stocked
131 HIGH STREET SUTTON 255

Print Seller—Picture Framer
O. W. ANNETTS
159 HIGH STREET
Tel. Sutton 990 — Estab. 1867
ARTIST MATERIALS

SUSSEX

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Longleys
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
ST. LEONARDS ROAD

E. Hughes
PURVEYOR of HIGH CLASS MEATS
44 SACKVILLE ROAD
PHONE 593 BEXHILL

J. H. TURK
FISHMONGER, POULTERER and GAME DEALER
Our Speciality local caught Fish.
Sackville Corner
Phone: Bexhill 302 — Sackville Road

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY and SAFETY RAZORS
Price list on application.
J. IRELAND
CUTLER and SILVERSMITH
203a Western Road, Brighton

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association, Ltd
Phone 2253 — Telegrams Stores B'ton
LARGEST DEPARTMENTAL STORE ON SOUTH COAST
ALL DEPARTMENTS
Highest Quality—Lowest Prices
HOVE

SUSSEX

BRIGHTON AND HOVE
(Continued)

Best & Nunn
7, Dyke Road, Seven Dials, Hove.
ALL YOUR RADIO and ELECTRICAL NEEDS
Phone Hove 3368

A. W. PELL
Furnisher and Upholsterer
33, Upper North Street, Brighton
Telephone: 4914 Brighton

HETHERINGTON'S
—LTD.—
Drapery and Outfittting
Millinery
China and Hardware
WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

CORSETS, CORSELETTES and BELTS of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
Mrs. M. Rudledge
12 Western Road, Brighton

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

Tel.: HASTINGS 532. — Established 1870
Family Butcher
T. A. Powell
177 Queen's Rd. Hastings
Home Dressed English and Scotch Meat

JOHNSON'S
For STATIONERY for OFFICE and HOME
AGENTS FOR WATERMAN PEN
34 King's Road — Phone 1973

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS
SUSSEX COUNTRY PROPERTIES
Business Transfer Agents
WATSON & CO.
Established 1877
11 HAVELOCK ROAD — Tel. 372

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Ladies' Fashion Wear
WORTHING
Telephone 1320

BRAY & SON
BUTCHERS
Established 1834
30 Warwick Street — Telephone 329

HIGH-CLASS BAKERS
Knowles & Son Ltd.
7 CHAPEL ROAD
Branches:
Broadwater, Worthing and West Worthing

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM

BE SHOD IN STYLE AND COMFORT
CANTILEVER SHOE STORE
11 PICCADILLY NEW STREET BIRMINGHAM

COAL
Best House Qualities—Lowest Prices
Delivered anywhere in the District
Boston's Colliery Offices
25 PARADISE STREET, BIRMINGHAM

D. BARKER
Post Office, Gravelly Lane, Erdington
Newsagent. Stationery.
Greaseproof Paper. Lunch Paper, etc.

A. B. SEARS Ltd.
(Tel. C. 3652)
39 Carrs Lane (2 doors from High St.)
Classic Tailors

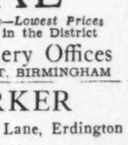
S. CHILD
10 BULL STREET BIRMINGHAM
Specialist in
WATCHES, CLOCKS and DIAMOND RINGS

HENRI LEDURRE
HAIR SPECIALIST
PERMANENT WAVING
68 HIGH STREET — Tel. Midland 5213
Proprietor, SYDNEY A. CHILD

DALE END RADIO
Complete Radio & Electrical Installations
26 Dale End B'ham.
Phone Central 6923.

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Permanent Waving
Macdonald (Pure Steam System) 40/-
Olgaard (Sachet System) From 21/-
O. M. Westwood
56 BIRMINGHAM RD.
Phone 1770
(Opposite Cottage Hospital)
Also at Vesey House Ph. 1461 (Opp. Lloyds Bank)



Day and Night Service
Wylde Green Garage
Phone 2124 Sutton Coldfield

WALES

CARDIFF

SAMUEL HALL LIMITED CARDIFF
PICTORIAL REVIEW EXCELLA & BUTTERICK PAPER PATTERNS
FREE CUTTING SERVICE

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Perfect for Pins

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

IN THE middle of the dining table of the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American elm), Boston Common, was a large English walnut. In his chair closely abutting the table sat Roger P. Scroggins, leaning on his elbows, since it was not forbidden so to sit between breakfast and lunch, or between lunch and dinner, or between dinner and breakfast. He was looking at the walnut. The Scroggins eyes shone with delight. Now and again the Scroggins paws were rubbed together. This expressed satisfaction and delight. "A beauty!" said Scroggins to himself. He rubbed his paws. "I say it and I know. It's a beauty."

He leaned over and rolled the walnut about. It was fat and rolled with that fat hesitating roll of all well-filled nuts. He picked it up when it reached the edge of the table and held it in his arms. Then he rocked it to and fro and put it back on the table. Anyone acquainted with the Scroggins ways would have seen that the venerable squirrel was leading up to something.

Finally, he reached the something. He took the walnut from the table, put his teeth to it, and, inserting his capable front tooth, the largest and sharpest one, gently pried the walnut open. Looking inside, he saw the butterfly-shaped meats nestling in their beds and was more than pleased.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"It's a beauty," said Scroggins.

"Ah-h-h-h-h!" he said. "When I said 'beauty' I meant 'be-e-u-ty!'"

Tenderly the illustrious squirrel forced the shells apart, now and then using his teeth to cut through the brown membranes. At long last the twin meats lay on the table. The two empty shells looked up at him sadly. He went to the cupboard and took a small glass dish. In it he placed the nut meats and, holding them in the air daintily, he went into the kitchen.

"My dear," he said to Mrs. Scroggins. "A treat!" Mrs. Scroggins thanked him kindly and said she guessed she'd put hers away and use it in a cake. "But eat yours, my dear," she said.

Her husband said he would, and he did. After finishing the last morsel, he rubbed his paws, bowed to his wife and said he'd be back for supper. His wife laughed. "And when haven't you?" she added. He agreed that usually he was apt to be home by supper time.

As Scroggins passed the table on his way to his hat and cane, he saw the nut shells. They seemed so empty. An idea burst upon him. He ignored his hat and cane and went to the cupboard. Back he came with some pieces of cloth. He laid out the cloth and climbed on the edge of the table. He picked up one nut shell and turned it this way and that, studying it carefully, then he put his sharpest teeth to it and, turning the shell this way and that way, trimmed the edge of it until it was as smooth as birch bark. The Scroggins eyes glistened as they regarded the result.

"Ah-h-h-h!" said the noted squirrel, and picked up the first bit of cloth. Carefully he stuffed it inside the shell. He stuffed the second piece inside just as carefully, and a third, and a fourth. Then he smoothed out the last piece, a thick, felt-like piece, and spread it over the stuffed pieces, tucking in the sides as neatly as a well-made bed. The cover was purple. It showed up the gold in the shell and the finished work was indeed good to look upon and Scroggins did much looking, turning his handiwork around and around.

Finally, he took it in his two paws and tiptoed into the kitchen.

"Back so early!" said Mrs. S. "You came in so quietly, I didn't hear the door open and close." She caught sight of the nutshell. "What's that?" she said, naturally.

"For you, my dear," said Scroggins, bowing.

Mrs. S. took it, smiled and curtsied.

"What's it for?" she said; and then, as if in reply, took from her apron a pin and stuck it into the stuffed cloth.

"You've guessed correctly, my dear," said her husband. "You'll find it practically perfect for pins!"

They both laughed and laughed; and Scroggins hunted until he found a pin with a black head and another with a pink head and another with a blue head. With all of the pinheads winking from the shell, it was quite clear that Scroggins was right.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Preposition after "immune" (F. A.)—The inquirer submits evidences of the modern tendency to use the preposition "to" after "immune." According to the best-cultured usage, one is "immune from" certain maladies, not "immune to."

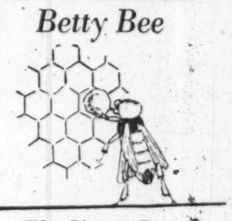
"To" or "for" (Mrs. E. F. S.)—The correspondent asks which preposition is preferred in the following: "The meeting is now open to (for) experiences, testimonies, and remarks. . . ." Use "for."

"Interval" and "elapse" (Mrs. E. F. S.)—The correspondent writes:

> Is it correct to say: "An interval of 15 minutes will elapse between the two meetings"? Can an "interval"—a space or gap—elapse, glide away? It would be very easy to recast the statement, making it: "There will be an interval of 15 minutes between the two meetings"; or if one is loath to part with "elapse," it could be made to read: "Fifteen minutes will elapse between the two meetings."

Either of the proposed substitutes is better than the original.

Betty Bee



The Young Bee

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR last story dealt with the birth of the bee. We left it, newly born, preening itself on the comb. It would be unjust to accuse Baby Bee of vanity. She knew that her "feathers" should be combed and tidied, and she was doing for herself what our mothers did for us, when we were very little—only they used warm water, soothing powders and soft brushes.

Baby Bee had no recollection of those formative days spent in the comb cell. Nurse Bee could have told her how, for four days after the egg was laid she had ministered to it daily, covering it with a predigested food composed of honey and pollen, in order that the larva might find sustenance as soon as it came from the shell.

Nurse Bee could have told her other interesting things: that the cocoon wrapped worm had been sealed into its cell for a period of 10 days; that the material used to seal her in had not been the pure bees' wax of the comb, but a specially prepared mixture of wax, pollen, bee hair; and silken threads from discarded cocoons, and that this combination sealed the cell effectively, but was slightly porous, so as to admit needed air.

Betty Bee and her sisters were not demonstrative. They paid little or no attention to the new borns, yet we know that they rejoiced in the constant additions to the colony.

Students of bees and their habits have a way of finding out many secrets of the hive. Keepers have kept young bees out of the hive for a period of time, whereupon the workers showed a marked lack of interest in their work. Then brood comb was introduced, and baby bees began making their appearance. Immediately the older bees became more active and displayed a new enthusiasm.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"Each graduate (of a department or school of journalism) ought to have in the knapsack of his mind the baton of the editor and publisher," said the chairman of a recent committee named by the American Society of Newspaper Editors to study educational training for newspaper work.

Newspapers are compelled to be critics of business, morals, education, the drama, government, etc. Newspapers should be edited and managed by critics possessing character, intelligence, and education.

Curtiss D. Macdougall, author of "Reporting For Beginners," 1932, was formerly head of the courses in journalism at Lehigh University.

George B. Parker, editor-in-chief, Scripps-Howard newspapers, has the editorial direction of newspapers in 25 cities.

Strickland Gilliland, lecturer, and writer of humorous stories and verse, has been a free lance writer since 1906.

Robert Paine Scripps, president and treasurer, E. W. Scripps Company, editorial director since 1917 of the Scripps-Howard and Scripps-McRea Newspapers, was a reporter and newspaper correspondent at the age of 16.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

230

It was one of those swell breakfasts said the student. Ham, bacon, steak, liver, eggs, and etc. was served and believe me one cannot refrain scarcely from praising that kind of a host

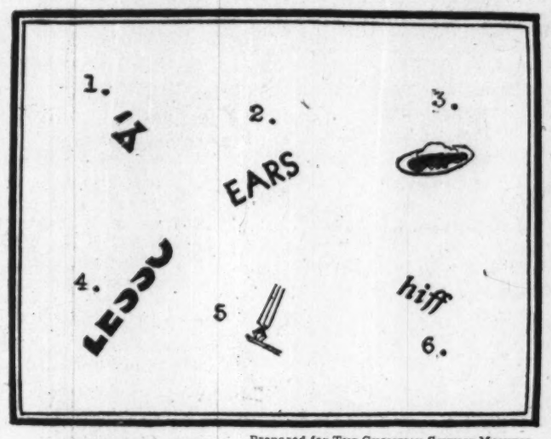
Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

EDUCATION begins the gentleman; but reading, good company, and reflecting must finish him.—LOCKE.

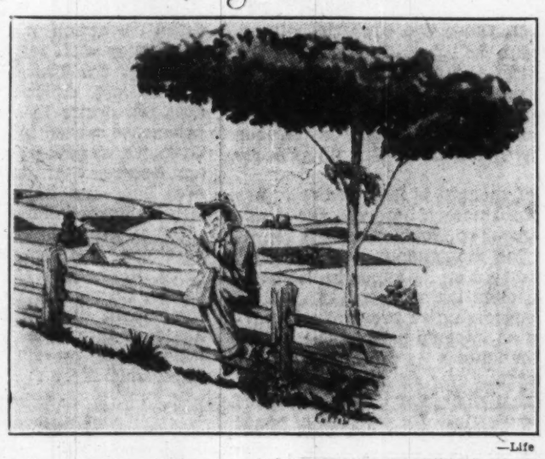
Ad-O-Grams



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Members of families are invited to compete to see which one can identify them all first.

In Lighter Vein



—Life

The vacationing subway rider snatches a look at his newspaper.

Today's Limerick

A man who was brought to a/c.
Regarding a certain a/m.
Discovered too late
It pays to be straight
For honesty's still para/m.

Private

A man in the pit of the theater was annoyed by continual conversation in the row behind.

"Excuse me," he said, "but we can't hear a word that's being said."

"Oh," replied the talkative one, indignantly. "And is it any business of yours what I'm telling my wife?" —*Tit-Bits.*

Can You Hear Them?

"Well, I've always understood that these vacuum cleaners I am selling were the best on the market, but perhaps they aren't, after all."

"I'm not saying it's all your fault for crushing my mudguard. I'm not a good driver myself."

"Yes, I did borrow a book from you. I remember now. I've got half a dozen of your books at home, and a couple of novels Jones lent me about three years ago, too."

"That vase? Well, ma'am, I was wondering whether to go out with the baker or the milkman tonight, and I dropped it, just careless like."

"So the radio won't work at all now, eh? I'm not surprised. As a matter of fact, I really don't know any more about radio sets than you do, old boy."—*London Opinion.*

From Uncle Sam's Mail

Some of the letters which are pouring into Washington by the ton, asking for work or to be put on the "relief" rolls, exhibit some unintentional humor. Here are just a few; they are not the funniest but give the idea:

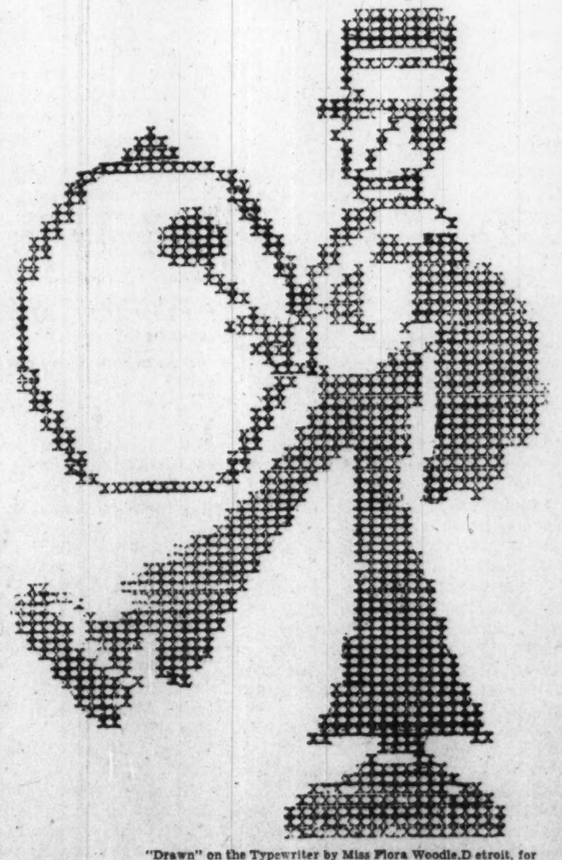
"I have a young baby and he is my only means of support."

"I am writing this to find out why I have not received my elopement money."

"I wish you would look over the list of 'forgotten men' and see if my name is there."

"Please send me $100 by wire, as my landlady threatens to throw me out on the street."—*Pathfinder.*

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Flora Woodle, Detroit, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"One thing about the question of beating a drum," says the office boy, "people get to hear both sides of it."

The Children's Corner

A Belated Gift (A G. O. B. Story)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT CHRISTMAS time Tad Moore, whose garden name, as perhaps you remember, was Carrots, had $1.75 in a little purse of his very own. And now, some weeks after Christmas, it was still there. He had earned it last summer, helping Jack Beanstalk's father on his little ice and coal wagon, while Jack was in the country at Mr. Smith's, helping John the gardener.

Tad had earned $2 every week and had given it all to Gran, who needed the money to help buy his food and clothing. But each week she had given Tad 25 cents of it for his own. He did think that was good of Gran, for she had much to do with her money. The first week he had spent the quarter for seeds, for he was going to take care of Jack's garden while Jack was away. He had bought carrot seeds and seeds of the cardinal climber. The cardinal climber he had trained up the wall in the garden to Gran's window, and the carrot seeds he had planted for old Dobbin, who drew the little ice and coal wagon around the narrow crowded streets. The seeds grew and there were many carrots. Dobbin did love them, and Tad did love Dobbin!

But Tad had not spent any more of his money, and so he still had $1.75 in his little old purse. Why do you suppose he hadn't spent it, especially at Christmas time when most people spend money for gifts? The reason was that he wanted to spend it for Dobbin, but he didn't quite know how, for Dobbin didn't belong to him, but to Jack Beanstalk's father.

At Christmas time he watched the truck from the Animal Rescue League, as the men drove it about, giving Christmas dinners to many horses. They had given one to Dobbin—a lovely treat of apples and carrots and grain. Tad's heart warmed when he saw it, but he still didn't know how to spend his money.

Finally, one busy Saturday during the holidays, Jack's father asked Tad to go with him on the wagon again, for Jack couldn't go. It was a very cold day, and Tad was glad to have warm mittens and shoes as he held the reins or helped about the wagon. It was so cold that Dobbin had his blanket on all day. Tad helped to button it around him, and he noticed how very old and patched it was.

"The patches only make it warmer," said Jack's father, as they drove along.

Tad knew that, of course, but how he did wish that Dobbin could have a fine new bright blanket, such as he saw on some other horses! And then he knew what he wanted to do with his money, and he spoke up bravely to Jack's father.

"Mr. Martin," he said, "would you let me buy Dobbin a new blanket? It would look fine, and nothing's too good for that horse," he added.

Mr. Martin turned and looked down at the eager boy. "Would you want to spend your money on my horse?" he asked.

"Yes, I would," said Tad sturdily. "You let me drive him—and wouldn't he look fine!" he added eagerly.

"Now that's just what Jack says," said Mr. Martin slowly. "I'd like Dobbin to have a new blanket, myself, but I can't quite manage it alone. If you and Jack each gave 50 cents toward it, I think I could do it. What do you say?" he added with a twinkle in his eye.

"All right," said Tad joyfully.

So Dobbin got his new blanket, and Tad thought there wasn't a horse in town as fine as Dobbin when he wore it.

"It isn't every boy," said Mr. Martin that evening, as he talked the matter over with his wife and Jack, "it isn't every boy that would want to spend his money on another man's horse."

"Tad's all right," said Jack proudly, "he belongs to the G. O. B. (Garden of Boys) now, and he loves Dobbin. He raised carrots for him last summer."

"Any boy that loves animals like that is all right," said Mrs. Martin, "and Dad will make it up to Gran."

"Gran can use an extra bag of coal now and then, I'll warrant," said Mr. Martin, "and I'm going to see that she gets it."

["Come Play" is postponed until next Wednesday.]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. If is paid for each item accepted.]

Raising Geese

A WOMAN in our town has added considerably to her family's income by raising geese. She sells them in pairs to persons who wish to raise them; and she marketed a large number at Thanksgiving and Christmas. She sold the feathers at a good price also. Geese are raised by her very inexpensively as she has a good range and home-grown feed, so the money received is mostly profit. E. B. D.

Fixing Clocks

A BOY who had always enjoyed tinkering around clocks in need of repair has found this hobby a source of supply for a year. He not only earns a substantial amount repairing clocks, but through this experience he has learned much about the varieties and ages of clocks. His charges are very moderate and each satisfied customer recommends another. E. B. Z.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Seventy

WE READ in Luke 10:1 that "the Lord appointed other seventy also," in addition to the original twelve apostles. It is of interest to note that in the Old Testament "seventy men of the elders of Israel" were set apart to "bear the burden of the people" with Moses (Num. 11:16f). Again, according to the computation of the Jews, the world was made up of 70 nations—fourteen descended from Japheth, thirty from Ham, and twenty-six from Shem (Gen. 10)—a fact which many commentators cite in connection with the wide-flung mission of the "seventy" mentioned by Luke.

Indeed, throughout the Bible this particular number appears to be regarded as of peculiar significance, for we read of the seventy descendants of Jacob (Ex. 1:5), the seventy years of exile (Jer. 25:11), and other similar references.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

World's Largest Street Railway

Detroit claims the largest municipal railway system in the world.

Loganberry

The first loganberry was produced by Judge J. H. Logan in 1881, who experimented with fruits as a hobby in California.

Oslo Not New Name

Oslo, Norway, is not a new name for Christiania. It was that city's name about 900 years ago, and was changed to Christiania by King Christian, who rebuilt the city after destruction had fallen upon it about 600 years ago.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'One Good Turn'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

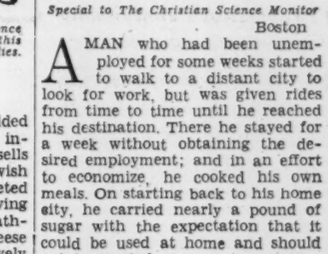
Boston

A MAN who had been unemployed for some weeks started to walk to a distant city to look for work, but was given rides from time to time until he reached his destination. There he stayed for a week without obtaining the desired employment; and in an effort to economize, he cooked his own meals. On starting back to his home city, he carried nearly a pound of sugar with the expectation that it could be used at home and should not be wasted.

This man would never indicate his desire for a lift, always letting the offer come spontaneously from some kind-hearted motorist. He had walked some distance, however without such an offer, when he came to a filling station and decided he would ask the attendant for a drink of water. The woman in charge, during their conversation, told the traveler that her income had been swept away, and that among other privations she did not even have sugar for warm drinks. Here was an immediate need, and he gladly gave the woman his sugar.

He had not continued far along the road before a motorist asked if he was the man who was walking to ——, adding that he would be glad to take him there. He explained that the woman at the gasoline pump had told him about the gift of the sugar and of her wish that the man's kindness might be rewarded with a ride to his home.

Junior Cross-Word No. 86



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Mechanical.
8— —— and cos.
9—Suffix used to form adjectives.
10—Article.
11—Devoured.
13—Musical note.
14—Domestic animal.
15—Cent (abbr.).
17—To chop.
18—Not paired with another.
19—Southern state (abbr.).
21—Jefferson City is capital of this state (abbr.).
22—Tantalum (abbr.).
24—Secret agent.
26—You and I.
27—Girl's name
29—Japanese coin.
30—Falls together suddenly.

Down

1—Without feeling.
2—Vase.
3—Towards.
4—Witty saying.
5—Musical note.
6—Theory.
7—Longfellow wrote "The —— Hour."
11—Cutting tool.
12—Established Church (abbr.).
14—Night bird.
16—In addition.
20—While.
21—Belonging to me.
23—Bustle.
25—Vegetable.
26—Tiny.
28—Adjective suffix.
29—Steamship (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Spoils System vs. Social Reform

TODAY the United States has a reform government based on the spoils system. Naturally embarrassments arise. The last few days some have come to public attention. First was President Roosevelt's plain hint that members of the Democratic National Committee should not practice law before departments of the Government. Men holding certain party posts were to stop seeking contracts or concessions from federal agencies.

But once it had been raised, this questioning of the propriety of mixing party politics and government business spread rapidly and uncomfortably. It quickly reached regions the President had scarcely intended. One was the office of the Postmaster-General, unofficial headquarters of the chairman of the Democratic National Committee and of the New York State Democratic Committee.

Mr. Farley's triune task had become increasingly awkward. He had been suggesting to national committeemen that their legal activities in the federal departments might embarrass the Government. Yet he was himself not only head of the national committee, but actually head of a department. Unofficially it was announced that Mr. Farley would resign his national committee post, and, less ostentatiously, the date was set for next November. That is a long time.

Then Congress jumped in. Senator Vandenberg of Michigan introduced a bill intended to prevent the levying of an informal tax on public employees for party purposes. It does not touch the abuse of men holding government positions soliciting party funds from private individuals. Nor does it attempt to prevent a hundred and one other known abuses such as the buying of tariff favors with campaign contributions, abuses which center on Congress itself.

Lately one Senate committee has been hearing some very strange stories concerning the awarding of air-mail and shipping contracts under the Hoover Administration. And in fairness to Mr. Farley it should be recalled that it has been a habit of both parties to make the Postmaster-General the party's paymaster-general to settle with jobs the political debts incurred in every campaign.

Mr. Farley has had an unusually hard task. After a twelve-year famine of federal jobs for Democrats, the rush of the faithful to the feed trough has been especially hard to withstand. Some fellow Cabinet members have not been overly sympathetic. Miss Perkins and Mr. Ickes especially have been very slow to recognize the superior qualifications of Democrats recommended by the Postmaster-General. And it is reported these Secretaries have had White House support. Also the President's excellent idea of enlisting "brain trusters," men of expert but nonpartisan knowledge, in the service of the Government, has not eased the problem.

Other new factors have further aggravated the Postmaster-General's difficulties. The recovery program has launched the Government into business on a gigantic scale. He must be not only the party paymaster but "personnel adviser" for a dozen governmental corporations exercising unprecedented powers over private business and engaged in distributing public money at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a month. The openings for political job holders are vastly multiplied. But so too are the dangers of graft. The scandal last summer over camp kits for the CCC was merely the mildest foretaste of what the Administration must expect unless it uses the utmost care in awarding jobs and contracts.

This obligation would rest on any government. But it is emphasized for the Roosevelt Administration. For the ideals of the New Deal stand in striking contrast with the ancient spoils system. The effort to carry out social and economic reforms is not only embarrassed but endangered by the necessity of using an unreformed machinery of political favoritism. A Government which stands dedicated to remembering the "forgotten man," the little fellow who has neither the financial resources nor the political "pull" to enlist a powerful lobby, has special need to keep its skirts clean and hold the scales of justice even.

And with the need has come opportunity. The very strength of nonpartisan popular support for President Roosevelt lessens his dependence on party and the usual use of federal spoils to consolidate party organization. He has a rare chance to carry out sorely needed extensions of the civil service and to encourage a higher ideal of public service. Such a reform would be entirely in keeping with his own career and with the general tenor of the New Deal. And it might carry more lasting benefits than any card yet dealt. For only on a foundation of honest and efficient public service can the vast program of governmental enterprise be brought to success.

By the attitude recently expressed Mr. Roosevelt has given impetus to this vital reform. But he cannot, alone, reform a system which thrust even a Lincoln into messy political bargains. He needs the support of an improved public attitude. It may take many years to develop in the United States such a public attitude and professional tradition as that which makes "civil servant" a proud title in Britain, but a great step could be taken today. The public cannot expect the President or Congress to do the major part. A condition in which individuals and groups look to government for special favors if not for support cannot be corrected merely by presidential edict or congressional legislation. In the honeycomb of lobbying and of patronage politics which is Washington, something "sharper than any two-edged sword" is required to sunder the joints from the marrow, the honest from the dishonest. The problem reaches even to the "thoughts and intents of the heart." It is there that the primary correction must be sought.

Japanese Explanations

IT IS one of the penalties of Japan's disingenuousness during the Manchurian episode that so few non-Japanese believe in its official utterances. This, unfortunately, will be the fate of the declaration on foreign policy by Mr. Koki Hirota, Japan's Minister for Foreign Affairs. He declares that Japan is peaceably inclined toward the Soviet Union. But this will not stop the world at large from speculating when and how the war in the Far East will break out.

One of the worst features of the entire situation is the equanimity with which such a prospect is viewed. Those who dislike Japanese policy hope that the Soviet will teach Japan a lesson. Those who dislike Bolshevism wish the Soviet Union nothing but misfortune. Such a view is very shortsighted. For a Russo-Japanese conflict would involve more than Russians and Japanese. Some time ago we commented on the manner in which Asia was becoming the home of the old balance of power arrangements. This is one indication that a Russo-Japanese war could not be isolated. The 1904 war between those two countries almost led to a European collision. Today, with the world in a political and economic condition to be affected by any such convulsion, there is hardly any doubt that other nations would be involved. In fact, it has become a parlous pastime in some quarters to size up possible combinations.

Such a drift of thought is fatal to the future of civilization. Fortunately, however, the situation does not appear so troubled as it is represented to be. The tremendous problem that Japan has already got on its hands in the pacification and consolidation of Manchuria should be sufficiently engrossing to prevent any purposeful collision on Japan's part in the immediate future. Manchuria is no mere pocket province. It stretches over an area bigger than France and Germany combined. Even Japanese military men see the need for a period of peace during which to crisscross the territory with railroads and highroads.

It would reverse the generally accepted view of the Far East situation to picture Soviet Russia as the present scaremonger. Yet this appears to be the case. No nation can fight nowadays without making the people war-conscious. The Soviet Union seems to be engaging in such an enterprise. The perfervid speech by Mr. Kaganovitch, second to Stalin in command of the Communist Party, is the latest example. If there has been any recent development on the Siberian border to justify Mr. Kaganovitch's remark that the Russians must be prepared for "an attack at any moment," the newspaper correspondents have not yet recorded it. Indeed, Mr. Hirota has declared flatly that "Japan certainly is setting up no new military establishments along the Manchoukuo-Soviet frontiers."

But, then, who is going to believe Mr. Hirota? If the rest of the world is skeptical, the Soviet Union has less reason to take Japan at its word. Assuming that the Tokyo Minister for Foreign Affairs is right, however, Moscow would still be justified by the size and character of the Japanese budget and by Japanese action in Manchuria in anticipating a future attack on Siberia. If Japan has no such intention, it was ill-advised not to accept the proffer of a non-aggression pact which the Soviet Union offered to conclude fifteen months ago.

Fresh Lure for Motorists

DISTINCT and significant novelties in automobile construction are displayed to the admiring public this week at Mechanics Building in Boston. Changes in cars from year to year usually have been mere "refinements" of previous models. This year's offerings are actually new. And in beholding these offerings it may be well for the visitor to realize that the value of the innovations has been proved abroad.

For more than twenty years Great Britain and the Continent have been proving grounds for automotive inventions. By means of weekly and monthly road races, hill-climbing contests, transcontinental tours and community meetings, every conceivable kind of motor vehicle and power plant has been tested, under most exacting conditions. Since 1920, especially, American automobile engineers and manufacturers have been watching these tests very closely. One by one ideas became Americanized and adopted for use in the United States. What was freakish a few years ago is standard construction today.

Four-wheel brakes, balloon tires, nonshatterable glass, V-type slanting radiators, superchargers, aerodynamic bodies, independent front wheel springing and other improvements were tested for years in Europe before any move was made toward adoption in American cars.

One of the most successful conclusions has been the gradual conversion of the Diesel engine from a heavy machine, fit only for steamships and municipal power plants, to a comparatively light machine, now used in some 1934 motortrucks. The tireless experiments of German metallurgists have been a great contributing factor in the adoption of metal alloys which could stand up under intense pressure. The conversion of torque into driving power also has come through the patience of European automotive engineers.

With millions of cars and trucks on the road and factories running to capacity, it has been impracticable for American manufacturers to give too much time to experiments. They have taken the best that Europe offered and adopted the successes for use in this country. The 1934 output is a definite triumph for combined European ingenuity and American adaptation.

Cuba Recognized

WITH Washington's recognition of the Provisional Government of Carlos Mendieta the greatest single obstacle to the solution of the problems of Cuba has been removed. The United States has wasted little time in giving to President Mendieta the seal of its approval. Since Sept. 4, 1933, when Ramón Grau San Martin came into power, the United States has had no official dealings with the Government of Cuba, and the lack of diplomatic relations and representation has been one of the major reasons given for withholding the economic aid which Cuba needed.

Having hurdled the obstacle of recognition the United States can proceed with its program of assistance in the economic reconstruction of Cuba. Plans are afoot to lower the tariff on sugar, to include Cuba in a general sugar plan and to revise the treaty relationships between Uncle Sam and the land of Marti. It has been said that the United States Government has in mind also assisting Cuba to allocate land to the landless and otherwise promote a solution of Cuba's internal problem. This is, no doubt, well-intentioned, but it is intervention and should be left to the Cuban Government. The United States has the moral obligation to render such economic assistance as behooves a good neighbor and in this case the added obligation of discharging responsibilities directly and indirectly assumed when the Platt Amendment was forced into the Cuban Constitution. But that and no more.

Among the reforms that call for swift and definitive action is a revision of the recognition policy with respect to Cuba. It is imperative that the United States treat Cuba as it treats South American states, especially if it does not desire to live through again embarrassments caused by the nonrecognition of Dr. Grau, whose government was, with all its faults and defects, the first *Cuban* Government Cuba ever had, and also one of the most socially minded governments of modern times.

Cuban problems have not been solved by the accession of President Mendieta and by his recognition. The Cuban revolution has just begun. Either the United States must permit the Cubans to work out their internal problem alone, or intervene and annex the island. The latter in the present mood of Americans seems impossible. Ergo . . .

Fear and Disease

A SUIT charging negligence, recently brought before the New York Supreme Court at White Plains, presents a novel situation. A woman who seven years ago in a public café found small glass particles in the "banana split" she was eating, alleges that fear that she had swallowed particles of the glass caused abdominal "neurosis," which entitled her to receive compensation for the suffering she has undergone. The family physician testified that her fear, "mental psychosis," had, in turn, caused "stomach neurosis," which entitled her to such compensation. And further he testified that so serious were her fears that five years ago he had performed an "abdominal exploratory operation" which failed to reveal the presence of glass but uncovered a diseased condition which he alleges directly resulted from her fears and worry over the incident.

Here is proof, approximate at least, of the accuracy of Job's statement, "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me"; and while the condition discovered may not have been the same that would have resulted from eating particles of glass, yet plainly fear had been its procuring cause. Few physicians today would deny that fear is a factor common in many types of disease: and it may be asserted that in all cases the desirability of relieving the patient's fears is recognized as a necessary step in the cure of the ailment. When fear is overcome, thought is buoyed and the mental condition ensuing is conducive to healing.

This is but another way of saying that to a degree it is becoming recognized that both the cause and cure of disease are mental. Even when surgery or medicine is resorted to, the mental condition of the patient commands serious attention, and especially is the removal of fear a recognized aid to healing. The mental nature of disease is becoming more patent, and from this recognition it is but a step to the knowledge that the cure is likewise mental.

Editorial Notes

Report comes from Berlin, Germany, of the solution of what a writer of mystery fiction might well call "The Stolen Potato Case." There was no doubt that potatoes had been stolen—but had the suspect stolen them in whose possession potatoes were found? Were these potatoes those potatoes? The police were stumped, but not the assisting biologist. The suspected potatoes were proved by biological tests to have grown in the field from which potatoes had been stolen. Confronted with the evidence, the robber confessed.

A Chicago man who had been trying for fifteen years to have his own street repaired has been made commissioner of streets and now says that he hasn't the nerve to order the job done. And perhaps the arguments he will use to convince others that their streets are not so bad may take their effect on him too.

That automobile which has been built in Czechoslovakia and which has six wheels, each on its own axle and equipped with its own brake, eight speeds forward and four reverse, certainly would seem to be an automobile for all the family.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Thrift, Interest and Human Misery

THE Round Table, a conservative quarterly, published in London by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, poses a most interesting question thus:

> Moses forbids the Hebrews, in the twenty-third chapter of Deuteronomy, to take interest on money lent one another—though they may take it on money lent to Gentiles, who in this, as in some other points of his legislation, seem to be regarded as lawful prey. Aristotle, in the first book of his "Politics," also condemns the taking of interest on the ground that money is meant to be exchanged for other things and not to breed more money.
>
> Since the teachings of Moses and of Aristotle have been the two main influences on the thought of the Western world for the last two thousand years, it is worth inquiring why this particular precept, on which they are both agreed, has been completely thrown overboard in theory as well as in practice. . . . Are the moderns right or the ancients? Is there any sound reason behind the view of Moses and Aristotle; or must we push it aside as a mere eccentricity of two otherwise sensible men?

The question is one that has been asked for ages, but perhaps never so insistently as today. The ethical justification of interest and its economic worth are questioned on every hand. General Coxey's half-century fight for the payment of all costs of public improvements with noninterest paying bonds is approved in quarters that never heard of Coxey. In all sections of the United States, and probably in other countries as well, is heard the question, "Why, with the national wealth and the national income reduced 40 per cent; with farms and homes almost unsalable; with wages cut to the bone and the bone scraped, and with rents in many towns practically uncollectible, should interest go its placid, unswerving way rolling up new debts, eating up old assets, blocking new projects, forcing, by some subtile alchemy, every man who would build a house or a mill with his own money to charge interest against himself?"

Ethically, of course, the defense of interest rests on the theory that it encourages thrift. But if thrift means saving money, instead of spending it for articles of use, and investing it, when saved, in encouraging the manufacture of still more articles which the thrifty refrain from purchasing, there is an obvious question attaching to its existence.

The anonymous writer in the Round Table thinks that the basis for thrift is in a sense biological. He ascribes it to the good example set humans by the ant and the bee. He scoffs at the squirrel as improvident—but any country boy who has raided the squirrel's store of nuts laid up for winter in a cozy garret knows that charge is unfounded. But to me the bee and the squirrel furnish the most impressive arguments against thrift. The honey and the nuts they store away for food in troublous times are commandeered by rapacious humans whenever found—much as our own little savings of money in banks, or invested in nice clean building bonds, have contributed greatly to the comfort of capitalists while leaving us to the winter of our discontent.

The analogy of the saving industry of the insect to the thrift of the investor is not, of course, exact. The bee doesn't expect to get back 6 per cent of his honey as a reward for his virtue in saving it. His content arises from the thought—for of course bees think—that during a hard winter he will have enough honey for himself, and his fellows. Undoubtedly he overproduces, but in a bee that is a virtue. The man who overproduces wheat, sugar, cotton or rubber is denounced for breaking the market, and told to plow under part of his crop, or to burn or otherwise destroy it. Only when it can be turned into money is there virtue in such overproduction, and when the money is employed in enhancing overproduction the fellow who has it is esteemed a Napoleon of finance, and those about him go unclad and unfed because too much has been produced.

The bees and the ants never did so silly a thing!

An astute observer might discern in the policy of the United States just now a tendency to find a real economic excuse for thrift. Industry and saving are to be encouraged in order to furnish a fund which may be roundly taxed for the support of those thrown out of employment, and exposed to privations because of the excessive thrift of the past. It is perhaps the best way out of the predicament in which the nation finds itself. At least it should awaken some serious discussion of the question whether debt and interest are not, in fact, at the basis of the present stagnation, and whether there is any way of ridding humanity of the present burden, as well as giving assurance that it will never again be renewed. The Hebrews have a saying: "When the tale of bricks is doubled Moses comes." Is the time ripe for another Moses and another Day of Jubilee?

Journalism: Its Powers and Possibilities

Excerpts from an address at Yale University by Carl W. Ackerman, dean of Columbia University School of Journalism.

FROM the discouragement, the despair and the disasters of 1932, there developed in 1933, not only a new deal in government and a new hope in the people, but a new standard of news values.

Economic and financial developments became first-page news because they were vital to the welfare of mankind and essential to the life of every human being. But the most significant fact from the standpoint of journalism is that newspaper editors and writers were prepared for the change in public problems and in news interest. . . .

This journalistic alertness, which springs from a philosophy of journalism, has made the newspaper what it has been throughout the depression—the focal point of national interest; the proving ground of public opinion; the central agency of public understanding; the chief unofficial activity which held the nation together in a crisis. . . .

Examine carefully the files of the daily newspapers and you will find a convincing accumulation of facts to substantiate these assertions. Invariably, days, weeks and often months in advance of official announcements, there have been forecasts or discussions in the press, of governmental plans and policies, which in retrospect are commendable for their insight and comprehension. . . .

The ability and capacity of the press to report, interpret and distribute the new ideas of governments and the public reactions and discussions, is a national asset because in a period of so-called "revolutionary" changes, public education in domestic and foreign problems is the most important function of democracy. . . .

Despite the criticisms which may be aimed at some of the daily newspapers for superficiality, vulgarity, inaccuracy or triviality, the outstanding fact about American journalism is that it is performing a public service by providing the sinews of public opinion and by acting as a check upon public emotion.

This public education in national and international affairs is of paramount importance in a democracy because while laws and executive orders can be declared in force when public emotion is at its height, they cannot be enforced unless supported by public opinion. And public opinion is the crystallization of public education. . . .

While there are a few sensational and mercenary newspapers published and while a few of them in metropolitan cities have large circulations, they serve the jungle-minded who constitute only a small minority of the American people.

This small group of American newspapers is an important factor in arousing public emotion in cosmopolitan centers, but a negligible factor in national public opinion. Their total circulation does not amount to ten per cent of the 40,000,000 copies of daily newspapers distributed in the United States. . . . In the circulation of newspapers, as in government, the people can be fooled some of the time but not indefinitely. . . .

Mankind is supremely conscious of the importance and significance of reliable information. It has become publicly as essential to life as light, heat and air and water. Progress would be at a standstill without it.

As the individual in his development must learn to transcend the egotistical confines of self-interest and integrate himself in the pattern of society as a whole, so the newspaper must learn to think less in terms of day-by-day news and become conscious of the continuity as well as of responsibility of the press in world affairs.

The masses, as well as organized minorities, military leaders, politicians and men and women in public affairs, know that there is such a force as the power of suggestion and that this force springs from information, whether it be free or controlled. . . .

The use as well as the misuse of information has made the power of suggestion the decisive force in the world affairs. It can cause or prevent war. It can strengthen or destroy a democracy. It can build or wreck a nation.

Nevertheless, practically nothing is being done in either our educational institutions or by the great philanthropic foundations to study this greatest of all forces in modern life. . . .

Journalism needs a Professor Einstein or an Admiral Byrd, both, indeed, if obtainable; and a group of scholars, preferably limited in number, to begin the study of the philosophy of journalism in its relation to international peace, to dictatorships and to democracy, to public information in its relation to public opinion, to education in its relation to journalism, to religion in its relation to journalism, to the home and the state in their relations to journalism. . . .

One of the needs of tomorrow is research—research in all of the relationships between the daily newspaper and the social order. . . .

It should be directed toward making the newspaper more valuable to society both in supplying the information which is the basis of public opinion and in facilitating the crystallization of public opinion in time of a crisis.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Repeal and Its Silver Lining

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Eighteenth Amendment has been repealed, the first amendment to the Constitution to be so treated. The forces trying to undo the good that prohibition has done to the country have been working quietly and insidiously, through all the years since prohibition, to carry out their purpose. The molding of public opinion has become an art.

There is much talk and discussion now over the various ways in which the new liquor era is to be handled and controlled; this tends to keep thought stirred up, and to foster apprehension. It is quite safe to predict that all this discussion may with safety be passed by; it makes little difference what measures of control may be decided upon by the Government or the states, human nature remaining the same, the same disregard of all regulations will be found rampant. We may well stand on the side lines and await the outcome—even encouraging the wets to take a large share in the formation of policies of control. In no way can they so easily be shown to destroy their own case and put themselves in the position to be ruled out of court.

Behind the clouds, which seem to be lowering very threateningly, there is a very silvery lining. We are in a new era today; probably no equal period in our recent history has registered such sweeping changes in the whole social fabric as has the past decade and a half.

It is quite obvious that present-day diverting activities, these inexpensive as well as engrossing occupations, could not exist with the former habits of liquor drinking. Can we not conceive easily today that daddy is not going to take his family out in the automobile, if he finds himself intoxicated? If he wants to go himself, his family will certaintly have sense enough to refrain. Can we not also conceive that daddy will not tank up when he knows a certain senator is going to talk on the radio, or a certain concert is to broadcast that he wants to hear? Can he go anywhere and find as cheap or absorbing entertainment as he can find at the movie theater? It is easily seen that there is no logical place for liquor in all this. If there is effort to force it in, it will take probably a long, patient campaign on the part of the liquor interests to upset the newly acquired habits of the people.

Today, in spite of the reiterated statements that the saloon must not come back, they are coming back like mushroom growths. But, although the floodgates have been opened for the manufacturers and dispensers of liquor, this liquor is not flowing through; these saloons are proving to be a "flop."

Again, those who make up the majority of our country's population today were young children when the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect; they know comparatively little what it means to have liquor around freely, what there had been was concealed. With all today's legitimate attractions is it likely they will take readily to the new order, when they find what it deprives them of? I think we can safely depend upon the integrity and uprightness of our citizenry to see the right way.

From experience "the old timers" will say that sooner than expected there will be an outburst of liquor indulgence, lawlessness, accidents, both in the factories of this mechanized age, and the highways, to say nothing of corruption of politics; and that this outburst will arouse the people from their somnolence, their passive acceptance of propaganda, to demand complete banishment of liquor from the whole country for all time.

The return to liquor will, if at all, be a long, hard pull; many who go into the dispensing business will fail, as they are doing now; the liquor interests will find that their expensively planned advertisements will constitute a prohibitive overhead. In any event, as Lincoln said of slavery, "This country cannot exist half free and half slave," so it cannot thrive half drunk and half sober; our enterprising nation will refuse to permit a brake on progress.

VICTOR T. WILSON.

Detroit, Mich.

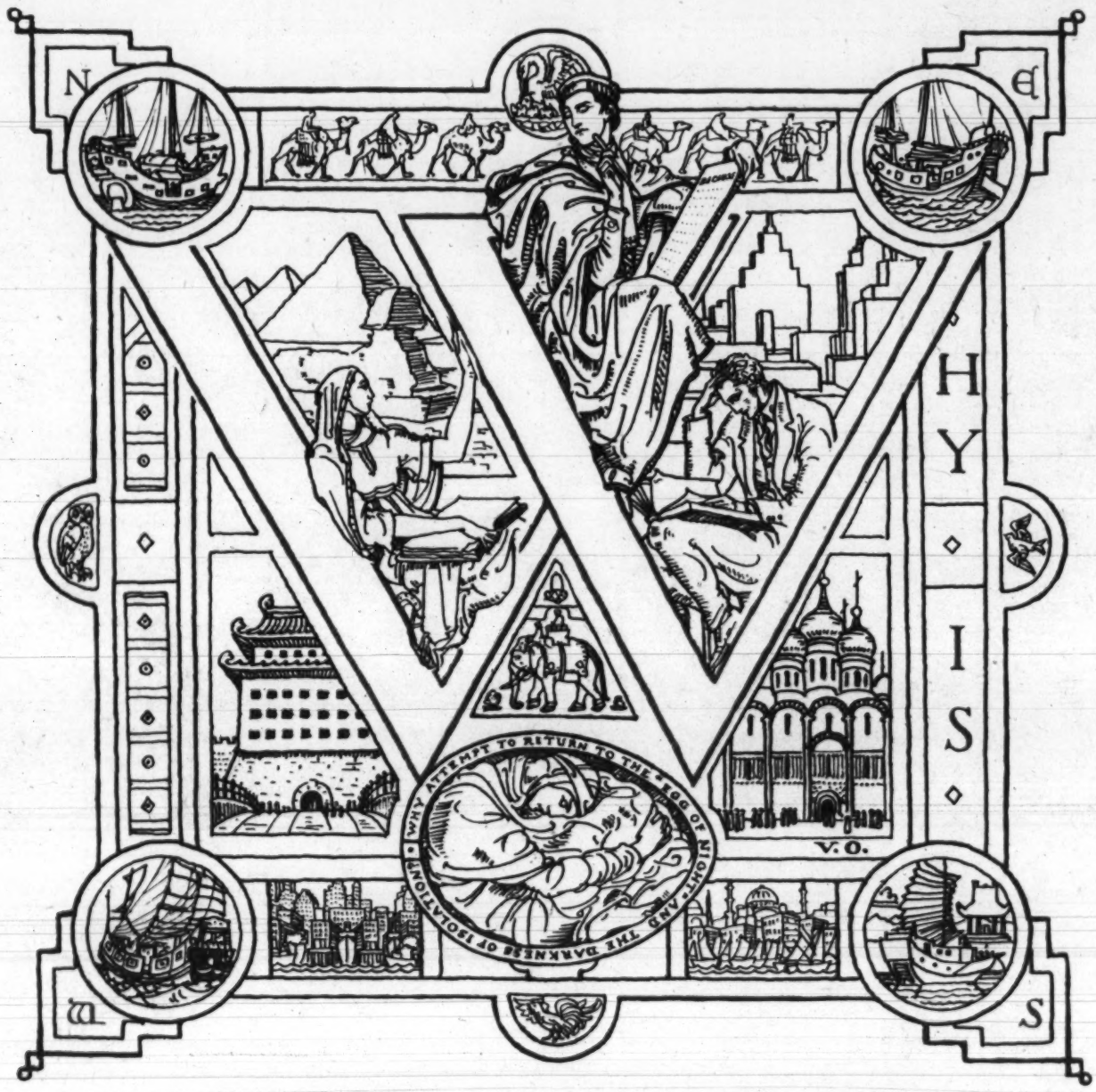
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, JANUARY 24, 1934



THE ECONOMIC WORLD FALLING TO PIECES?

Illustrations by Violet Oakley for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Argosies of Trade

By Donovan Richardson

WHY IS THE ECONOMIC WORLD falling to pieces? Why, when nations are experimenting with everything from brown shirts to blue eagles in desperate efforts to integrate national economic systems, are they doing nothing to hold together the international order? Is this disintegration a natural development, due to the breakdown of the world's monetary system and to the spread of machine production even into backward countries? How far will the process go? And in particular, what prospect is there that out of this situation the United States—the nation now nearest to self-sufficiency—can achieve the newest goal of President Roosevelt, a rational foreign trade policy?

Economic nationalism is no new invention. For centuries nations have sought self-sufficiency for military reasons. And traditionally, domestic producers have opposed foreign competition, and have barred it out with tariff walls or import embargoes. Always, too, there has been a holier-than-thou attitude in racial or geographical entities which worked against full economic interrelation. But only when we examine some of the effects produced by the World War do we understand the recent drive toward economic separatism.

By cutting off the usual sources of supply the war forced many nations to develop their own processes for meeting domestic needs. Others were artificially stimulated to fill the belligerents' requirements for war materials and to supply neutral markets which nations engaged in war had ordinarily served. Then the peace created new states which set up tariff barriers and endeavored to build up their own industries. Poland, Yugoslavia and Hungary are examples.

Next, American mass production was widely adopted. Many nations found that while still handicapped in certain highly skilled trades they could handle machines as well as anybody. American loans and technicians made this development easy. Synthetic products—such as rayon—displaced specialties. War debts clogged the channels of trade. The depression brought new failures of markets and higher tariff barriers.

Then came currency difficulties. The flights of pounds, francs and dollars endangered one country after another and gave fresh point to nationalist alarms over the hazards of international economic ties. Later most of the world severed currency relations by going off the gold standard, which had operated as an international currency. And recently there has been a disruptive and competitive depreciation.

All together these things go far to explain some of the amazing demands we have lately heard for as close an approach as possible to complete self-containment. They have helped build up a new philosophy of nationalism which, far from being militaristic, actually seeks economic isolation as a means of keeping the peace.

Small wonder that the statesmen are slow to attempt in this hurricane the delicate operation of setting up stable policies for the foreign trade of their respective countries. Yet we know that the storm will abate if it does not entirely cease. Some kind of currency peace will be arranged, probably by a return to the gold standard at new ratios. And it is evident that some foreign commerce is surviving.

In the United States, for instance, although reduced from $9,640,356,000 in 1929 to $2,935,000,000 in 1932, trade with the world is still of value. Certain imports,

(Please turn the page.)

IN THIS ISSUE . . .

Nationalism—a Threat to Happiness
By ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE

De-Balkanizing the Balkans
By HENRI DE JOUVENEL

"INTERNATIONAL TRADE IS THE NORMAL, NATURAL THING."

"·····BRINGING GOLD AND SILVER IVORY AND APES AND PEACOCKS." I KINGS 10:22

such as rubber, are virtually indispensable. It is *possible* at considerable cost to produce synthetic rubber and the hevea plant *can* be grown in hothouses. But few Americans are ready just yet to take such extreme measures as that to achieve self-sufficiency. Nor has America abandoned hope of collecting some portion of the $25,000,000,000 she has lent abroad in recent years. And unless she can curtail production far more drastically than has been attempted so far she must continue to export half her cotton crop, about a third of her motor-car, sewing machine, cash register and farm machinery production, to say nothing of $270,500,000 worth of petroleum products and less sizable but still important manufactures in a score of categories.

In view of the large interests of exporters and importers, to say nothing of the great opposition farmers are raising—even when paid for crop reductions—to limitation of the wheat supply to domestic requirements, it seems unlikely that Unce Sam will become a thoroughgoing economic hermit at any early date. What then will be an intelligent—and practicable—foreign trade policy for the United States?

Who would wish to be a stockholder in a corporation which made no effort to coördinate its own units, habitually injured its best markets, and stubbornly refused to accept payment from its debtors or its customers? Such a corporation exists. Until the depression came it had been doing about $4,000,000,000 worth of business a year. For brevity it may be called Uncle Sam, Exporter, Inc. And every American is a stockholder.

Can the United States afford to repeat the amazing performance of recent years, piling up loan upon foreign loan while at the same time stacking tariff on top of protective tariff to raise a barrier against repayment in goods, the medium in which most payments must be made eventually? Can America find any stable prosperity while supported on one side by an organized, price-protected and well-financed industry and on the other by an unorganized, unprotected and debt-ridden agriculture?

This policy—or lack of policy—aggravated if it did not produce the depression. Yet it has not been abandoned. The United States is no longer flooding the world with loans; but no provision is being made to accept payment of even the interest on the $25,000,000,000 outstanding. It is true that the Government, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, is making an emergency effort to curtail farm production and raise prices; but it is true also that the American people have taken almost no steps to correct permanently a contradictory and impossible course. The nation is still trying to play its new rôle as creditor while maintaining its old habits as a debtor, trying to be at the same time protectionist for industry and free trade for agriculture, to follow with one foot the path of economic nationalism and with the other the broad highway of internationalism.

Mr. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, put two alternatives very clearly recently when he said:

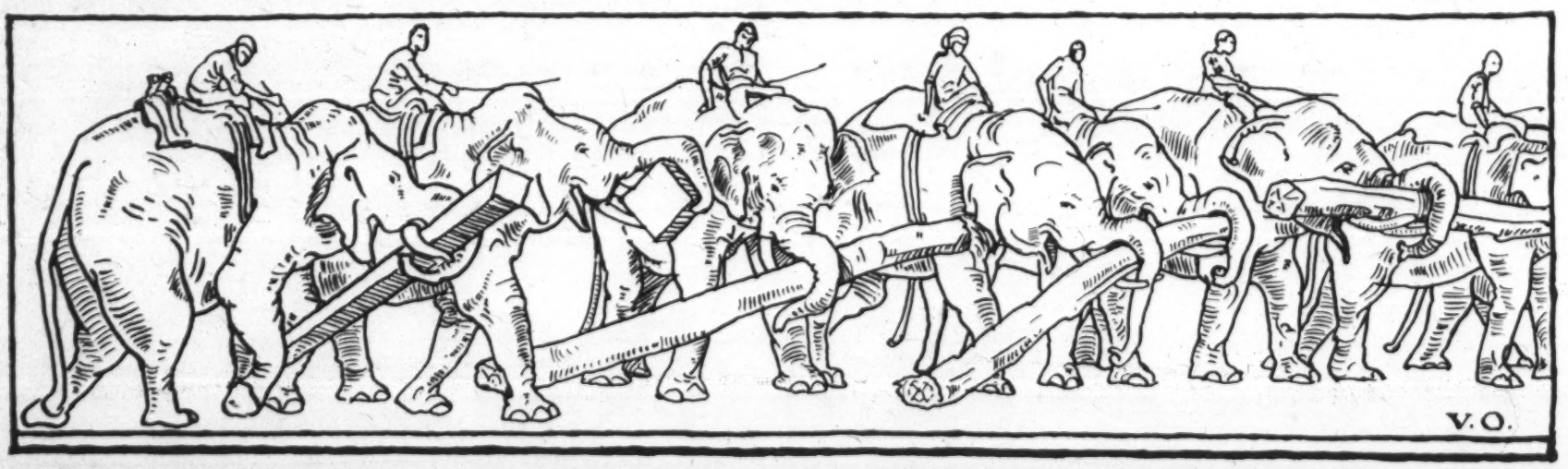
"If we follow the international program, we absolutely must receive great quantities of goods from abroad and must not be disturbed by the clamor of people who are hurt thereby. If we follow the national program, we must resolutely plan to keep 50,000,000 acres of land out of use, no matter how loud may be the outcry of certain carrying, handling, processing and exporting interests."

* * *

As Mr. Wallace recognizes, the solution is not likely to be so simple as that, nor so painful. A compromise is possible, is indeed the only politically possible course short of a dictatorship. For of course American foreign trade policy—in so far as there has been any—has always been the football of politics. Its major feature has been protection, which has grown up as a hodgepodge of tariff favors won by local interests through the familiar device of log-rolling in Congress.

Undoubtedly tariff-pampered industries will not readily surrender their

(Continued on Page 14)



NATIONS LIKE INDIVIDUALS PROSPER MOST WHEN THEY CEASE TO SERVE ONLY THEMSELVES.

Nationalism — a Threat to Happiness

In Seeking a Return to Outmoded Patterns of Government and Conduct, the Nations Condemn Themselves and Their Peoples to Destruction, Expert Warns

By Arnold J. Toynbee

Director of Studies in the Royal Institute of International Affairs and Research Professor of International History in the University of London

IF WE WANT, in one sentence, to make an accurate and comprehensive statement of the inward conflict which is at present rending our world asunder, we may fairly say that we are in the throes of a struggle between nationalism and internationalism.

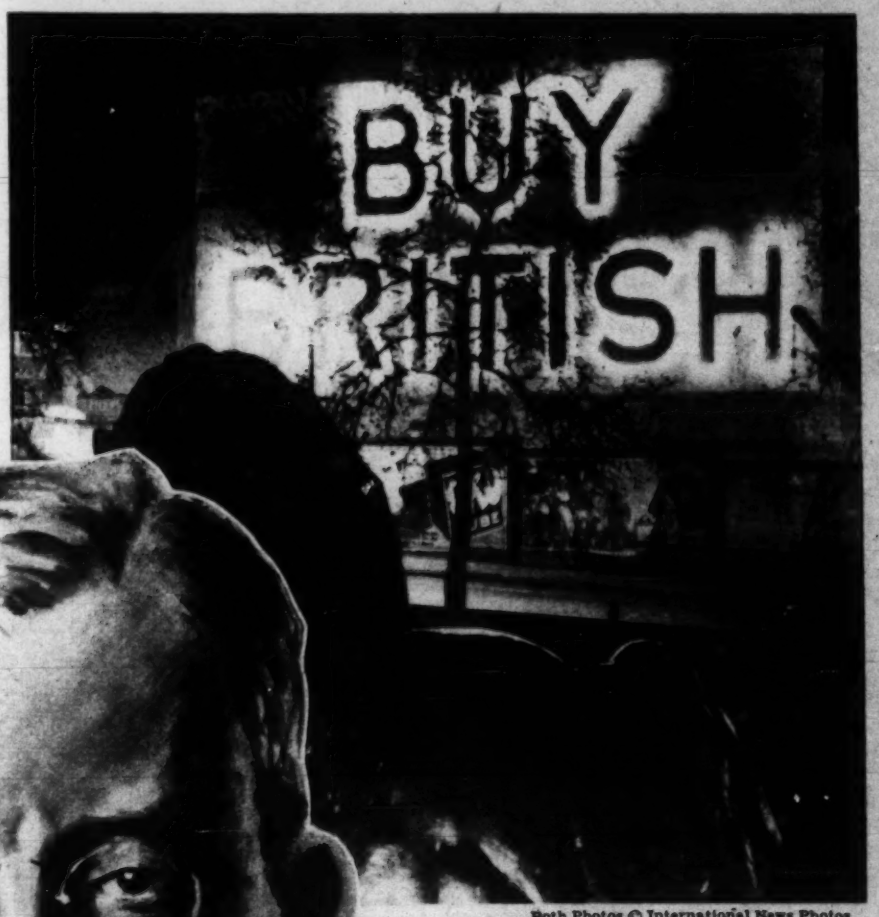
Nationalism was the force which made the Great War; internationalism has been our post-war reaction. Painfully and laboriously, since the war, we have been attempting to build up a social structure of organized international peace. Today, more than 15 years after the armistice, we are manifestly discouraged by the poor results that have so far attended these labors.

We are masters of material nature. We can build giant houses and giant ships and giant guns when we wish, and we can fly across the Atlantic. But while we have become adepts in this mastery of material things, we feel ourselves more helpless and inept in managing our human relations with one another than our fathers were before us. And accordingly, like baffled and ill-tempered children, we are now in a mood to throw up internationalism in disgust and to drop back into our old nationalistic ruts again.

In this present counter-offensive of nationalism against internationalism, the older and narrower of the two forces has a number of formidable advantages on its side. To begin with, it is supported by tradition; for the modern schism which has divided our Western World into a patchwork of parochial national states—a blood-stained coat of many colors—is now more than four centuries old. The original unity and fraternity of Western Christendom waned with the Middle Ages. In the second place, this traditional parochialism—which we like to call "nationalism" in order to lend it a dignified name—has been roused to militancy because it is now aware that its recent hold over Western minds has been threatened by the development of our modern industrial and mechanical technique: a new economic force which is demanding an ever larger field of operation until it is now evident that its optimum field will soon be nothing less than the entire surface of the planet and the entire living generation of mankind.

Each of the 60 or 70 parochial sovereign states which exist in the world today feels its sovereign independence threatened by the economic colossus of the Machine Age; and they are all striving together, like the Lilliputians in Swift's satire, to bind the dangerous giant down with the gossamer threads of tariff walls, currency manipulations and migration restrictions.

In this attempt to put the Titan of industrialism in bonds, the national states are able to make certain specious appeals for the sympathy and support of their respective subjects. On the economic side they can represent that industrialism is a wayward, anarchic force which has no care for individual human weal and woe or hopes and fears. The monster, they say, must be put under discipline. And what effective authorities, other than the parochial governments of the existing national states, are to be found in the world of today for undertaking this task? On the political side, the national governments sail on a different tack. They suggest that if industrialism, with its many inventions, does become the obedient slave of this or that other national state which is their own hereditary rival and neighbor, then the new power will arm the old enemy with unprecedentedly dangerous weapons. In the name of security, therefore, they demand of their own subjects that they should rally to their own government and allow it to equip itself with the same newfangled economic weapons in self-defense.



Both Photos © International News Photos

SIGNS

Posters and Illuminated Displays in All Parts of Great Britain Ushered In a Campaign in 1931 Intended to Persuade Loyal Britons to Buy Home-Made Goods and Home-Laid Eggs. The Purpose Was to Support British Producers Against Foreign Competition.

Below—A Campaign to Persuade Americans to Pledge Themselves to Use Only American-Made Goods Was Organized Throughout the Country by the Hearst Newspapers in 1933. In Cities Where Hearst Newspapers Are Published It Made Some Headway, but Has Since Been Forgotten.

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

PROF. ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE

Through the combination of these various appeals, nationalism today is retaining, or acquiring, a powerful hold over people's thoughts in almost every country—though in different degrees, according to the differences in the local circumstances. At the moment, it looks as though, in the present round of the struggle between nationalism and internationalism, the prospects were in nationalism's favor. And we naturally ask ourselves: What is the next stage, supposing that in this round nationalism definitely wins? Will mankind settle down into a parochial life in 60 or 70 mutually isolated hermit kingdoms?

This seems to me the expectation of those people, in each country, who are hailing the resurrection of nationalism, and who are looking forward to carrying it through to its logical extremes, as though it were an infallible prescription for bringing in the millennium. For those of us who do not share their faith, it is not easy to understand their line of reasoning. We have had any amount of nationalism without ever enjoying the millennium in the past. And if nationalism did not bring the Golden Age under the pre-industrial system of economic life, it is difficult to imagine how it can possibly bring it in in an age when economics is governed by a technique which demands operations on the grand scale if it is to operate effectively or even to work at all. A repartition of the world, which industrialism united economically in the 19th century, into 60 or 70 old-fashioned hermit kingdoms would surely sabotage the working of our modern industrial system of economy in every one of those little parochial units, and even a national state on the scale of the United States is a little parochial unit compared with the size of the world as a whole.

Theoretically, of course, one can imagine an advocate of nationalism who was so zealous a believer in the nationalistic creed, and at the same time so clear-sighted in estimating the economic consequences of his policy, that he would deliberately and frankly declare to his fellow men that the pursuit of nationalism demanded a heavy sacrifice in standards of living, and would at the same time propound to them that the advantages of nationalism were so great that they were worth the price. There is one conspicuous example of a living and reigning nationalist of this temper in the person of Mr. Eamon de Valera, who is pursuing his nationalistic

(Continued on Page 15)

The Changing Face of Unchanging London

Park Lane, Trafalgar Square, Carlton House Terrace, and Region of the Tower Change as Old Landmarks Make Room for New Ones in the British Capital

By Ernest H. Rann

"PUNCH IS NOT WHAT it used to be," said an eminent critic to one of the most eminent artists on that world-famous periodical, and received the soft answer that turned away wrath, "No, it never was." What is true of Punch is true of London; it is not what it used to be; and the same might have been said of it any time these 2000 years, since the skin-clad British warriors stood on that little rise of land which is now known as Cornhill, and saw the first Roman galleys pulling up the Thames.

London has been rapidly changing ever since, changing sometimes in a night, as it were, but it has remained London, first, last and forever, a stony-hearted stepmother to a De Quincey, a city paved with gold to many Dick Whittingtons, a "great wen" to William Cobbett, who loved the countryside, a lovable place of abode to increasing millions of folk whether they live in Park Lane or in the shady purlieus of the East End.

Park Lane is not what it used to be, no longer the El Dorado of the fashionable world. It still looks out over the silken greensward of Hyde Park, but not with the same eyes. I always think of it as the home of that ambitious young fashionable, Benjamin Disraeli, at the time he was writing "Sybil" and "Coningsby," dreaming dreams of political greatness, and of adding the jewel of India to the British crown.

I remember that spacious dwelling house of the Duke of Westminster, standing within vision of Tyburn, where malefactors were wont to fall from the scaffold—the beautiful and the brutal always rub shoulders in London. There was a noble picture gallery, filled with masterpieces — among them Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," which has since crossed the Atlantic; all housed in a pillared room which in itself was a refreshment to the eye as one passed down the Lane—but all that has been swept away, to be replaced by a block of flats which make no pretense to architectural beauty, but are as blatant in their profession of "usefulness" as a flatiron.

Yet Park Lane, the narrow, twisting thoroughfare, is still Park Lane, along which the proletariat rolls in the penny-motorbus, while the "kerridge-folk," as Oliver Wendell Holmes was wont to call them, have taken themselves off into the country, anywhere within motorcar radius.

* * *

These motor omnibuses, these tube-trains burrowing like moles in the earth, are mightily responsible for the transformation of London. When Charles Lamb was living at Enfield, one of his favorite walks in "leafy Hertfordshire" was in the neighborhood of Cockfosters, as rural a name as any to be found in the Metropolitan Police District. If he went to Cockfosters today he would be invited to step into a tube-train, which would whirl him into the city and out again to Uxbridge, where Charles I and his Roundhead foes vainly attempted to make peace—a distance in all of 25 miles. And during the greater part of the way he would see nothing of the "scenery."

These changes come, and stay, before anyone is aware that the first ridge-hill has been taken from the roof of the old house, or even that it has been condemned to demolition. If there was any place in London which was held to be sacred to history and sentiment, secure forever against the devastating hand of time, it was Carlton House Terrace. Here stood Carlton House, the stately building, with Ionic screen and Corinthian portico, where Thackeray's Prince Florizel, known to history as King George IV, "flourished" away his rapid life.

THE TOWER OF LONDON
In This Old Section of London Many Changes Now Are Taking Place

The name still lingers in Carlton House Terrace, but even that is going the way of all London—the way to destruction. It has been the home of ministers of state and ambassadors. No. 9 is the German Embassy, from whence Prince Lichnowsky departed heart-broken on the eve of the outbreak of the Great War. At No. 11 lived Mr. Gladstone for many years, thundering against the Sublime Porte or devising those schemes which he hoped would satisfy and pacify Ireland.

Thirty-five years ago the first Viscount Cowdray, of world-wide engineering fame, paid a cool £30,000 for No. 16, a house with a double drawing-room 49 feet long, with a musicians' gallery, and 14 principal bedrooms. It went under the hammer less than a month ago, and the first bid was a mere £500. The bidder was asked to talk about thousands, and he replied, "You are selling a liability."

"No, sir," retorted the auctioneer, "I am selling 16, Carlton House Terrace," but his golden eloquence was unable to charm more than £800 out of the pockets of an audience that numbered no more than 20, and at £800 No. 16, Carlton House Terrace fell. It was not the price of a decent villa in Hampstead Garden suburb.

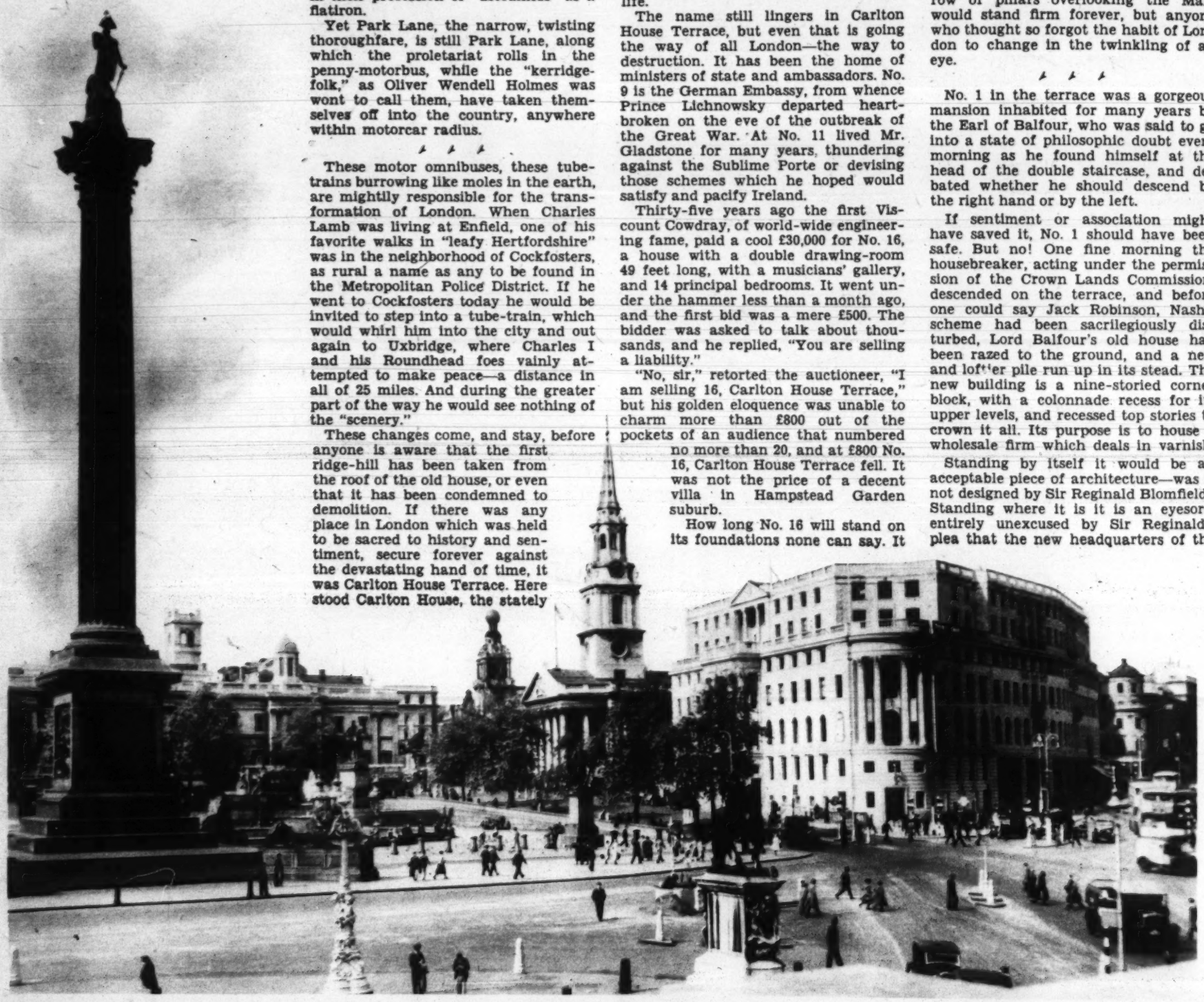
How long No. 16 will stand on its foundations none can say. It was thought that the whole terrace, designed by John Nash, the architect of the Prince Regent, in his best Sicilian Doric, with a solemn front and a heavy row of pillars overlooking the Mall, would stand firm forever, but anyone who thought so forgot the habit of London to change in the twinkling of an eye.

* * *

No. 1 in the terrace was a gorgeous mansion inhabited for many years by the Earl of Balfour, who was said to go into a state of philosophic doubt every morning as he found himself at the head of the double staircase, and debated whether he should descend by the right hand or by the left.

If sentiment or association might have saved it, No. 1 should have been safe. But no! One fine morning the housebreaker, acting under the permission of the Crown Lands Commission, descended on the terrace, and before one could say Jack Robinson, Nash's scheme had been sacrilegiously disturbed, Lord Balfour's old house had been razed to the ground, and a new and loft'er pile run up in its stead. The new building is a nine-storied corner block, with a colonnade recess for its upper levels, and recessed top stories to crown it all. Its purpose is to house a wholesale firm which deals in varnish.

Standing by itself it would be an acceptable piece of architecture—was it not designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield? Standing where it is it is an eyesore, entirely unexcused by Sir Reginald's plea that the new headquarters of the



TRAFALGAR SQUARE
© J. Dixon Scott

This Magnificent Open Plaza Might Be Called the Heart of Modern London. Dominated by the Great Column in the Center, It Is Surrounded by Fine Buildings. The National Gallery Is Directly Behind the Nelson Column. The Spire at the Right Is on the Historic Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Which Now Is Far From Any Fields Whatever. In the Right Foreground Is the Impressive, New South Africa House, Opened by the King and Queen Last Summer.

Underground Railways, within a stone's-throw, are at least 70 feet higher.

Londoners on the whole have taken the transformation in good part. They remember only too well the couplet—

> What's not destroyed by Time's devouring hand?
> Where's Troy, and where the Maypole in the Strand?

and they are little disturbed when a similar invasion should rob them of a square, a thoroughfare, or a prospect in which beauty and good taste have hitherto prevailed.

* * *

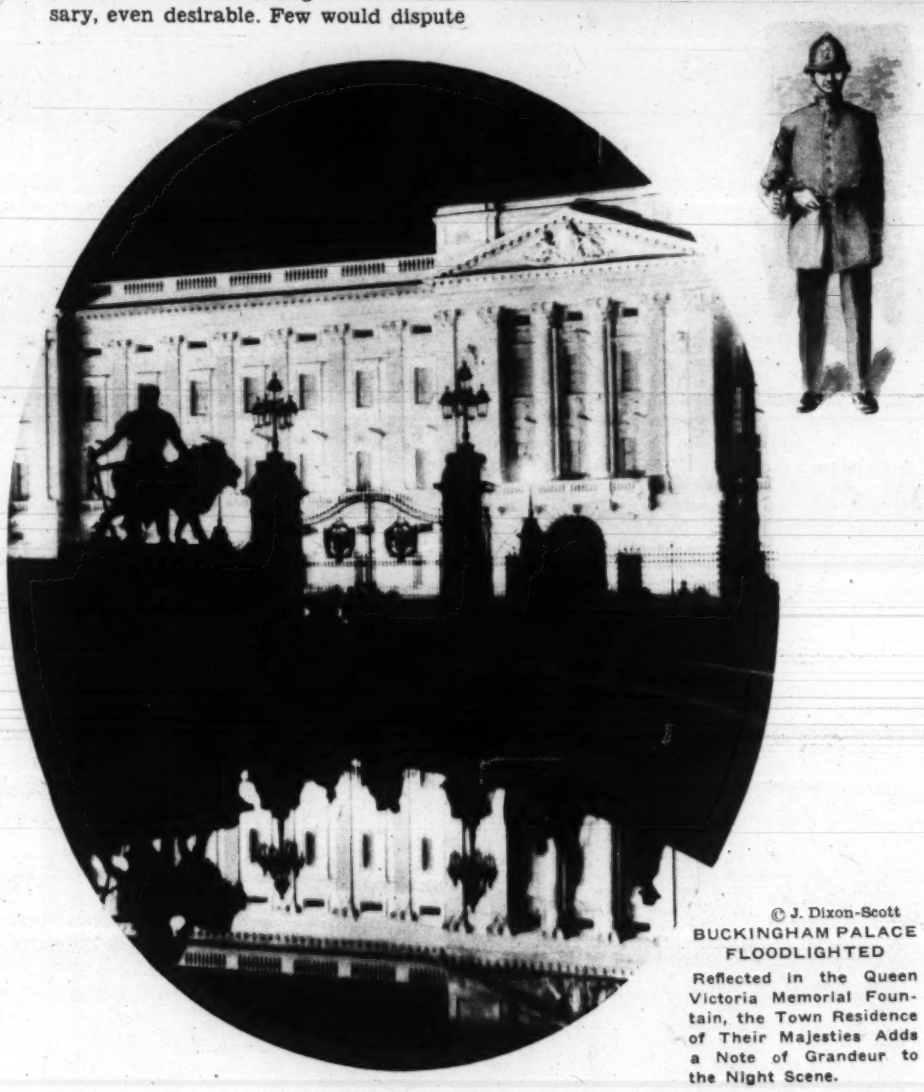
When a section of Parliament Square, overlooking the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, was threatened by the iconoclast, the London County Council stepped in and the iconoclast fled; but the trouble is that the London County Council does not have complete jurisdiction over its own area. It could not say a word for or against the new building in Carlton House Terrace. Years ago it would have remodeled or rebuilt Waterloo Bridge—now fast tumbling into the Thames—had the matter rested in its hands alone, but interference came from all quarters, and it is only now that there is a prospect of Waterloo Bridge being made safe before the New Zealander arrives to sit on a broken arch and sketch the former home of Mr. Bernard Shaw in Adelphi Terrace.

Some of these changes are necessary, even desirable. Few would dispute

© The Times

HYDE PARK, PARK LANE AND MAYFAIR, WHERE CHANGE MOVES APACE

This View, Made in 1929, Shows Some of the Fine Old Houses and Buildings Which Even Today Have Been Replaced by Great New Hotels and Apartment Buildings, Particularly in Park Lane, Which Borders Hyde Park, and in the Section About the Marble Arch at the Top, Left. The Colonnaded Front of Selfridge's Department Store in Oxford Street Is to Be Seen at the Top, right. Fashionable Grosvenor Square, Mayfair, Is Below It. Hyde Park Corner Is in the Foreground.



© J. Dixon-Scott

BUCKINGHAM PALACE FLOODLIGHTED

Reflected in the Queen Victoria Memorial Fountain, the Town Residence of Their Majesties Adds a Note of Grandeur to the Night Scene.

that Trafalgar Square, which has been foolishly proclaimed as "the finest site in Europe," has been vastly improved by pulling down the old hotel where Ruskin loved to linger, and building on its site the London headquarters of the Commonwealth of South Africa.

Trafalgar Square is still Trafalgar Square; a changed facet in unchanging London; with the "open smile" in which the late Poet Laureate delighted. It is now proposed—and this is the latest change in unchanging London—to give an "open smile" to that sordid region in the neighborhood of the Tower, to rescue from obliteration one of the most historic spots in London and to restore to the citizens a riverside *pleasaunce* of which they have long been deprived.

It is proposed, in the first place, to pull down a huge ugly brick warehouse which has frowned over the western side for 70 years, and convert the site into a public garden to be known by the old name of King's Green. It is proposed to remove a building, set up by the Underground Railways 20 years ago, which blocks the pavement of a historic London street.

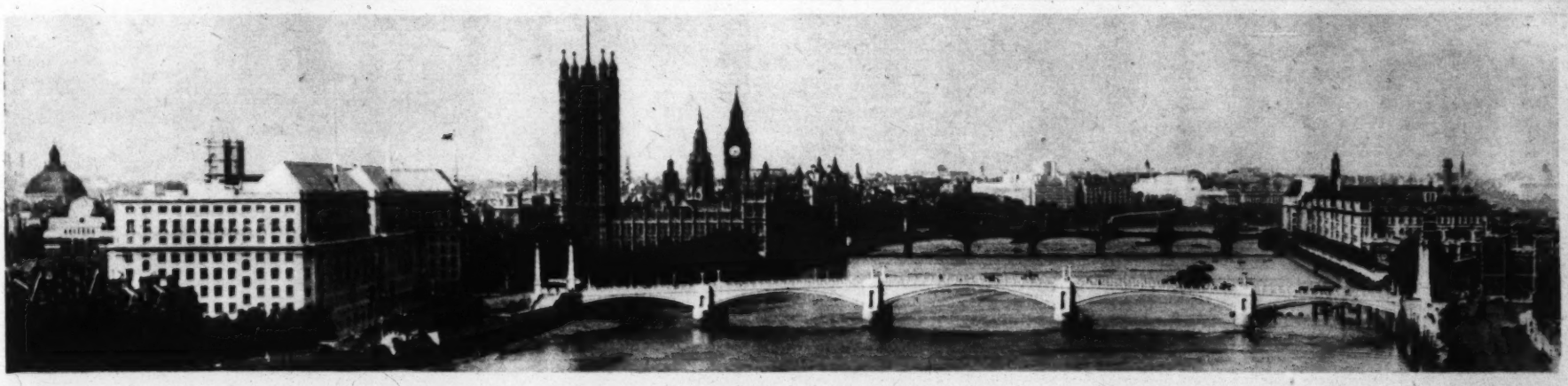
* * *

Other projects indicate a children's "tidal playground" in front of Tower Wharf; to make a new garden on the east side of Trinity Square, giving public access to a fine surviving section of the ancient city wall; and to build a "City House of Benevolence" where hungry men from the docks and the East End, who have come to Tower Hill seeking work, may find shelter and refreshment.

A noble scheme, indeed, but if once this clearance and clearing-up could be accomplished, London would be able to rejoice in a priceless addition to its amenities. Among other things that would be achieved by the demolition of the huge warehouse, would be to bring into isolation and finer prominence the Church of All Hallows, Barking by the Tower. As all good Americans should remember, William Penn, who was born on the east side of Tower Hill, was baptized there on Oct. 23, 1644.

The plan may take 20 years to complete; it may cost £250,000; and it may involve many difficulties other than those of time and finance. One of the most curious of these may be the extension of the city boundary, for William the Conqueror, when he built the Tower, carefully placed it on the border line between London and Stepney, and to this day a portion of the Tower grounds and Tower Hill itself is in the borough of Stepney.

In the last few years, as has been properly said, "Tower Hill has been steadily throwing off its nineteenth century dinginess and is ready for still further purification." Changed and purified it will be, let us hope, but once again London will assert its character and invest its new developments with its old atmosphere and color, as it has done these 2000 years. London is a city that lives on and on!



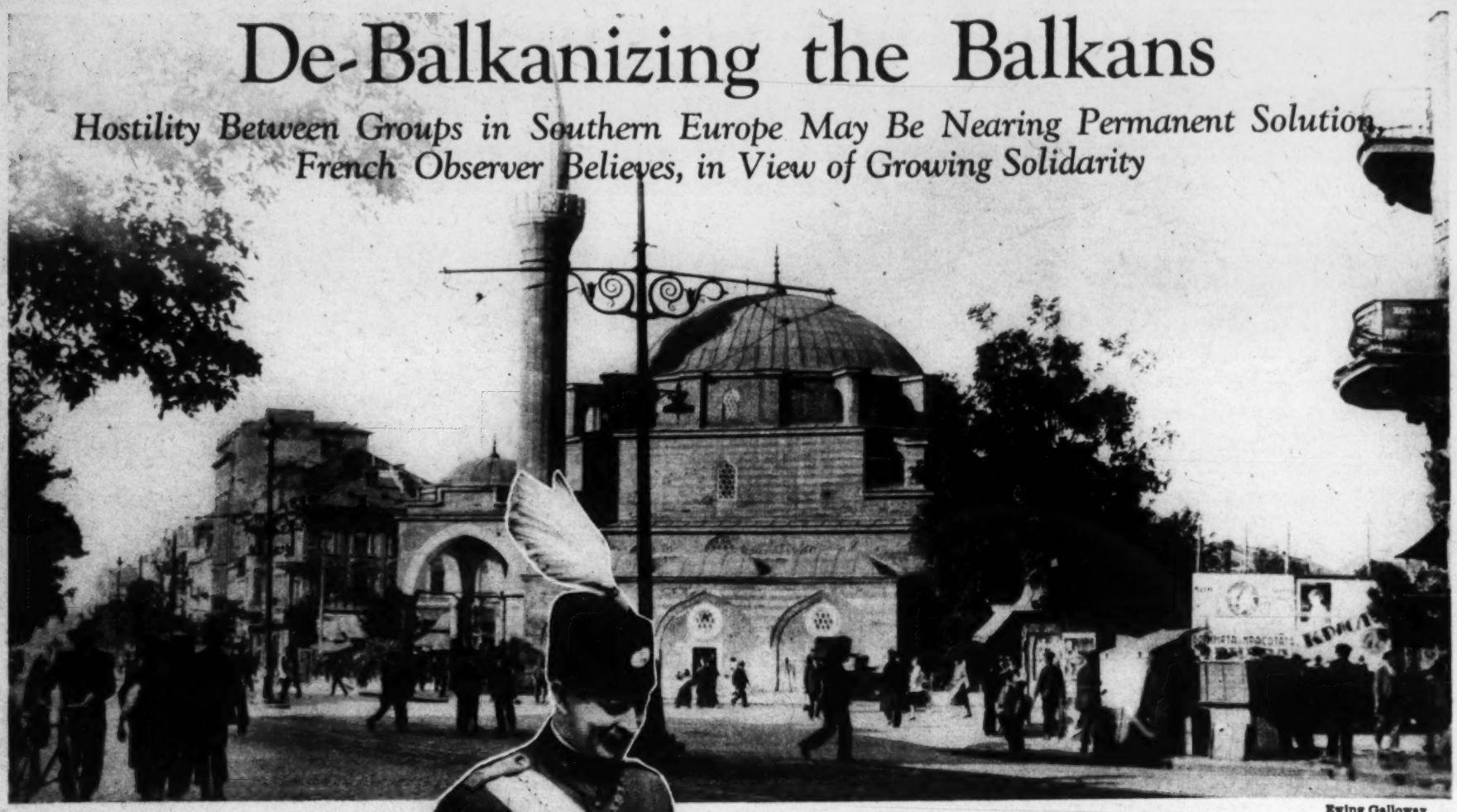
EVEN THE THAMES SEES A CHANGING SCENE

© Keystone

The New Lambeth Bridge Spans the River in the Foreground. New Buildings Line Both Sides of the River. Among Those Visible Is Not Only the Handsome Structure Adjacent to the Familiar Houses of Parliament, but the White Bulks of the Shell-Mex Building and Somerset House in the Distance.

De-Balkanizing the Balkans

Hostility Between Groups in Southern Europe May Be Nearing Permanent Solution, French Observer Believes, in View of Growing Solidarity



PUBLIC SQUARE IN SOFIA — Ewing Galloway

By Henri de Jouvenel

Member of the Senate, former French Ambassador in Rome

RECENTLY HIS MAJESTY, Alexander, King of Yugoslavia visited Bulgaria and Roumania, while the Premier and Foreign Minister of Hungary went to Sofia, the Turkish Minister of Public Economy was in Athens, the Greek Ministers visited Turkey and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu was everywhere—Sofia, Angora, Athens, and Warsaw, not to mention Geneva.

But just because a certain number of these distinguished persons paid visits to the same places, it would perhaps be too much to conclude that they pursued precisely the same objects—that, for instance, King Boris and M. Moushanoff, the Bulgarian Premier, listened to exactly the same discussion from their numerous and distinguished guests.

If no actual agreement was reached, the conversations which have just taken place prove that its necessity was almost unanimously recognized; and that is a noticeable advance. For the fact is, that in the absence of a single "entente" among Danubian and Balkan states, we can already place on record several "ententes" which, a few years ago, we should not even have dared to hope for, and which bring to international diplomacy a stabilizing influence of which it had some need.

In 1927, when Tewfik Rushdi Bey, M. Albert Sarraut, and I were negotiating that treaty between Turkey and Syria which was later expanded into a treaty between France and Turkey, and when the Foreign Minister of the Ottoman Republic was expounding to us in Angora the peaceful objects of the Ghazi, despite all our confident hopes, we could not have possibly imagined that only a few years after the upheaval in Asia Minor, after an almost inconceivable transfer of populations, after the comparative suspension of the 1925 negotiations, destined to be followed by a similar rupture in 1927, Turkey and Greece should, on June 15, 1930, terminate a century of strife, or that, in 1933, that same Tewfik Rushdi Bey should conclude a pact with Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris which, in Article III, should go so far as to anticipate a joint representation of the two states on international conferences.

This success is a salutary lesson on which all states, large or small, would do well to ponder.

The mutual alliance of Turkey and Greece has not remained in isolation. It is henceforth attached to the Little Entente by treaties between Turkey and Roumania and between Turkey and Yugoslavia. A bridge has been built between the Balkan and the Danubian countries.

As I do not share the secrets either of the sovereigns or of the ministers involved. I do not know whether it is correct that Tewfik Rushdi Bey has projected a Balkan equivalent to the Treaty of Locarno or a concord of the Black Sea, or that Mr. Titulescu—as some newspapers declare—proposed to Mr. Moushanoff, on behalf of Roumania, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia, a series of local pacts of neutrality, capable of subsequent transformation into one single comprehensive treaty of nonaggression and neutrality embracing all the Balkan states.

Thus, it is not the precise form of the impending agreements which interests us at the present moment, but only the general lines of development of Danubian and Balkan politics.

The only hope we dared allow ourselves to express was that the groups now formed or in process of formation should link themselves together and that we should thus see the end in that region of Europe of the system which brings such groups into mutual hostility.

When Signor Benito Mussolini proposed the Four-Power Pact to the western nations, the great powers seemed on the point of splitting up into two hostile groups. It was the initiative of Italy which forestalled that danger; and whatever regret we may feel at the present moment over the impetuous step of Germany in abruptly cutting herself off from Europe, the event is less serious than would have been the for-

(Continued on Page 14)

King Carol II of Roumania as an Infantry Colonel. (Photo ©Keystone.)

Left—King Boris of Bulgaria and King Alexander of Yugoslavia as They Met in Belgrade. (Photo, Keystone.) Right—Henri de Jouvenel Initialing the Four-Power Pact for France, While Its Sponsor, Premier Mussolini of Italy (Standing at Left) Looks On With Interest. (Photo International.)

Star Dust—Debris of Other Worlds

Byrd Expedition Will Filter Antarctic Snow to Isolate Infinitesimal Bits of Meteors, Ground Fine by Earth's Armor of Air, to Determine Stuff of Which Other Planets Are Made

By Bertram B. Fowler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DOWN AT THE BOTTOM of the world nature has spread a coverlet to catch the dust of planets, a gigantic sheet upon which falls the dust of a terrific cosmic bombardment that never ceases.

The earth whirls upon its axis, sweeping through space on the path of its orbit, an orderly member of a system of universes so vast that human thought cannot grasp their magnitude. Man does his appointed task under an arch of sky that symbolizes protection. And protection it is, for against that enveloping blanket of atmosphere a daily bombardment is directed. Every 24 hours some 200 tons of celestial projectiles are hurled at our whirling globe.

These projectiles hurtle out of outer space at terrific speeds, strike the atmosphere of the earth and dissolve into infinitesimal dust. A few of them have enough weight and velocity to slice their way through the earth's transparent armor plate and plunge into the ground. Striking the earth they become meteorites. But for every meteorite there are millions of meteors that are ground small in the mills of the air, to float earthward in an imperceptible drift of powder so fine that it has eluded all of man's efforts at capture and study. So microscopic is some of it that the pull of gravity on its particles is almost nil. There are particles of this star dust floating in the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere that consume as much as 50 years in their journey to the surface of the globe.

All over the earth's surface this dust is drifting down. Star dust is but one of the colorful names for it. The débris of unknown planets that swim through uncharted space? The wreckage of comets, or perhaps of planets that have long since broken up? On this point no certain agreement has been reached by the natural scientists. But this one thing is known, and agreed upon, that across the face of the earth drifts continually the smoke and ashes of this celestial bombardment.

The spectroscope shows the elements of which it is formed to be iron, magnesium, nickel, copper, lead and various silicates. Nothing to tinge thought with wonder in that list? Perhaps not, but were that drift to be wiped out by some cosmic upheaval, earth's most dazzling glories would be gone. Man would gaze upon a sky unbelievably drab, colorless and gray.

Over countless centuries man gazed upon the west at day's end and watched that beauty that never repeats a combination, that weaves an ever-changing spectacle of color upon the horizon. The natural scientist now declares that the beauty of the sunset is caused by the refraction of the sun's rays on the particles of star dust, and sometimes volcanic ash, floating in the upper atmosphere. Twilight follows, trailing its shimmering robes from the vivid threshold of sunset into darkness. The same scientists say that our twilight is the reflection of the rays of the invisible sun in these same particles.

For generations men have put forward various theories to account for the aurora borealis, that phenomenon that marches its battalions of shimmering light across the northern heavens and whips its pennons of splendor over polar ice. Theories were advanced ranging all the way from that of the old prospector who claimed to have found the source in a mine of pure radium to the less fictitious one that attributed the display to the reflection of the sun's rays on the polar bergs. Some natural scientists now trace the aurora to vast clouds of star dust of a magnetic nature moving at terrific speeds in the upper layers of the atmosphere.

At certain periods the earth passes through curtains of meteors, the Perseids, Lyraids and Leonids being examples. The Perseids, a vast elliptical ring of cosmic dust, chips from some celestial work bench, spread their curtain two or three billion miles in length and 50 million miles wide. The earth whirls through this curtain annually at 1200 miles an hour. The Perseid meteors, ranging in size from wheat grains to marbles, flame into brightness on the grindstone of the whirling earth, and dissolve at an altitude of 60 miles. There is no record of one of these meteors ever reaching the earth.

The dust of the Perseids and of other meteors settles down to mix with the dust of civilization, so infinitesimal a part of the world's dust that to isolate it is an almost insuperable problem. Its collection only seems feasible where there exists a surface so far removed from civilization that admixture and adulteration is impossible.

Such an area *does* exist. Surrounding the South Pole is the world's largest blanket of ice and snow, vast, imperishable, built higher each year by the lashing blizzards that howl out of the polar mountains. Upon this coverlet falls only the dust of the outer spaces and volcanic ash blown into the upper strata by the explosions of eruptions and carried far by the winds.

It is upon this coverlet, more vast in extent than any of the continents, and separated from civilization by a thousand miles of portless ocean, that the natural scientists who accompany Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic Expedition have set their eyes. There, if anywhere, can the long sought star dust be collected.

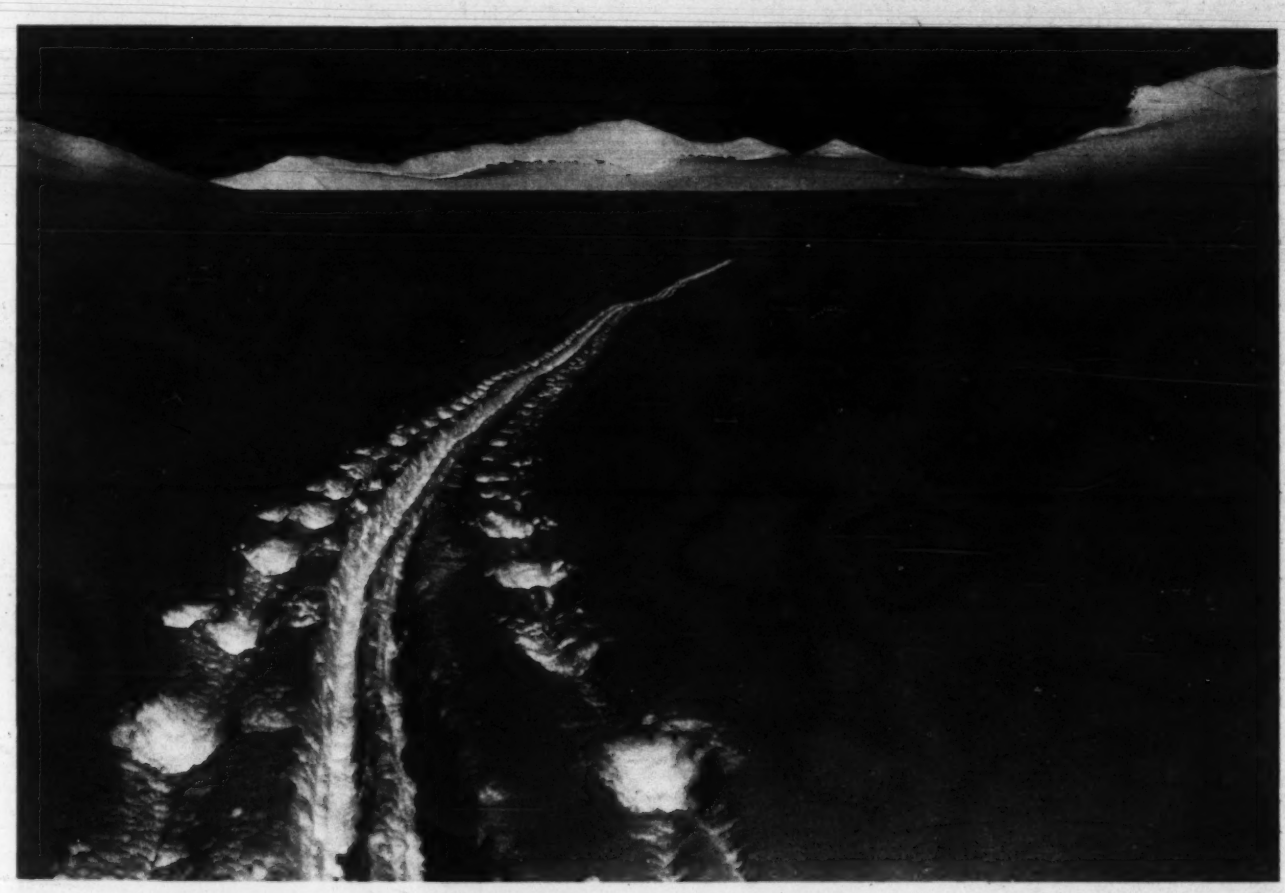
Imagination leaps to form a picture of these investigators studying the surface of the snow to find the sifted deposits of far planets. One may fancy these men at work sorting out the particles of the cosmic bombardment from the snow crystals.

But it is not so simple as that. When a scientist says infinitesimal he means just that. One does not collect the dust of cosmic fireworks as one sweeps up the dust of cities, nor sift out the particles of planets in a sieve. The isolation of the imperceptible is as painstaking a task as one could find. Its solution, as in so many cosmic experiments, is associated with the most ordinary of human needs and methods. In this case it links up with the question of how the expedition shall obtain its drinking water. For on that huge barrier, sealed with frost to unknown depths, and resting perhaps on the brine of ocean, there are no springs of water.

For water the expedition must turn to the all-encompassing snow. To supply water for all drinking, cooking, and washing, this snow must be melted. Men will gouge into Antarctica's age-old coverlet and melt great quantities of it to supply their daily needs. As they cut into that blanket of snow the record of its age will be there for them to read. As the rings of a tree tell its age, so, layer by layer, the snowfalls of the seasons are shown. And, mixed with each layer will be the year's collection of the dust that has drifted down from the unmeasured spaces above.

To collect this deposit all the snow so melted will be filtered. The water will be accepted gratefully by the members of the expedition. But it is the filters that will be seized upon by Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, physicist of the expedition, and his assistants. These filters will be of a material that dissolves in acetone, leaving only dust

(Continued on Page 15)



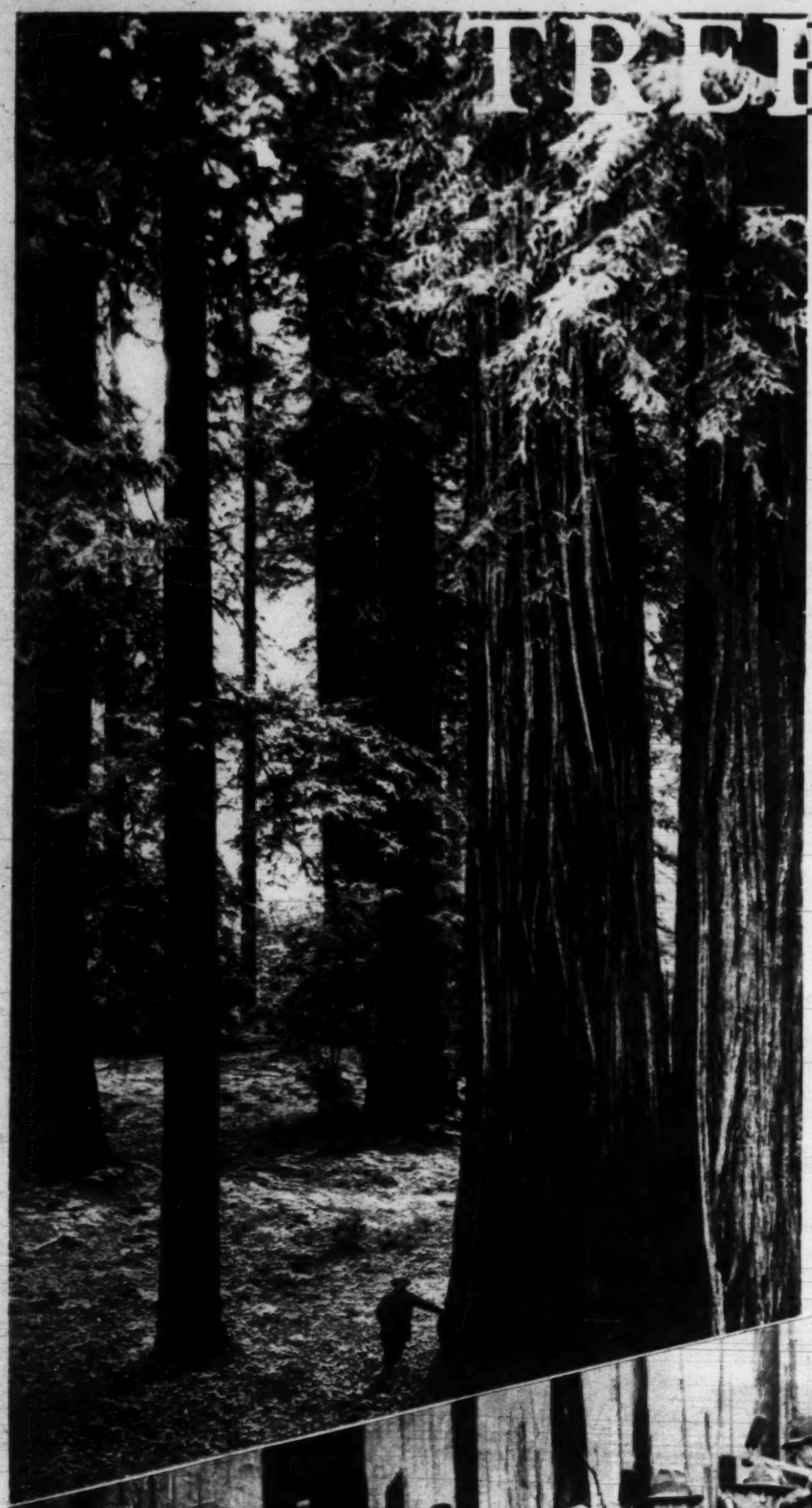
FROM LIMITLESS SPACE TO POLAR SNOWS

So Falls the Dust of Millions of Meteors Into the Blanket About the South Pole. The View of the Andromeda Nebula and the Stellar Spaces Around It Is Shown Above. (Photo, Yerkes Observatory.) From These Vast Skies Particles Fall to Such Snow Fields as Is Shown in the Lower Picture. (Photo, Gyger, Adelboden.)

TREES

Great Forest Heritage of North America, Squa by New Army of Civilian Conservation Corp

Staff V



DREAMS OF A LIFETIME have come true overnight for tree lovers of the United States.

Men who have devoted more than a half century of effort to make the American public recognize that protected forests are essential to the economic welfare of the nation are seeing fond hopes fulfilled under the New Deal. The impossible has happened.

Assignment of 325,000 formerly jobless young men to the woods to care for this valuable natural resource is bringing the nation to realize how many millions of dollars have been slipping through its hands when fire and insects were allowed to destroy the forests or potential tree-growing land was left standing idle.

A new educational project to cope with soil erosion is under way. Trees are being planted under government direction to keep floods from rising. Forest industries under the National Recovery Act are launching a far-flung plan to stop destructive lumbering on private lands. People in general are beginning to think and talk more about the forests.

Veteran defenders of the nation's trees rub their eyes. For more than 50 years they have been urging conservation measures. Their efforts have been rewarded by important steps from time to time, but when Franklin D. Roosevelt came to the White House, reforestation became a major governmental enterprise overnight.

The forest problem that conservationists have been trying to get before the public is this: When the Pilgrims came, they found a vast land, covered with about 822,000,000 acres of forests. Much of this has been cut for farm and pasture, for cities and suburbs, as the population has multiplied. Today, it is estimated, only about 99,000,000 acres of the virgin forests remain. In addition there is an estimated 313,000,000 acres of second-growth timber of commercial value. About 84,000,000 acres, fit only for growing commercial trees, are idle and growing only trees of little value.

Despite the fact that the United States has been using or destroying its forests a great deal faster than it has replenished them, the men who have set themselves up as guardians of the trees are not easily discouraged. "The picture of our forest problem is not one of gloom and discouragement," says Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association. "Americans will always awake to an issue and rise to a crisis. They are doing so as they learn to realize our forest problems."

Mr. Pack's statement is made in the "Forestry Primer" of which he is author. A total of 4,100,000 copies of this booklet has been printed since the first edition in 1926. This "best seller," with a circulation in schools, women's clubs, scout groups and other civic organizations, has taken its message not only to all corners of this country but to schools in foreign nations. The primer is now in its forty-first edition. The current edition is dedicated to President Roosevelt's forest camp workers, bringing before them in simple straightforward language the problem they are helping the nation to solve.

* * *

Conservationists' faith that the United States is awakening to its forestry problem probably springs from the remarkable success they have had with their campaign. It is 58 years since the Government took the first step to stop the ruthless exploitation of forest resources. In 1876, Congress appropriated a small sum to engage Mr. Franklin B. Hough as a special agent to inquire into forest conditions. Great strides forward have been taken since then.

Fifty-seven years ago there was not a trained forester in the United States. Today there are more than a score of colleges and universities with well-equipped schools of forestry. From these are graduated annually many men intensively trained.

Fifty-seven years ago, scarcely anyone believed that the vast timber resources of the nation could ever be used up. Editors of newspapers and magazines knew little about reforestation, forest fire prevention and forest research. Today they devote thousands of columns each year to the work of educating the people about forestry.

Half a century ago there were no government-owned forests actually set aside for forest conservation purposes. Today there are approximately 162,009,145 acres within national forests which insure against the total depletion of the country's forest resources. The area thus set aside is equal to the combined area of all of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and New Jersey.

There are 42 states today with organized forestry departments supplementing the work of the United States Forestry Service in the Department of Agriculture. Many states maintain nurseries from which millions of seedling trees are distributed each year for public and private planting. Several

Photo by W. J. Lu

FOREST RANGERS ON FIR
In the Cabinet National Forest

Redwood Trees of California (© by Prof. Woodbridge Metcalf.) Members of the Reforestation Army, Carrying Grub Axes and Bags of Seedling Trees (Below), Are About to Start Work in a Burnt-Over Section of Columbia National Forest in the State of Washington. (Photo, Keystone.)

Squandered by Pioneers, and Further Depleted by Fire, Is Fast Being Restored Corps, Which Also Is Acting to Halt Erosion and Prevent Flood Conditions

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Writer, Washington Bureau, The Christian Science Monitor

states have forest taxation laws framed to encourage the raising of forests. More and more funds are being granted to protect the trees from insects and disease. Some states have as much as 2,000,000 acres set aside as state forests and parks.

More and more individuals are raising forests on their private lands. Thirty million trees were planted in 1932 as memorials to George Washington in his bicentennial year.

* * *

Last March a man came to the Presidency who had already demonstrated his understanding of the forestry problem as Governor of New York. He proposed to combine the task of taking care of thousands of unemployed young men and of building up the forests. Other Presidents have realized what this nation's forests mean to it. Theodore Roosevelt declared, "When you help to preserve our forests or plant new ones, you are acting the part of good citizens." Calvin Coolidge, in one of his syndicated articles written after he left the Presidency, proposed a system similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps. "If the Government ever needs to give work to the unemployed," he wrote, "an enlarged system of reforestation would be a partial solution free from objection. It would not interfere with rates of wages or marketing of production in any of the existing industries. Operation could cease without loss."

It remained for Franklin D. Roosevelt to put these theories into actual practice.

Photo by United States Forest Service

Reforestation on Such Hillsides Will Not Only Add to the Beauty of the Landscape, But Will Halt Erosion and Preserve the Soil. The Crew Is at Work Planting Seedling Trees.

Statistics show that this civilian army has effected an average reduction in fire losses for all federal forest lands amounting to 50 per cent for the first 10 months of the calendar year. It is improving 5,000,000 acres through thinning, clearing and other means, is planting a minimum of 300,000 acres in trees, conducting campaigns against tree diseases and insects on 10,000,000 acres.

But the efficiency of this army in bringing the forests to the attention of the American people cannot be measured in statistics. The thousands of young men in the CCC camps are going to preach the gospel of the forests to hundreds of others when they go back home. The transition of many CCC boys from utter desperation to spiritual contentment through forest work is reported.

* * *

Not so picturesque as the conservation camp system but of no less importance is the effort on the part of the forest industries to work out under the NRA code of fair competition practical measures of private forest conservation. "This is the first time that the lumber and timber products industries as a group have committed themselves to a policy of conservation and sustained production of their basic resource, the forest," declared Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in opening the discussion of the code in Washington. "This commitment," he said, "is evidence of the crystallization of a new attitude which has gradually been growing up within the industries. It constitutes a major step in the evolution of American forest industries."

The great achievements in forest conservation during the last 50 years have been almost entirely in the field of public forests, yet these even now embrace only 20 per cent of the nation's forest lands, and not much more than 10 per cent of the potential timber-growing capacity. Hence the importance of the conservation agreement now being worked out by the private foresters for selective cutting to save timber for the future.

* * *

The job now facing conservationists is to see that the enormous advances of the last 10 months become permanent. The National Recovery Act has only two years to run, but stabilization measures for the industry must be planned with long-time vision. The CCC camps were established for a six-month trial period. They have been renewed for another six months and prospects are that they will be given another lease after that.

Forestry officials do not expect to see the corps cease operations at the end of the emergency. Mr. Ferdinand A. Silcox, newly appointed chief of the United States Forestry Service, predicts its development into a permanent system of training young men in the appreciation of the nation's forest resources. "We dreamed years ago of the things we could do with these vast areas if we had the proper help and enough of it," he says. "Now we see the things which can be done."

France has a forest policy, instituted in Colbert under Louis XIV, to restrict cutting operations and to require replanting. Germany has a somewhat similar policy. The Scandinavian countries are noted for their forest protection and preservation programs. England is rebuilding her forest reserves according to a definite outline.

The United States is closer to a well-developed forest policy today than it has ever been. The farseeing people whose "castles in the air" are healthy acres of trees, protected and preserved for the generations that are to come, are now striving to make sure that happy realization of their dreams does not vanish into "thin air" when the unemployment emergency is over.

o by W. J. Lubken, Courtesy United States Forest Service

RS ON FIRE PATROL DUTY

ional Forest, State of Montana

Photo, Courtesy United States Forest Service

Results of Deforestation. Such Burned-Over Areas as This One in Leadville National Forest, State of Colorado, Remain Treeless and Are Further Ruined by Erosion, as Here Shown. New Planting, Such as Is Being Carried on at Present, Reclaims Such Areas.

Photo at Right, Courtesy of Redwood Empire Assn.

Among the New Books

Mr. Simonds Offers a Counsel of Despair

America Faces the Next War, by Frank H. Simonds, New York: Harper $1.
The German Revolution: Its Meaning and Menace, by Joseph King. Preface by Viscount Snowden, London, Williams and Northgate, 3s. 6d.
Public Opinion and World Politics, Quincy Wright, editor. University of Chicago Press, $3.

MR. FRANK H. SIMONDS has taken up the novelists' liking for trilogies and has written one of his own. Perhaps the form is not the only respect in which Mr. Simonds's contributions to the literature of international relations partake of the nature of fiction. Now he caps his two earlier volumes, "Can Europe Keep the Peace?" and "Can America Stay at Home?" with a third which seems to answer both queries, "America Faces the Next War."

Needlessly the author devotes much of his latest volume to answering the questions posed in the first two. He insists that Europe cannot keep the peace and America cannot, in the event of war, stay at home. The latter thesis he expands at some length in the closing pages. In his opinion, all effort of the United States to advance the cause of world peace has only the effect of inextricably involving her in participation in an inevitable world war. If America urges European nations to disarm, America impliedly promises to save any of them from possible disastrous effects of disarmament. Suppose, as Mr. Norman H. Davis suggests, that a group of European nations make a mutual agreement upon disarmament. Then, merely because they acted in accordance with a suggestion from the United States, the United States is obligated to see that none suffers as a result.

* * *

Obviously this is a counsel of despair, for it may be taken for granted that the United States has no intention of being involved in another European war. It becomes peculiarly a counsel of despair when considered with due regard to the opening chapters of Mr. Simonds's very readable book. For in those chapters he urges, as convincingly as Cleusewitz or Trietschke themselves, that war is the normal state of Europe. One war settles nothing except the certainty of another. "After battle, as before, the purposes of these peoples would remain unmodified." And these peoples are to build up power at the expense of their neighbors, to attain, either by national development or by wide alliances, the hegemony of Europe. At the moment he ascribes to Hitler's Germany the provocative rôle under existing conditions, but he makes it clear that according to his hypothesis, had the World War resulted differently France would have furnished the torch to set the flames of war blazing.

* * *

While Mr. Simonds does not shrink from his logical conclusions, I think most people who are neither professional soldiers nor war correspondents will recoil from them. For his argument is that not all the endeavors of peace lovers, no Leagues, Locarnos, Kellogg Pacts, Nine-Power treaties or other devices, will avert a European war. Moreover, if the United States endeavors in the most cautious way to advance any peace system, it merely enhances its own danger of becoming embroiled. It cannot play the good Samaritan but must pass by on the other side. But even this will not wholly safeguard it, for a general European war which it is powerless to avert will almost inevitably engulf it in the resultant chaos.

On the somewhat gaudy jacket which decorates the book with what seems to be the red fire of an exploding shell appear the words, "What every American should know!" Rather is it what every American should deny, while joining in the widespread endeavor to avert the calamity which this author is never weary of predicting.

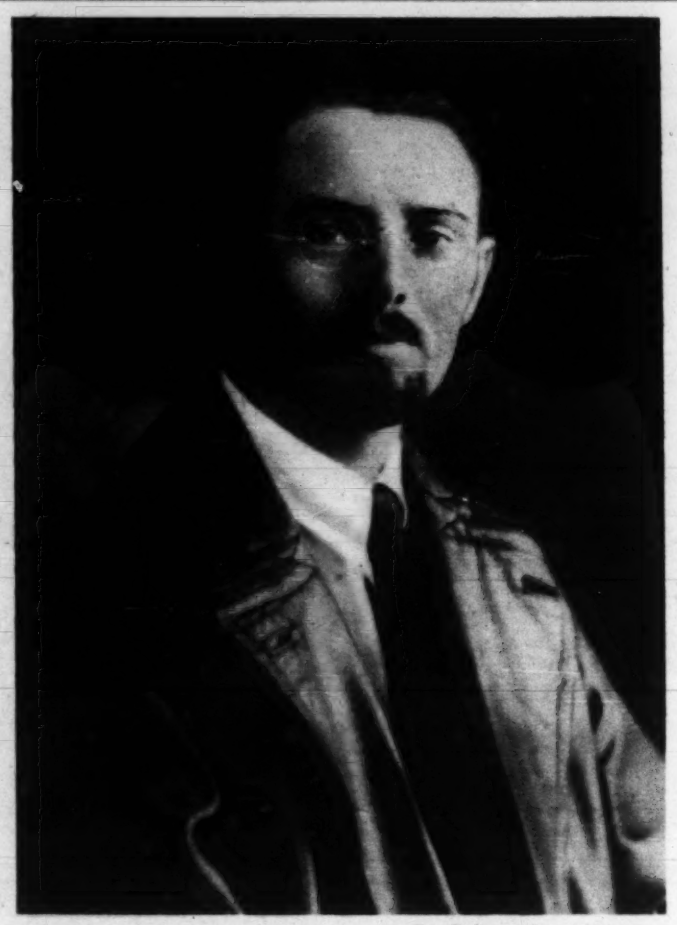
The brief history of the German Revolution by Mr. Joseph King is nearly a pamphlet in size and price. But it is a meaty compilation of historic facts and personal estimates. An introduction by Viscount Snowden is perhaps a trifle overestimated in the publishers' notices, as it is exceedingly noncommittal, giving the impression that it is a friendly word spoken by one quite unwilling to commit himself as to the merits of the book. The volume itself is far from objective in its tone, and in its comments on the anti-Jewish campaign is bitter to the point of propaganda.

The annual volume containing the reprints of lectures at the University of Chicago under the auspices of the Norman Wait Harris Foundation is always eagerly awaited by international students. This year it deals with the formation and direction of public opinion, traversing to some extent ground already well covered by Mr. Walter Lippmann. Several lectures contributed to the series and to this volume. I cannot refrain from quoting the estimate placed upon journalism and its practitioners by one of them, Mr. Edgar Stein Rubarth, editor-in-chief of the Wolff Telegraph Bureau in Berlin and a lecturer at the Institute of Journalism in that city:

> With all that dangerous and wonderful power, however, the journalist is, after all, in most cases merely a poor devil, who is seldom enough even acknowledged as the creator of his own ideas; and thus the journalist in the true sense of that designation is almost a tragic figure in modern life and can fairly claim, at least for his profession, if not always for his person, the rank as the unknown soldier of the everlasting war of our civilization.

Too many journalists will have to plead guilty to this indictment. But is not the tendency toward the limitation of intellectual freedom characteristic of the age? We hear complaints of it frequently enough from the universities and the pulpit—the two agencies of public opinion which should be most free. Perhaps the phenomenon is one of the many dying gasps of the capitalistic system.

WILLIS J. ABBOT



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEÁN O'FAOLÁIN

German "Civic Education"

Modern Germany: A Study of Conflicting Loyalties, by Paul Kosok. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $3 net.

GERMANY today overlooks none of the opportunities of modern method and device for "civic education" of its citizens. One of the early moves in revision of the Hitler cabinet was the formation of a ministry which bent press and platform, radio and film to the task of furthering the ideals of National Socialism. For the new régime realized that former allegiances need to be pulled out by the roots and a new ideology inculcated if political changes are not to be short-lived.

This, so clearly understood by the Hitler Government, was not fully appreciated by the Weimar Republic. One of democracy's failures in Germany was that it did not convincingly educate its rank and file in the ideas of popular administration.

* * *

But Dr. Kosok, in his searching assessment of the propagation of political and social doctrine in Germany during the Bismarckian and Republican eras, assumed that the Republic of Weimar had come to stay. This, in the light of more recent events, somewhat tries his conclusions. He is inclined to accept at face value the elaborate machinery which the Republic established for the dissemination of its idealism. But he does not assess, except in minor instances, the fact that this machinery did not operate according to schedule, although he himself cites the notable example that the Republic placed its elaborate "constitutional" education schemes in the hands of teachers of anti-democratic leanings.

Analyzing with great lucidity the complex social structure of Germany, Dr. Kosok succeeds as few historians do in presenting a concise, yet compelling, picture of the main streams of social life which existed in Germany. His clear conception of the part which the army and the landed aristocracy have played does not, as is often the case, weaken understanding of the position of the agricultural and industrial proletariat or of the bourgeoisie. It is debatable, however, whether there is not something of overstatement in his feeling that by 1914 the "whole foreign policy of the German empire represented much more the foreign interests of the German bourgeoisie than those of the German aristocracy."

* * *

Though Dr. Kosok is concerned entirely with the two chief periods preceding the Third Reich, he adds the opinion that the future of National Socialism will depend more on its ability to solve the present economic crisis than upon the "civic training of a supernationalist character" on which it has embarked. He might have pointed the conclusion which must inevitably be drawn from his book, that the success of all civic education, in the final analysis, depends upon the salutary character of the ideals which it seeks to inculcate.

Three Novels of Irish Life

A Nest of Simple Folk, by Seán O'Faoláin. London: Cape, 7/6 net.
Glory, by Francis Stuart. London: Gollancz, 7/6 net. New York: Macmillan, $2.
Folly Field, by Adrian Bell. London: Cobden Sanderson, 7/6 net.

SEÁN O'FAOLÁIN has drawn a masterly picture of the Irish peasantry. What he sees and describes is by no means always pleasant but he has the clearsightedness, balance and integrity that make the work of a true artist so satisfying. The Irishman's passion for land is no new theme, but Mr. O'Faoláin has put it in a new focus of his own. The remarkable scene in which Leo O'Donnel's father is tricked into leaving his youngest son his best plot of land gives an idea of the pressure of this passion on the individuals involved.

Mr. O'Faoláin does not spare his readers in recalling the Ireland of nearly three-quarters of a century ago when poverty, dirt and lack of education were at their worst. In the poorer districts the peasant was little better than an animal. On the other hand, Mr. O'Faoláin has not reduced his characters to the level of the brute; they are essentially simple if crude folk, unheroic, diffident, afraid, with the bright promises of religion as the chief consolation in their drab lives. And among those few dreaming of something more than forever toiling on the land and dissatisfied with promises of happiness and ease in the future life only, there are the first whispers of political rebellion. It was almost inevitable that Leo O'Donnel, a peasant on his father's side, belonging to the gentry through his mother, and at ease in neither sphere, should become a Fenian.

Mr. O'Faoláin is dispassionate about the individual's political success or failure. Leo goes to prison, is freed and comes to live in a small country town. This part, with the exception of the return of Johno, Leo's son, who brings a genial atmosphere of humor and good nature into the pitiful household, is less good than the first. Gradually there is formed in the narrative one of those tragic situations which occur when families are being forced by circumstances into supporting opposing political loyalties. Socially the families are united but underneath there is spying, intrigue and betrayal. the story ends with the 1916 rebellion.

"Glory" is also an Irish book but it is conceived from an opposite pole to Mr. O'Faoláin's realism. In it we find Irish romanticism gone heady. Mr. Stuart is a writer who has been overpraised, though possibly even his admirers have had their doubts. ". . . I feel," one reviewer is quoted on the jacket as having said of his last previous book, "however vaguely, that here is one of the important books of our time." That "however vaguely" is just the trouble; Mr. Stuart is a vague writer and evokes a vague, mystical atmosphere which we suspect means nothing except that it reflects the popular kind of emotional mysticism prevalent today in Ireland. There are passages in "Glory" which are suspiciously like Hollywood and Mr. Michael Arlen combined. Mr. Stuart has modernized Tir na n' Og, put Deirdre into an airplane and sent her to look for gods and heroes among the Chinese war lords. He has poetic moments but he is very uneven. There are fine words and fine sentiments in the best Gaelic tradition but they have a hollow sound. One is not certain if the characters are fish, fowl or good red herring and one feels that whichever they are, they are out of their proper element.

"Folly Field" brings us back to the land. Mr. Bell has not used the personal narrative, as in his other books, but he is not one whit less successful. Novels about farming today are usually pessimistic and are apt to end in the disintegration of the farm. But Mr. Bell strikes a different note. The young farmer — we see him grow from boyhood—inherits a genuine feeling for the soil, the crops and the animals. It is a sufficiently powerful emotion to keep him from falling completely victim to a false emotional passion for an actress. The actress is not very convincing but the farmer is real enough and his deep affection for his farm brings him happiness. Mr. Bell's descriptive ability is of a high order.

E. M. V.

A Scholar's Life of Jesus

The Life of Jesus, by Maurice Goguel. Translated by Olive Wyon. New York: Macmillan. $6.

THIS substantial volume of 600 pages is from the pen of a distinguished Protestant Frenchman who has spent many years in a microscopic study of the life of Christ Jesus and the history of early Christianity. It smacks of the study of the scholar rather than of the sanctum of the theologian. For it deals with investigations and documentations of the Gospels and the evidences of their reliability.

Mr. Goguel gives much attention to the historicity of Jesus and to the background out of which the Gospels sprang. In fact, so much space is devoted to these phases of his theme that the actual biography of the Nazarene is delayed until page 253, near the middle of the volume. Some account is also given of the history of research into the life of Jesus and of the early biographies resulting therefrom.

* * *

The student of early Christianity will find much of interest in the volume, but the devout Christian who holds to the authenticity of the Gospel narrative will meet with some grievous disappointments. The story of the birth at Bethlehem, related so appealingly in Matthew and Luke, is discarded as merely traditional and unworthy of inclusion in the volume. Perhaps a reason for this omission may be found in a lack of understanding of the spiritual truth and the operation of divine law which lay behind the virgin birth.

It must be acknowledged, however, that in the position taken by Dr. Goguel, many biographers of Jesus today are in agreement, no doubt for the same reason — lack of understanding of the spiritual problems involved. Judged merely from a "rational" basis, their position is understandable: reasoned from the basis of God's fatherhood, the accounts are divinely rational. Accordingly, as the incident is based upon spiritual truth which has not been accepted by the "higher critics," the logical alternative is for them to dismiss it as this author has done. Apparently the prophecy of Micah, so definite as to the place where the Messiah should be born, makes no impression upon these close-reasoning rationalists.

Definite conclusions are drawn as to the period of Jesus's ministry. The meeting with John at the Jordan is placed at the end of the year 26, or at the beginning of 27; the ministry in Galilee begins in the spring of 27, and terminates in September of that year. Leaving Galilee, Jesus goes to Jerusalem and remains until December, when he removes to some solitary place remote from Jerusalem. He returns to Jerusalem for the Passover of 28, and remains until the crucifixion. No account is given of the resurrection of Jesus, although there is much discussion as to the location of Calvary and of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

* * *

Dr. Goguel's method of treatment is that of a patient and skilled workman who constructs a magnificent frame for a picture that does not appear. He deals bravely and intimately with all the historical data regarding Jesus and the development of the Gospels, without setting forth the spiritual import of that matchless career. The casket is without the jewel —in this case, the most priceless jewel ever offered to a hard-hearted world.

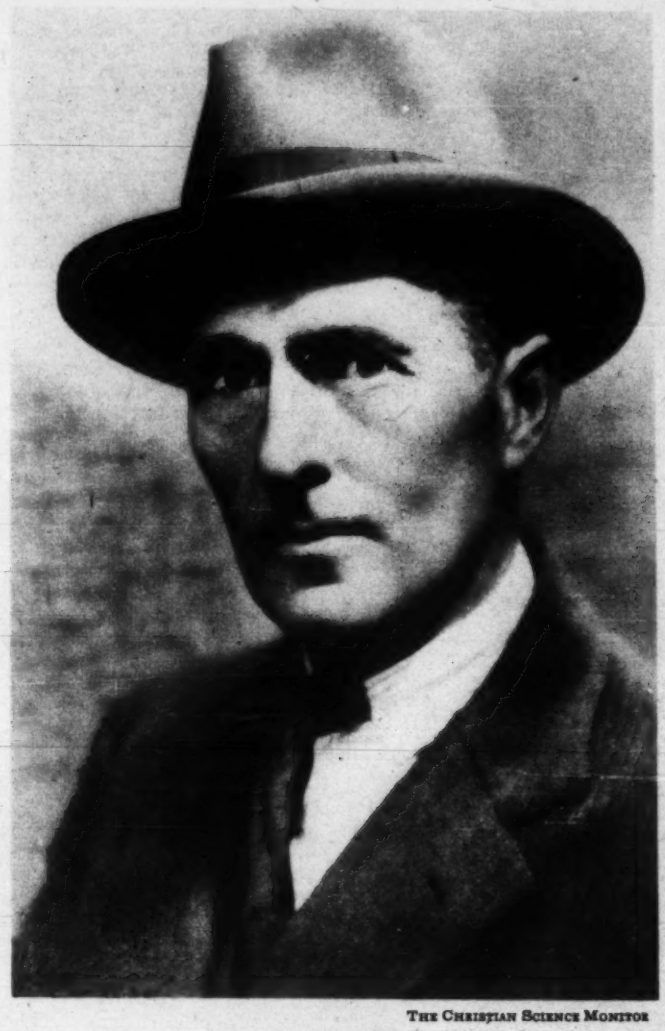
The brief statement on the ethics of Jesus's teachings at the end of the volume is but a hint at the greatest of all subjects, the revelation of God as Father and its essential corollary, the brotherhood of man. The present biographer does promise, however, to discuss the message and its significance in a later volume. The student who wishes to dig deeply into the background of the Nazaréne, the mechanics of his career and the development of the Gospels will find this a most satisfactory volume. It is scholarly and at the same time appealing in its literary style.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

A Fictional Plea for Peace

The Cross of Peace, by Philip Gibbs. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran Company. $2.50.

IN "The Cross of Peace," Sir Philip Gibbs has told the story of a French officer who won every decoration bestowed by his country for martial bravery, but came by degrees to disillusionment with the glories of war, a belief in the possibility of better understanding between the nations, and in time to active service in the cause of peace. Armand Gatières, Captain of the Chasseurs Alpins, wearing the Croix de Guerre with palms, the Légion d'Honneur, and the English Military Cross, wearing a limp, too, that came from a machine-gun bullet, was stationed after the war with the French Army of Occupation in Mainz. He was billeted with one of the best families, and his unwilling host had been formerly the German consul at Paris. There was a young son, Otto, in the von Menzel household who was committed heart and soul to the German Youth Movement. From him, a pacifist, Captain Gatières learned much about young Germany. There was a daughter, too, a little older than Otto, a charming, well-educated girl. She fell in love with the French officer. Love knows no boundaries, Ina von Menzel said.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIR PHILIP GIBBS

When the order came from French headquarters to occupy the Ruhr, Captain Gatières was obliged to go with the advance troops. Gatières went into the Ruhr, was witness of the disaster there wrought to German business, and the futility of the occupation. There he learned that his letters to Ina von Menzel had never reached her and that she had passed away. When the French troops were withdrawn from the Ruhr, Gatières's service in the army came to an end. The German experience had left him with an intensified conviction of the utter folly of war and with a better understanding of the German people. He became a teacher of history in the Lycée of Avignon. His teachings opened the eyes of some of his students to the nature of war and led them to join the Ligue Internationale des Jeune Contre la Guerre.

In time Gatières married the sister of one of his students. Into his joy came perplexities. His wife Yvonne was intensely national in her outlook, his fellow-teachers disapproved of his theories and were jealous of his influence over the boys. Soon his wife's young brother and three companions were arrested for refusing to perform their military service. Yvonne lay the blame at her husband's door, and he lost wife, child and job. The next blow was the Hitler supremacy in Germany, during which Gatières saw the same young men who had vowed to join hands with the youth of all nations in promoting peace swept back into ardent nationalism. Gatières went to Germany to get at the facts and lost his life in defense of a friend, who was a Jew and a pacifist.

"The Cross of Peace" is told quietly, with concentrated restraint. It is an engrossing narrative. It is also a mirror of European conditions since 1918, and quite justly is described by the author as "a novel of today." Sir Philip Gibbs is a student of affairs even more than a novelist. He has been an observer and a reporter of world-wide reputation, and out of his observations, his experiences and his study of the world situation he has drawn some convictions that he holds with an Englishman's tenacity. One of these is that of the uselessness and needlessness of war, and this conviction he has maintained in "The Cross of Peace" with a level, clear-cut enunciation that surely must penetrate to the consciousness of some of his readers.

KEN-NAH MARKERS

CLIPS Pocket, library $1.00
READERS with SEVEN extra for Sunday service 1.50
PROSE WORKS CLIPS, 49 MARKERS 1.50
UNIQUE Pocket 1.25
CELLULOID MARKERS LIBRARY.... 1.50
READERS ... 2.50
LESSON MARKING SET .80
PASTELS Dresden box DOZEN large — 1.00
QUARTERLY holder black leather..... 1.00

Pocket Readers

ERNEST MENARD KENNA
1254 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif.

Make your drawing make you money!

Develop your talent now!

Your drawing talent can bring you extra cash or a substantial living. Commercial art, advertising, draftsmanship and architecture require trained men. Qualify yourself in spare time this easy way.

New book tells how

Here is just the simple guide for home study you need. Full details on basic principles of *all* good drawing, and special techniques of work in pencil, charcoal, crayon, pen and ink, pen and brush, wash. Handling of proportions, light and shade, outlines, textures and colors clearly explained. Hundreds of illustrations and exercises help you develop your talent without professional teaching.

Read it 10 days FREE

Freehand Drawing, by A. L. Guptill, is just off the press. Author has taught at Pratt Institute for 20 years, and wrote *Sketching and Rendering in Pencil*, etc. Order now. Tear out this ad. Write name, address, business connection in margin. Mail to Harper & Brothers, Dept. C, 49 E. 33rd St., New York. Book will be sent postpaid. Within ten days remit $3.50 or return book.

Early American Colonies

Our Earliest Colonial Settlements, by Charles M. Andrews. New York: New York University Press. $2.50.

IN A series of six lectures delivered at New York University, and here reproduced, Professor Andrews has described, calmly and realistically, the attempted settlement at Roanoke and the successful colonization of Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maryland. Although all were settled by Englishmen, each was unique in its inception and in the character of its original inhabitants.

Virginia, for example, was founded as a commercial venture—a purely business proposition. As Professor Andrews remarks, "Of all the colonies settled on the mainland of America in the early seventeenth century, Virginia was the only one that, strictly speaking, represented England's own commercial and economic expansion."

The Virginian Company was organized by a group of London and Plymouth merchants and capitalists, who believed that there was an opportunity for profit in establishing a colony in America. A charter was obtained from the King and shares sold to sanguine investors in precisely the manner in which a manufacturing enterprise might be launched today. The dreams of profit with which the promoters lured capital had, of course, nothing to do with the commercial and agricultural lines along which America actually developed many years later. The fixed ideas of the seventeenth century were easily obtainable gold, and a route to the East, by which trade with China might be reëstablished.

Professor Andrews rightly places a good deal of emphasis on the affairs of the company at home, instead of confining his exposition to the romantics of John Smith and Pocahontas. Like many another corporation, the Virginian Company was started with enthusiasm and high hopes, was soon embroiled in politics and dissension, suffered from lack of funds and ended in receivership. The King was the receiver, and 18 years after the colony was founded, it became a Royal Province.

In contrast to Virginia, Massachusetts was not founded by men who sought material gain. Although White and Winthrop formed a joint stock company and obtained a charter similar to that of the Virginian Company, their purpose was to form an earthly paradise for those who shared their religious views. They took their charter with them to America, established a Puritan hierarchy on the shores of Massachusetts and succeeded in maintaining their way of life and excluding intruders until, after the Restoration, their charter was annulled and they found themselves ruled—like their cousins in Virginia—by a royal governor.

JOHN PELL.

BIBLES

Read daily by millions!

Call, or write for catalog.
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield St., Boston

"*Stick* to the Monitor"

Recently I asked a book publisher what I might do to increase the sale of the inspirational booklet "Why Limit Yourself." His answer was:

"Just keep on advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. That's all the advertising you need. Monitor readers are the kind of folks who want your book."

So I am sticking to the Monitor. And I've ordered a fourth edition—50,000 more—of "Why Limit Yourself."

Thousands of letters—from America's biggest executives, and from persons in all walks of life on down to the humble person who can hardly sign his name—tell us the book is helpful. It sells today in twenty-one countries, entirely without profit to the author. And if a profit is made, the money will be given to a worthy cause.

"Stick to the Monitor," says my publisher friend.

Single copies 25c each . . . five for one dollar
Ask your dealer—or send direct to the author.

EDWARD J. HOFF
729 MANNINGTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO

In Canada
FOSTER BROWN & SON
1230 St. Catherine Street, Montreal

In England
THE ART STORE
53 Sloane Square, London

A Civilized Journey

First Russia Then Tibet, by Robert Byron. London: Macmillan. 15s. net.

IT HAS been said, as Mr. Robert Byron reminds us, that a specialist is a man who knows more and more about less and less; from which he develops his own definition of the traveler as one who desires to know more and more about more and more. Happy man, not to be in the state of the wretched journalist obliged to know less and less about more and more! Mr. Byron is safe from such a plight. He has set out upon his Russian and Tibetan travels with the sound ballast of "The Byzantine Achievement" and his books on Athos, and we know that we shall find a traveler who is not at the mercy of everything he sees.

* * *

He was certainly not at the mercy of Russia. It was natural that he should go there to explore the Byzantine diffusion in architecture and painting, and it is not surprising to find him in the end even more intrenched in his anti-Bolshevist view than he was when he set out. He has not, however, the usual crude, Red phobia. His hits are subtler. He has no patience, for instance, with the foreign intellectual of the Left who eulogizes the Bolshevik for creating the kind of civilization which makes life for the intellectual, essentially an individualist, impossible. One may doubt if the non-Communist from abroad, however sympathetic, is quite as deceived or as hypocritical as Mr. Byron thinks. One asks, does he think similarly of Fascism? But Mr. Byron is out ardently to defend the European tradition against the new dogmas, and argues that success of "the religion" of materialism, with its substitution of the mass for the individual means a relapse into a modern Dark Age. How can we have a "mass" art unless individuals make it? And how can the individual make it if he is not permitted the freedom of disinterested thought?

* * *

Mr. Byron admits that the doctrine of sudden salvation of the mass by the mass is a traditional Russian belief and that at all times the intellectual has been spied upon and persecuted. The answer to his question, as he eventually finds, is in the history of the Dark Ages of Europe: the art of the time of medieval obscurantism was the mass art, the anonymous art of the Gothic cathedrals. The only possible artistic outlet for Russia under the present system is architecture.

On this he is immensely interesting, for in architecture the Russians are beginning to see the light. The concrete, skyscraper, tin-trunk and birdcage architecture borrowed from the United States is already coming into disfavor. At any rate, those designs of the glorified gasometer intended for the People's Palace in Moscow have been rejected, and the rich Ural stone so magnificently used in the past is to be used again. The Russian, as Mr. Byron points out, has always borrowed the grammar of a foreign language for his architectural expression, but the background insists upon a unique development:

> (Russia) holds a latent power which likes to speak in terms of the grandiose and monumental. No difficulty is too great, no scheme too vast, for this power to overcome. It plans cities on a scale commensurate with the huge, rolling rivers by whose banks they stand. At the same time it employs the poetry of field and village and the peasant love of fantasy. Somehow, by some genius of the people, æsthetic order results: buildings are grouped as though on a perpetual backcloth; paintings are composed; the domestic arts are sane. The lyrical note is absent; there is none of that intimate perfection which reaches to the hidden places of the mind. All is open, fully apparent at a glance, blatant even; there is no hidden measure, no economy of means; yet all is within bounds and betrays a love of well-being which is not dissimilar from that of our own prosaic isle.

Mr. Byron's Tibetan chapters are introduced on the ground that Tibet is the most complete contrast to Russia that can be imagined. Here is a country where the modern world is most jealously excluded and machinery is regarded with a horror which cannot fail to stir some sympathy in the æsthete's bosom. Even the wheeled cart is forbidden. On the other hand, the European traveler is under the great disadvantage of entering a world which is so utterly unrelated to anything he has learned or experienced that he is as lost as if he were on another planet where human beings were unknown.

Mr. Byron describes his journey with dignity, humor, and a proper astonishment. He is very readable. One receives a subtle pleasure from the reactions of a highly civilized and fastidious intelligence. There are some nice things in his account of the zoölogical garden of Anglo-Indian society. But his stay was brief, his knowledge admittedly slight, he was marching into a void and he can convey to the reader no longer the assurance he felt in Russia.

The Russian chapters, having seen publication in various periodicals, overlap irritatingly. I cannot understand why a writer of Mr. Byron's quality did not handle this material with more art. Some of the photographs are superb.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Curiouser and Curiouser

Letters of Lewis Carroll, edited by Evelyn M. Hatch. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

FRABJOUS joys await lovers of "Alice in Wonderland" in these letters of Charles L. Dodgson to his girl child friends. Dodgson declined an invitation to visit a boy's school because he was certain he would feel as uneasy there "as a salmon on a gravel path." How carefully the mathematics teacher guarded the part of him that wrote under the name by which "Alice" readers know him is indicated in his reproaching of one correspondent for addressing a letter to Lewis Carroll. The letter might go astray because the addressee was unknown, or if delivered might inform the post office of his double identity.

* * *

Readers of "Alice" will find many familiar cadences of nonsense in these letters. The one letter to a boy sounds very like the Red Queen when it asserts that the writer was really the Duke of Wellington, hero of a campaign in which the days had 25 hours, sometimes 30 or 40. All the way through he boasts of the way things were "in *my* time." He slips into puns and invented words as naturally in his letters as he must have done to amuse the little girls with whom he talked in the Oxford parks. One of his pranks is to pretend that they have violent tempers. He explains that he made the word burble out of parts of the words bleat, murmur and warble. Often he anxiously asks his small correspondents if they can tell him what a snark looks like.

* * *

He started off one correspondence with mention of an adventure of three cats, and evidently it went so well that he had something of a task in changing the subject. Sometimes he would adopt the name and tiny handwriting of a fairy called Sylvie. To one little girl whom he charged with inconstancy he outlined a ferocious punishment. He would invite her to his rooms, where he liked to photograph his small friends, and, it being a hot day, he would prepare a delicious glass of cool lemonade and drink it all in her presence, while she looked on with swollen tongue. He thanks one child for sending a gift bag: " . . . it will be very useful; it will hold anything I want to take with me—buttercups, or live mice, or anything."

Many of the letters are to Agnes Hull, who evidently didn't write often enough, because he tells her at one time that he has been taking lessons in forgetting her. The professor of forgetting said that he hoped the pupil would not forget to pay for the lessons. Dodgson made so many poems and riddles for Agnes that they grew into a small book. To her went his longest letter, about 1200 words.

The Carroll letters are dotted with sketches, ciphers, anagrams and other oddments with which Dodgson amused himself through long hours. One illustrated letter must have taken a whole evening to do. Another letter starts at the outside of a rectangle and concludes to the signature in the center. He must have had to try that several times before he spaced it so that it would come out even. To tease one child he tore off the final words of many of the lines. The book concludes with his essay on letter writing, which is a model document of instruction for everyone. One could wish that the American edition did not omit the silk place ribbon that makes the English edition a complete pleasure.

E. C. S.

A Rebel Against Tyranny

Homecoming, An Autobiography by Floyd Dell. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $3.

FLOYD DELL'S autobiography is notable for its directness and sincerity. A man does emerge from its pages, and whether or not we admire him, whether or not we see as he does, we have gained an understanding of him. Furthermore, Mr. Dell is a master of his trade, indulging in no tricks of rhetoric, but writing with simplicity, gusto and an occasional tinge of humor.

In "Moon-Calf," he gave us the life of Felix Fay, a young Floyd Dell groping for something which he never found, something apparently embodied in the word "stability." The grown man, believing that he has now achieved this end, has finished the story of Felix Fay in his own person as Floyd Dell. The cub reporter becomes the literary editor, the literary editor becomes a Socialist leader, and the Socialist becomes a novelist; concomitantly, the Chicago literary light becomes one of the Bohemians of Greenwich Village, and then a devoted husband and father. But that is all by the way. The significant fact is that after much trial and error, after giving up much that was superfluous, and gaining much that was to prove priceless, the unsteady boy grew into settled manhood.

The chapters on Greenwich Village are among the best in the book, and that greatly misunderstood district here receives an honest description from the hand of one of its most famous inhabitants. The paragraphs on the Provincetown Players and their leader, George Cram Cook, are delightful, and we follow with interest the account of this famous pioneering Little Theater of Macdougal Street.

Mr. Dell has been for a long time in the very midst of the so-called highbrows, and he does try to give a fair picture of them and of their ideals. If for no other reason, then, his present work is of value as a contribution to the history of American letters. It gives a picture of that period in literary development when Sherwood Anderson, Carl Sandburg, Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis and their company were beginning to plow through America in their work, all uncovering fertile soil.

One might wish that the book extended this theme, and omitted a number of undesirable elements, for there is much in Floyd Dell to offend a conservative taste. On the other hand, the book is frankly what it professes to be, the story of his life, and he has constructed it in the way that seemed necessary to him. However much we may disagree with some of his beliefs and regret his bluntness, at least we can acknowledge his sincerity.

A prize of $2500 in advance on royalties is offered by McBride of New York and Harrap of London, with the magazine Travel, for the best book of travel, adventure or exploration in any part of the world. Manuscripts must contain not less than 50,000 and not more than 200,000 words. The contest closes Nov. 30, 1934.

War From a Drawing Room

The Paris Front, by Michel Corday. New York: Dutton. $5.

ALL the tittle-tattle, the witticisms, the intrigues, the protests of Paris during the war years are here to be found in a series of short, sharp paragraphs which have no special connection, but which together compose an amazing picture of the Paris "front." There is perhaps something displeasing in the attitude of the author even when he is justified in his condemnation of his compatriots. In his denunciation of frivolity, he is inclined himself to be frivolous. He repeats the bons mots of Anatole France and Briand without criticism. No doubt they were excellent in rapid conversation, but set down in cold print they sometimes appear ill-timed and misplaced. Particularly is this the case with the humor of Tristan Bernard, who has a reputation for smart sayings.

Despite trivialities, the book is eminently readable, and gives one a disconcerting view of civilians in time of war. The present reviewer, living and working in Paris during the same period, had the same experiences. He heard the same kind of hysterical or inane comment. He felt the same lack of sensibility, the same stupidity. How far Corday has arranged his journal it is difficult to say. He professes to have simply pruned a little. In any event his compilation of remarks made to him, the things he read, the incidents he witnessed, certainly rings true.

* * *

Here are a few examples of his notes:

> Every one pretends to be a hero. I dare not tell any close relation that her husband is not in danger, for he would flatly deny it on his return from the front . . . Word is passed from town to town of a motor carrying two bombs; they are really cylinders of liquid air for the inflation of tires . . . The style of a nurse's uniform has become the height of fashion. Ladies who find it suits them, wear it for lunch in town . . . Briand described the cabinet meetings, complains of the idle chatter. "We wasted three hours talking and talking without making any decisions." He added "fortunately" . . . The militia has been disbanded. One of these worthy citizens had arrested Millerand in a cafe "with a person who could not be identified." It was Poincaré . . . People are bringing forward evidence of German premeditation. On the fifteenth of July, 1914, a German doctor at a spa remarked to a Frenchman, "You will not finish your three weeks." But such forecasts have been made annually for the last 10 years . . . Victor Margueritte assures me that a War Office minute mentioned that shells fired at airplanes had fallen back "gently" . . . The censor has blocked out a whole article which was entitled "Let us prepare for peace." The censor suppressed it because it even contemplated peace. That is a word the censor hates to see . . . The day when one village ran short of eggs one woman remarked, "Well there you are, war means something after all" . . . Clemenceau heard of the heavy bookings at the stations since the raid of January 31. "All the better, Paris will be easier to feed" . . . On the Boulevard hoardings the theater shows are advertised by enormous bills: "A lively play." That is the most effective label with which to attract the public in the middle of war.

* * *

So the book proceeds, and under the successive months are notations—a little criticism here, an interesting observation there. The tone is, as H. G. Wells properly says, rather novel. It is concise, ironic, shrewd. People like Painlevé, Caillaux, Romain Rolland, pass through these pages. There are somewhat malicious epigrams directed against the military and civilian chiefs. There is a strong mixture of cynicism and idealism. Here is life as it was lived near to the front, and yet in a place of relative safety where there was time and occasion for perpetual discussion of the war and the war makers. Often one is amused at these recollections; frequently one is disgusted. War, as seen from a Paris drawing room, loses even those virtues which it may seem to have when seen from the trenches.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

BIBLES for the BLIND
(KING JAMES VERSION)
Distributed in Braille
With the Aid of Philanthropy
Voluntary contributions appreciated.
Special Price: $1 per volume, $21 complete.
BRAILLE BIBLE SOCIETY, Inc.
739 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

The Companion Bible
A Self-Explanatory Bible for all Readers
Being the Authorized Version of 1611 with THE STRUCTURES and Notes, Critical, Explanatory, and Suggestive.

THE COMPANION BIBLE is a new edition of the English Bible. It is a self-explanatory Bible designed for the general use of all English readers throughout the world. It has an amount of information (much of it hitherto inaccessible to the ordinary English reader) in its wide margins not to be found in any other edition of the Authorized Version extant. The 198 Appendixes contain such valuable facts as, the spiritual significance of numbers, biblical figures of speech and their significance, synonymous words in the original text distinguished, etc. You must see it to appreciate its great value. Ask your bookseller to show you a copy today.

SPECIAL OFFER
To readers of The Christian Science Monitor. We will send a copy, postpaid, upon receipt of price and you may return the volume in five days if not satisfied and your money will be refunded. Please attach this advertisement to your letter as this is a special offer made only to readers of this paper.

Cloth, buckram, 2154 pages, net $15.00
Leather, red under gold edges, net $17.50
Send for descriptive circular.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Over the Editor's Desk

WE ARE SOMEWHAT embarrassed, but in a pleasant way. When, in the first and second issues of this section, we invited readers to write to us, we did not realize that our native modesty would have to be laid upon the altar. Many of the letters have been expressions of pure appreciation.

The first letters to arrive, naturally, were from readers living near Boston, and as yet the communications have been chiefly confined to that portion of the United States between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi River. Few returns from the Far West, Europe, the Antipodes, and the Orient have yet come in. If it seems strange, considering the date of this issue, readers must realize that these pages closed about 10 days before the publication date.

Needless to say, all concerned in the preparation of the Weekly Magazine Section have been much heartened by the comments that have come from readers.

There follow excerpts from letters, some commenting specifically on articles in the first two issues.

* * *

Bess Article . .

. . . The magazine looks well. . . . The article by Demaree Bess I find especially interesting. . . .

STANLEY H. HORNBECK,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Following so closely the Progress edition, the advent of the Weekly Magazine Section connotes unusual capacity and flexibility of the Monitor staff. Even the most casual reader must be impressed by the broad scope of the editorial contents of the first number and the pleasing typography. Only other editors, however, can appreciate the vast amount of detail involved in starting a flow of balanced and meritorious editorial material. . . .

In the January 3 issue I was especially interested in Demaree Bess's analysis of the Sino-Japanese situation and his observation that the inevitability of war between the United States and Japan is so widely discussed and taken for granted in China. Without pretending to anything more than a reading knowledge of the situation, my sympathies have been gradually transferred from China to Japan, even considering that certain actions of Japan appear impossible to condone.

Recalling our own history, how we steadily pushed the western boundary of our nation to the Pacific, I wonder if our own pioneers were not motivated by something akin to the "manifest destiny" which Mr. Bess declares is the present Japanese urge on the mainland of Asia. May it be Japan's misfortune to have arrived at the era of expansion a century and a half too late?

And I wonder also if our tendency to sympathize with the underdog does not gloss over some of the shortcomings of China and obscure our understanding of Japan. In our business and social relations it sometimes is easier to get along with persons whom we do not regard as at all competitive than with those with whom we feel a sense of rivalry. There are many ways in which Japan more nearly than China approximates our vitality and aggressiveness in industry and culture, and I believe that one solution of what has come to be regarded as a serious far eastern situation lies in a factual rather than a sentimental approach.

E. C. BARRINGER,
Managing Editor.
Steel,
Cleveland, Ohio.

. . . In particular, may I express thanks for the article entitled "Is War Inevitable Between Japan and the United States?" At the Century of Progress last summer I encountered the hostess in the Italian Building . . . she had recently been in Washington and had found in diplomatic circles there an accepted conviction that another world war was inevitable in 1935 with France and Japan allied against the remaining powers. The debt situation of course was mentioned in this conversation. The questions raised in my thought last summer as to Japan's position have been answered by . . . Demaree Bess. It is just one instance of the timeliness of unbiased, informative articles of this character.

EDITH CURTIS
New York, N. Y.

* * *

Cinema . .

I have just received a copy of the page by Mr. E. C. Sherburne in The Christian Science Monitor's weekly supplement, and I want to take this opportunity to tell you that I think this is one of the most intelligent discussions on Motion Pictures ever written. Mr. Sherburne shows a keen insight into the problems of the screen and makes a very complete analysis of the current group of best pictures. . . .

KARL KRUG,
Publicity Manager.
United Artists Corporation,
New York, N. Y.

I am very happy to note in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Jan. 3 issue of The Christian Science Monitor that your dramatic editor thinks very highly of our picture, "Little Women," and we appreciate the fine pictorial display dominating the page. . . .

RUTGERS NIELSON,
Publicity Department.
RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.
New York, N. Y.

* * *

Herriot . .

M. Herriot has said, "Whether it is a question of men or nations, weakness is a great temptation to violence."

But the great question is still, what is the weakness that tempts to violence? Moral strength alone has power to win the ultimate victory and prove the impotence of hate and greed and material trusts. Is not the material prop tottering throughout the world?

It is the weakness of physical force that has driven the nations into the race for armaments and keeps on tempting them to ways of violence.

Doubtless M. Herriot realizes this but—where is the strength of moral courage among nations to take any radical step toward proving the might of right? . . .

Everyone must be aware that the present presents to the statesmen not only of France, but of all nations, problems, "precise, imperative and ineluctable," but the great heart of humanity is calling out for those problems to be taken to the Round Table of intelligent discussion and moral suasion, rather than to have them perpetuated and proved insoluble on the battlefields.

A READER
Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

Re-Vision . .

Powerful as is your article "Re-Vision, the Way to Treaty Revision," and much as I am helped by reading it, it is the work of the artist that grips my attention. The upturned, interested, eager faces of the three in the background give promise that the two in the foreground will turn and see and look up too. . . . M. M.
West Concord, Mass.

* * *

First Issue . .

It is with deep appreciation that we have read the first issue . . . . Just as we see the cause of world chaos and confusion as individual selfish acquisitive activity, resulting from wrong thinking, so, we recognize in this different form of approach a truly Monitor function of uncovering of the false and its affirmation of the true. . . .

RICHARD L. RICE
Newtonville. Mass.

(Ed. Note—Mr. Rice's letter was the first one to arrive expressing appreciation for the new Weekly Magazine Section.)

Greetings to this addition to informative newswritings for the good of mankind. . . . "Recovery" by the Marquis of Lothian introduces this section to the reader with its clear and inspired thesis. Likewise, Mr. Demaree Bess has brought some real rays of light on the dark thoughts clouding the United States and Japanese relations, and the long range view of peace on earth.

To this section articles by God-fearing industrialists, commercial and financial leaders, who have been noticeably inarticulate during this present readjustment period . . . would add a balance in the scale of thinking. . . .

EDWARD C. BRANDT
Adams, Merrill & Co.,
Hartford, Conn.

I have just completed reading the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 3, 1934, symbolizing the birth of a very progressive step. Words cannot express the depth of my gratitude. . . .

The story told in Miss Oakley's first-page illustration is so graphically constructive that I hope it may continue to head each issue of the Magazine Section, for the present, at least.

LONGLEY TAYLOR
Chicago, Ill.

Hail to the "New Deal" in magazines. When the surprising new supplement arrived today with Wednesday's Monitor I was filled with enthusiasm! . . . I can appreciate what a "scoop" it was to have contributors like M. Herriot for your first issue. It ought to be called the "Magazine With a Purpose." Other supplements are interesting but merely show pictures and events, but the aim of this Magazine is different and it has had an effect already in my thought. I have read many English novels, Deeping, Arnold Bennett, Henry James, etc., and therein discovered class distinction and bitterness at the upper classes sometimes, but when I read of the young princesses learning the royal virtues of obedience and unselfishness and of how the people loved those ruling them it softened my opinion of the English people.

Now if you could just squeeze in a weekly story. I think all the world loves to read a story. . . .

(Mrs.) HAZEL B. SNOW
Oak Park, Ill.

(Ed. Note—Do other readers want fiction in the Weekly Magazine Section?)

* * *

Congratulations . .

Congratulations are due to somebody for that very fine magazine section. It is printed in the customary Christian Science Monitor style and with the customary good choice of topics. All of us in our family will continue to watch for it and we all wish it success.

RUSSELL T. EDWARDS
Director
American Tree Association,
Washington, D. C.

Please accept my heartiest congratulations upon your magnificent achievement in the make-up of the new Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor.

It impresses me in all respects as an effective ambassador of world peace and good will. I feel that a great step forward has been taken toward the healing of the nations.

RICHARD P. VERRALL
New York N. Y.

May I congratulate you on your first issue? It does you credit in all ways. The type dress is fine and the make-up attractive while the contents are just what a first issue should be—representative. . . .

PERCY WAXMAN
Hotel Algonquin
New York, N. Y.

Congratulations! I've just had time to glance over the Magazine . . . But I read enough to convince myself that this was an extraordinary addition to American journalism. . . .

CRANE BRINTON
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

. . . Congratulations for the new Magazine Section, its form is so good, its substance so interesting, and its appearance so attractive.

ALICE BRADLEY
Cleveland, Ohio.

I have just finished reading the new Magazine Section and heartily congratulate you on such a splendid initial production. Its contents are varied, attractive, informative and very interesting. I eagerly look forward to the future issues. May we have plenty of the political and economic articles?

EVERETT KOURIAN
Lexington, Mass.

* * *

Joy . .

. . . I greeted the news of a Weekly Magazine Section with joyful anticipation and high hopes. When the feature itself appeared yesterday it was evident that these hopes were justified. In format and content I regard it as equal to anything the metropolitan papers have presented. . . .

KING WHITNEY,
Assistant Advertising Manager
B. Forman Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

. . . It was a great joy to receive the Weekly Section on Wednesday. It is an achievement, and we shall look forward to it. . . .

(Mrs.) JEANNETTE THROM
Norfolk, Va.

* * *

Well-Balanced . .

. . . It strikes me as a well-balanced and nicely turned-out number. . . .

BEVERLY SMITH
The American Magazine
New York, N. Y.

. . . It's magnificent—the Magazine, from the fine design on the cover to the Editor's column. . . . And it has put all sorts of ideas in my head. . . .

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN
Wells College
Aurora-on-Cayuga, N. Y.

Let me . . . add my loud acclaim for the good brought forth in the first issue of the Weekly Magazine Section.

Never in the history of mankind has a more fertile field for such a paper presented itself to journalism . . . we all have a feast to look forward to each week . . . my loud acclaim to a paper that champions "A Survey of World Affairs" written so that all members of that world will read a message designed for the good of all mankind. . . .

EARL M. ALLEN
Swissvale, Penna.

. . . I have not yet had an opportunity to read it since it arrived at the office only 10 minutes ago, but a hasty examination leaves a splendid impression. I shall take it with me tonight on the Europa and digest it thoroughly . . .

ROY M. D. RICHARDSON
Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine,
New York, N. Y.

* * *

Thanks . .

Thank you and thank you and thank you a thousand times for the new Magazine Section. Just what we have been wishing for and wishing for. The superb print, the brilliantly fine illustrations invite to *exhaustive* reading. Not *once* only shall this World Horizon be scanned, but over and over. It is a joy just to *look* at it. The content is most helpful because we *know* it is authoritative.

It did not seem that the Monitor *could* be finer, but you have surprised and delighted us with this marvelously brilliantly clear and interesting Magazine Section.

(Mrs.) ELIZABETH A. WHITNEY
Washington, D. C.

I have just finished "devouring" our new Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, and I think it is grand! It has made the world seem so small, and I shall certainly look forward to each issue.

Thank you so much for it.

RUTH CHRISTENSON
Sheboygan, Wis.

In your opening editorial (excuse me, I mean your excellent editorial because when I say that you publish my letters), you let down the bars and invite letters, not only from the intellectuals, but from practically everyone, including perhaps those from the cowboy section of the West. . . .

The Monitor stores the mind with a wealth of beautiful ideals, current news, lost or forgotten gems of literature, and so on *ad libitum*. I have found a genuine, impersonal friend in the Monitor. . . . I can lose myself in its pages,

(Continued on Page 14)

THE SEXTET FROM KENNEL — Photo by Warren Boyer

COOLIES LANDING AN AMERICAN TRACTOR IN TIENTSIN Ewing Galloway

. . Trade

(Continued from Page 2)

advantages. And they are politically powerful. But elements in the nation which have contrary interests are gaining strength. Exporters of machinery and motorcars, as well as the farmers, are beginning to see how the refusal to buy from other nations hampers American efforts to sell. Bankers who understand the necessity of admitting goods as payments on foreign loans are also raising their voices against import barriers. Moreover, the farmer is awakening to the fact that the tariff adds to the cost of the things he buys.

Why the farm has recently been a poor customer for the factory can be partly understood by a comparison of their buying powers as determined by relative prices of their products. Assuming that the relation between the average purchasing power per unit of farm products and that of all processed goods was as 100 is to 100 in July, 1929, we find that in November, 1933, it was as 76 is to 107. These figures show only that the depression hit the farm harder than the factory; they do not disclose the disadvantage the farmer already labored under in 1929 due to having to sell in a world market while paying tariff-bolstered prices on most of his supplies. The Roosevelt recovery program recognizes that this disparity must be removed before lasting prosperity will return even to industry.

And lately we have seen the Roosevelt Administration endeavoring to make sure not only that farm recovery under AAA should keep pace with industrial recovery under NRA but if possible overcome its original handicap. The meeting of Congress has disclosed Administration hopes to achieve part of this purpose by reshaping trade policy. A governmental corporation has been set up to push exports, especially of farm surpluses. They must be paid for with imports, and the plan is to win entry to foreign markets by opening reciprocal gateways in the American tariff wall. The Executive Commercial Policy Committee has laid before President Roosevelt a chart for these gates, designed to remove tariff subsidies from inefficient producers and to foster the more profitable enterprises. The whole tendency of the movement toward a planned economy is to so adjust diverse sectional interests as to foster the greatest welfare of the country as a unit. Necessarily that involves a readjustment of foreign trade.

Despite the natural and artificial forces that have caused a hurricane of economic nationalism to sweep the world, there are good reasons to expect this readjustment to move on the whole in the opposite direction. Some of the reasons are:

1. International trade is the normal, natural thing. In a rational world the free exchange of goods and services would confer on nations the same benefits a division of labor does on individuals. In some cases the diffusion of machinery may make domestic production better economics than the shipping of raw materials and reshipping of finished goods. It may be wiser for Missouri to make its own shoes instead of sending its hides to Massachusetts. It may be sounder for Bombay to make up its own cotton instead of sending it to Manchester and getting it back as cloth. But for the most part the improvements in communication and transportation have made it profitable still to ship and transship. And except for regulations to prevent dumping it would seem that the barriers might well be lowered gradually to let trade find its most profitable channels. Free trade between the states of the American Union has, by providing a vast market, permitted mass production to confer its full benefits; as nations lose a false sense of animosity they will seek to take advantage of similar freedom in the international sphere.

2. In the United States it should be more feasible to resolve the conflict of contrary policies and obtain the needed balance between agriculture and industry by loosening artificial restrictions than by imposing a whole set of new ones. Opening channels by reciprocity treaties for a natural exchange of goods should be easier than arbitrarily taking 50,000,000 acres out of production.

3. A better understanding of the fundamental bases of trade tends to break down barriers. In straight barter men see that trade is a mutually beneficial exchange of goods or services. The injection of money into the equation and especially in the international sphere makes men desirous of selling but reluctant to buy. However, the attempt to establish a one-way traffic in the benefits of trade injures all concerned. The greed which seeks to get without giving, to exploit rather than serve, proves its own undoing. It is opposed not only to economic but to the moral law. The folly of it is becoming more apparent as a better understanding of recent economic history permeates American thought. There is at work also the basic truth that nations like men live most fully when they cease to live for themselves alone.

All these forces are making for an American foreign trade policy which will be more rational because unified, consciously directed and based on that enlightened self-interest which serves itself by serving others.

. . Balkans

(Continued from Page 6)

mation of hostile camps, almost equal in power, in which little by little all the countries of Europe would have joined. A single malcontent, however powerful, will never overcome a league, even the League of Nations; but if all the members of the League begin to strive against each other, what other possible issue could there be but universal disaster, in an age when even victory itself no longer brings any advantage?

We have thus been able to avoid the Balkanization of western Europe. The question now at issue, if I may venture to say so, is to "de-Balkanize the Balkans." This by no means implies depriving them of their racial character, but on the contrary of granting the peoples of the peninsula a full consciousness of their solidarity.

That effort ought to be much more easy than before the war of 1914. We have done with the acute rivalry between Austria and Russia which in those days rent asunder that part of Europe. Austria-Hungary is no more. The diplomacy of the Soviet reveals itself more and more as one of determined pacifism. No competition between the great powers has arisen to take the place of that which existed between the former empires. The sincerity of France and Great Britain is obvious. That of Italy, perhaps not so obvious, is still, I am convinced, just as real. So long as Rome is secured against any entanglement in the Adriatic, she will no longer have to defend any interests in the East except economic interests.

It is still true to say, as did Dr. Hantos recently in the Pester Lloyd, when discussing the Danubian states, that the importance of Italy for that region is greater —as is proved by the statistics of the balance of trade—than is the importance of the Danubian and Balkan markets for Italy. There remains only the great enigma of Germany.

But to observe a danger at one particular point of the horizon does not prevent us from organizing ourselves. Far from it.

It will be the part of the concert of great European powers, including Russia if she desires it, to prevent any one of them bringing pressure to bear on the decisions of the Danubian and Balkan states. Let them freely enter into contracts in their own common interests! Let them establish harmony among themselves, and may the great nations at last cease to split up the small nations by their struggles for prestige, while the smaller nations cease to drag their greater neighbors into their local feuds.

Over the Editor's Desk *Continued*

travel mentally around the world, become absorbed in its interesting articles. . . .

Thank you so much for the wonderful paper, but stop adding to it until some of us catch up. . . .

STOCKTON VEAZEY
Hollywood, Calif.

Gratitude . .

I would like to add my gratitude to the many "thank-yous" I am sure you are receiving for the most excellent new Magazine Section of the Monitor. As I see it, this is the most progressive and helpful step the Monitor has taken in recent years. . . . It has possibilities —infinite possibilities, it seems to me, that perhaps even you who have envisioned it and are giving it to the world have not yet realized.

. . . It is a forum in which international constructive ideas can be recorded and given attention. Its healing, instructive messages will leaven world thought —of that there is no doubt. It is an instrument through which can come the practical demonstration of the brotherhood of man. . . .

Every page of this new section is so clean, so refreshing, so fine! . . . Lord Lothian's article is like a finger pointing to our ability and opportunity to think more spiritually and alertly about world affairs. Miss Oakley's illustrations are exquisitely done and bring an inspiring and comforting message. "Over the Editor's Desk" is such a cordial welcome to thoughtful, mutual giving. The broad scope of articles from the different nations simmers the world down to such a nice friendly neighborliness—and the human interest story of England's royal children is delightful reading.

All the praise—and more—that the Monitor received for its Progress edition it deserves for this newest and wonderfully progressive step! Thank you.

VERNITA SEELEY
(Mrs. Paul Stark Seeley)
Boston, Mass.

I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude and keen appreciation . . . for the new Magazine Section. . . . The . . . first edition . . . was of inestimable value to those interested in enlarging their knowledge of international events, and the continuation along these lines of this colorful section will merit another mark of high esteem in clean and wholesome journalism from the Press and Public.

Chicago, Ill.

BERTRAM WEILL

My appreciation for the Wednesday edition of The Christian Science Monitor with its Magazine Section is so deep that it overflows into expressions of gratitude. . . .

ANTONIE C. DORNER
New York, N. Y.

Appreciation . .

. . . I wish to express my sincere appreciation for it. I consider it a privilege, and an honor to be a subscriber and a reader of this Magazine, together with the Monitor. The articles I have read, so far, appear to me to be sincere, constructive, enlightening, as well as entertaining. I feel sure that all who read this Magazine will, in some measure, have a sense of ignorance replaced with enlightened intelligence, mental apathy replaced with constructive understanding, and narrow-mindedness and self-centeredness replaced with a universal scope of thought, . . . that is what the Monitor has done and is doing for me to a great extent. . . .

EDWARD G. CARTER
Chicago, Ill.

. . . I must at once express to you my high appreciation of it and of thankfulness for it. I say "appreciation," because of its noteworthy treatment of the important foreign topics with which it deals; and I say "thankfulness" because I so earnestly welcome its indisputably high value in serving the great cause of world peace.

As the passage of time has shown so marked an advance in the excellence of the Monitor itself, I look to see the years bring about a corresponding growth of excellence in the case of this new enterprise, . . . and I rejoice to look forward to the great force for international good that is thereby to be developed. This troubled world needs the help that the Magazine Section can give. Success to it!

ARTHUR ELLIOTT SPROUL
New York, N. Y.

Contributors . .

The leading article this week is by Donovan Richardson, who is Chief Editorial Writer for The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Richardson has made a special study of the forces affecting world peace. Some of his conclusions he incorporates in this article. The illustrations are by Miss Violet Oakley, whose work in the first issue of the Magazine Section won so much praise.

Arnold J. Toynbee is widely known, not only as the Director of Studies in the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, and as a lecturer at the University of London, but as the editor of the annual reference volume, "International Affairs." He is a familiar figure in the United States, where he led a round table at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in 1932, and where he lectured only a few months ago. His article, "Nationalism—a Threat to Happiness," is extremely important at this time in view of the strong tendency on the part of many governments to pursue the very policy that he believes can lead only to an unhappy result. It is hoped that this article will stir readers to think deeply on the subject, and then to take action to stop the unfortunate trend.

Ernest H. Rann, who writes on the changes in London, is the author of "Homeland of English Authors" and "Literary Landmarks," two works that have made him familiar with the highways and by-ways of all England. He was former parliamentary correspondent for the Morning Post and is especially well-versed in London history.

With Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his band of explorers nearing their goal in the Antarctic, many readers will wonder exactly what they hope to accomplish during their self-imposed exile. One interesting project that will be undertaken is explained by Bertram B. Fowler of the Monitor's Boston staff. Mr. Fowler "covered" the preparations for this second Byrd expedition, and talked with Byrd and his staff almost every day for several weeks before the party sailed out of Boston Harbor on the way South.

Henri de Jouvenel is a distinguished member of the French Senate and was former French Ambassador to Italy. He has an intimate knowledge of European politics, and his opinions on the course of events in the Balkans are both authoritative and interesting, particularly in view of the forthcoming conference of Roumanian, Bulgarian, and Yugoslavian kings in Sofia, which may result in important developments.

Among the many combinations of initials that have puzzled Americans and others interested in the American news is "CCC." This stands for Civilian Conservation Corps, which is the large group of young unemployed men recruited and sent out by the United States Government during the last year to reclaim burned-over and deforested land in all parts of the country. Mary Hornaday of the Monitor's Washington staff tells of reforestation and erosion control, needed to offset waste of natural resources by pioneers in their fight against the "Great American Wilderness."

. . Nationalism

(Continued from Page 3)

policy *à outrance*, and has told his Irish countrymen outright that, while he wishes to abolish extreme poverty in Ireland, he has no use for great wealth in Ireland either. However much one may disagree with Mr. de Valera's policy on this point or that, one cannot but respect his character. Unhappily, however, nationalists of Mr. de Valera's kind are rare, and the reason is obvious. The type requires not only unquestioning faith in the intrinsic value of nationalism, and a clear understanding of its economic cost, but a very high order of personal courage. For the doctrine that nationalism and material comfort are incompatible — although this would seem to be the truth—is the most unpopular proposition that any politician in any country could possibly present to "the man in the street."

The fact is that "the man in the street" today wants both of two incompatible things. He wants to retain all the well-being —in the shape of automobiles, radios, refrigerators and steam heat—which industrialism has brought him; and at the same time he wants to relapse into the politics of tribalism to which he has become accustomed by long habit. He wishes to believe that his two desires are in harmony with each other and that both goals can be reached by following the same identical path. Nothing makes him so angry as to be told that nationalism and material well-being are ultimately incompatible, and that he has to make his choice between them. And therefore he is seldom told this vital, bare truth today by the politicians, who mostly make their living by prophesying smooth, desirable, pleasant things.

When "the man in the street" is told that economic nationalism, carried through to completion, means sailing back to the standard of living of the 18th century, he loses his temper and refuses to believe his ears. Yet in reality, if nationalism does now win the day, men will be lucky to get off at no heavier a price than a decline of 30 to 60 per cent in the material amenities of life. We shall not be as lucky as this unless at the same time we can repudiate, abandon, and forget all the mechanical technique that we have invented for ourselves during the last century; and there is no indication at present that we are going to cut out our modern technique and cast it from us.

On the contrary, we are advancing by enormous strides every day in our mastery of the physical universe; in our capacity to put an unprecedented material "drive" behind all our human actions, whether these actions happen to be wise or foolish or good or evil. In particular, we are making astonishing progress in "annihilating distance" and in devising weapons for destroying one another wholesale. And it is one of the most curious and ironic and potentially tragic spectacles in the present panorama of human affairs to see "the man in the street," who is in full cry after nationalism, cheering in the same breath each fresh exploit of the world's airmen. This spectacle is strange because the conquest of the air is bound to be employed, for human weal or woe, in one or the other of two alternative ways, ways diametrically opposed to one another. In any case, the conquest of the air has made nonsense of national frontiers and is manifestly destined (unless the act of flying is soon forgotten or else deliberately given up) to break those frontiers down by one means or other. One way in which aircraft may abolish frontiers is by gradually completing that voluntary and pacific unification of the world which began in the 19th century but which was checked abruptly by the war in 1914. But there is also another way by which aircraft may bring about—and this more rapidly—the same result; and that is the traditional method of war, now to be waged, however, with unprecedentedly destructive weapons.

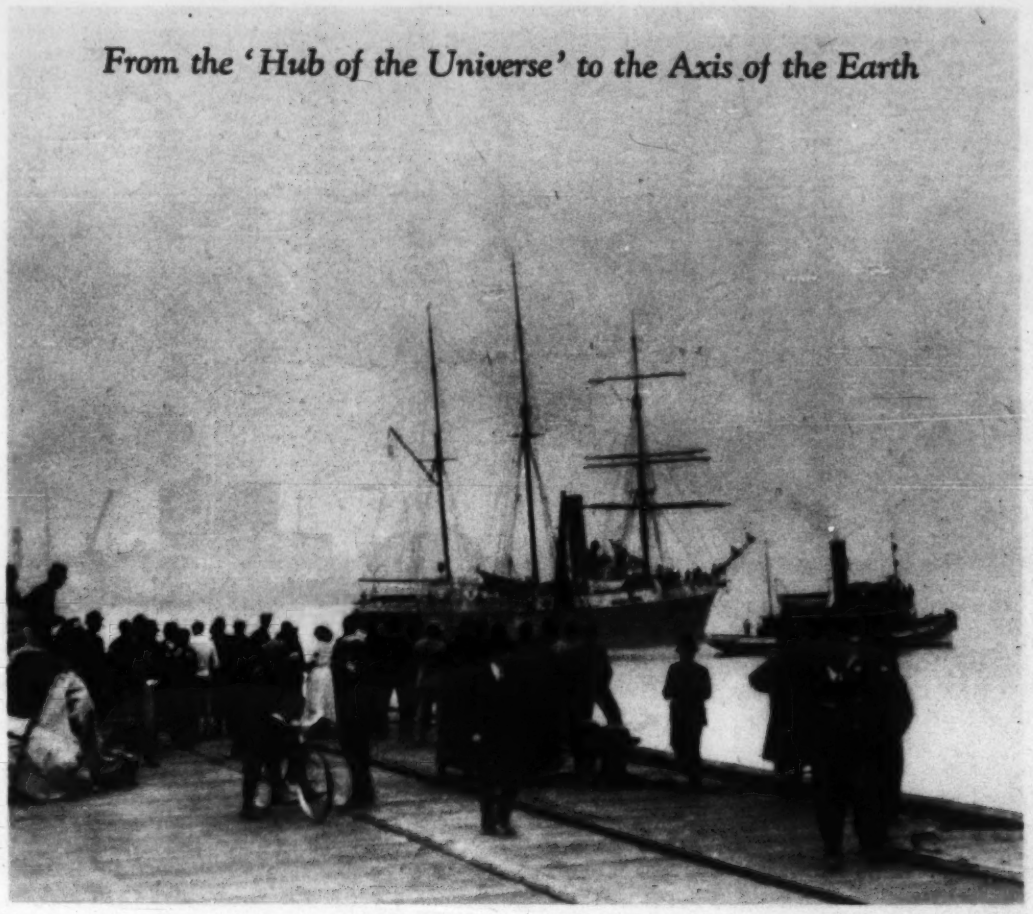
In a society which insists on combining the traditional institutions of nationalism and war with the new weapons which industrialism has now placed in the warrior's hands, the lives of the 60 or 70 parochial sovereign states are certain to be "hasty, brutish and short." For, under this combination of conditions, those states that are now all doing their utmost to isolate themselves from one another cannot possibly "live happily ever after" as hermit kingdoms without mutual contact. You might as well abolish all traffic controls and light signals on a modern highway, without at the same time forbidding the use of automobiles, and then expect the automobiles — traveling on the modern road under anarchic conditions—to steer clear of one another. Of course we all realize that, under such conditions, the cars would collide with one another right and left and the road would become a scene of carnage; and that is why we submit to the nuisance of traffic regulations. These regulations place irksome restrictions upon the liberty which the wayfarer used to enjoy in the pre-automobile days of pedestrians and horse-carts; but we submit to these restrictions with a good grace because we neither want to give up the use of automobiles nor do we want to have our lives cut short in automobile accidents, and we realize that these are the only two alternatives to the light signal and the traffic policeman.

We realize this in our use of the literal highway in our individual private lives. But we seem unable or unwilling to apply the parable to the social highway which we call civilization. Yet the parable undoubtedly does apply to this larger and far more important field of human action. On the great highway of international relations, warlike collisions between sovereign states did not produce any intolerable degree of destruction, so long as the belligerents were no more high-powered than pedestrians and oxcarts. Now, however, such collisions have become fatally destructive because every belligerent is armed with all the weapons that modern chemistry and modern aeronautics can provide.

In these circumstances only three courses are open to us. We may accept voluntarily, by mutual agreement, a certain surrender of our respective national sovereignties in order to make possible an effective international control over the relations between national states. Secondly, we may repudiate, abandon, and forget the mechanical technique which has armed us with annihilating weapons and has provided us with the means of using these weapons, from the air and otherwise, against one another. Thirdly, we may refuse to pay the moderate price of international coöperation, as required by the first of these three courses, while refusing at the same time to give up our modern means of wholesale mutual destruction, as required by the second. It is toward this third possible course that we now seem to be drifting, sulkily and helplessly. We offer the spectacle of sheep going to the slaughter. For this road leads to death. On this road, the high-powered sovereign national states of today will collide disastrously with one another, and the disaster will be repeated again and again until the road is held by some single solitary survivor.

This is the Roman solution of our modern problem; and we know what the Roman solution meant in ancient history. In the last chapter of ancient history, the Romans eventually unified by force the multitudinous sovereign states of a warring and distracted world which had obstinately refused to coöperate voluntarily. But the Roman example shows that when unification comes in this way, the price that has to be paid for it is prohibitive. The destruction of the ancient civilization was the price of the devastating wars through which the ancient world was unified under the Roman Empire. Let us, in our generation, avoid this fate. We still have time to avoid it, but we have reached the eleventh hour.

From the 'Hub of the Universe' to the Axis of the Earth



Acme Newspicture

BYRD EXPEDITION STARTING SOUTH FROM BOSTON

. . Star Dust

(Continued from Page 7)

that has fallen upon the snow blanket. It is believed that the only constituents of this will be star dust and volcanic ash. The volcanic ash can be separated, and the star dust isolated.

If, out of all the water melted in the months that the expedition remains at Little America, even the smallest amount of star dust is obtained Dr. Poulter declares that he will be satisfied.

From a scientific standpoint no doubt there is much to be learned from this collected dust of other worlds. Meteorites are seized upon eagerly by those who wish to learn more of the planets and stars that wheel through illimitable space. Star dust is but another form of this same material, holding in itself a challenge to man, who has not yet been able to look upon a single grain of the unknown tons that have fallen upon the earth all down through the ages.

Perhaps the natural scientist may bring back from the south polar silences new knowledge about the make-up of planets or Perseids. Perhaps he will be able to spread out beneath his microscope the grist of the mills of air, and gaze upon the dust of stars that once swam in fiery brilliance across the world's vision.

But for many men the romance of that collected dust lies in the mysteries that surround the earth. Is this dust the stuff of which sunsets are made? Is this the glory that marches across the frosty curtain of the arctic sky? Is this the dye that colors the misty robes of twilight?

Forthcoming Articles

Next Week:

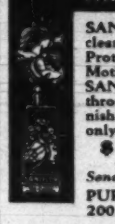
Señor Salvador de Madariaga, now Spanish Ambassador in Paris and his country's representative in the League of Nations, will throw some much-needed light on what recent disturbances in Spain mean to the world at large. Señor Madariaga has lectured widely in the United States, written for American periodicals, and was for a time Spanish Ambassador in Washington. He was professor of Spanish at Oxford for several years, and writes and speaks Spanish, French and English with almost equal facility.

Violet Ker Seymer, associate editor of the Christian Science Sentinel and Journal, in an article entitled, "Wheels," points out that the wheels of progress are turning inevitably toward that goal of peace and security which all nations desire. Education and intellectual freedom point the way.

The picturesque Indians of the American southwest, experts at making rugs, blankets, pottery and silver ornaments, have suffered competition from machine-made copies of their handiwork. Harold Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, and his wife, Anna Wilmarth Ickes, have long had great interest in the welfare of the Indians. Now steps have been taken to protect their arts and crafts. Mrs. Ickes writes about what this means to the Indians.

Coming Soon:

Some new stories and thoughts about Abraham Lincoln will be offered by W. R. Rathvon, who was present when the famous Gettysburg Address was delivered, and for whom a study of Lincoln has been a delightful avocation.



UNIQUE FRENCH AIR-PURIFIER

SANIFLOR keeps air sweet and clean. Banishes offensive odors. Protects clothing and furs from Moths. Ideal for office use. SANIFLOR slowly evaporates through small flower-wick furnished with every bottle. Costs only about one cent a day to use.

$1.00 a Bottle
Postpaid Anywhere

Send check or money order to
PURO SALES CO. (of Boston)
200 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

75 SHAVES

FROM ONE BLADE

You've waited years for this New Wilkinson "Pull Proof" Razor with its Sheffield steel hollow ground blade which gives months of s-m-o-o-t-h shaves. It ends shaving drudgery — eliminates constant blade buying—makes shaving as pleasant, as inexpensive as washing your face. One user writes, "Never used a razor which gave such perfect shaving ease . . . am still using same blade." (Blade is never removed to clean or strop.) An adjustable roller guard brings to shaving the most revolutionary improvement since the invention of safety razors. The New Wilkinson is the masterpiece of England's master craftsmen. Don't delay—join the thousands of enthusiastic users now. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Better shops or coupon below.

AGENTS
Thousands in your territory will want this razor on sight. Write for agency offer. Highest references required.

VanBritton, Inc., Sole U. S. Agts., 140 W. 42 St., N. Y. C.
Enclosed $5.00 (check or money order) C. O. D. extra. Please send postpaid the New Wilkinson "Pull Proof" Razor.
Name.....
Address.....
Post Office.....*State*.....

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM

TIP OF T WHARF, BOSTON

Hours 12 to 8 Sundays, 4 to 7:30

MISS DALRYMPLE, Skipper

Fishing boats nest round the old gray dock,
Tug boats chug in its lee,
Colorful charm aboard the Blue Ship
At luncheon, dinner or tea.

OVER THE AIR

COMES THE "ONLY ANSWER"

Question:

Where can I get a newspaper that is fit for my growing children to read?

Answer:

By Stanley High in N. B. C. coast-to-coast weekly broadcast called "Religion in the News."

"Well, I've a set answer for such people. It's a set answer because so far as I know, it's the only answer. I recommend The Christian Science Monitor. That's not because I'm a Christian Scientist. I'm not. It's because the Monitor is a fit-for-the-family kind of newspaper. There are undoubtedly other papers like that, but I've personally met few of them. The Monitor, however, is the only one that circulates nationally and internationally; that covers the world and goes to the world. So I recommend the Monitor."

Give YOUR family the benefit of this "fit-for-the-family" newspaper---

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

It Offers You:

Not Only
A Weekly Magazine Section
But Also
Clean, Constructive News,
Interesting Feature Pages
on
Art, Music, Theater
Women's Activities
Education
Interior Decoration
also
A Young Folks' Page
A Children's Page
Home Forum Page
March of the Nations Column
and many other special features

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor. I enclose 75c ☐ one month; $2.25 ☐ three months; $4.50 ☐ six months; $9 ☐ one year.

Name .....

Address .....

Wednesday Issue only, including Weekly Magazine Section, one year $2.60 ☐, six months $1.30 ☐, three months 65c ☐. Check subscription desired and inclose money order or check.